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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 2506

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1992, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Architect of the Capitol (Except House Items)
Capitol Police Board
Congressional Budget Office
General Accounting Office
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1991

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:08 a.m., in room SD–116, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry Reid (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Reid and Gorton.

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTHA S. POPE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

LINDA CHU TAKAYAMA, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/GENERAL COUNSEL

MARY RUTH ALTER, DIRECTOR, COMPUTER CENTER

RUSSELL JACKSON, DIRECTOR, SERVICE DEPARTMENT

BOB McCORMICK, DIRECTOR, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The subcommittee will come to order.

This hearing marks the beginning of the subcommittee's review of the fiscal year 1992 budgets proposed for legislative branch agencies within our jurisdiction.

All told, the funding recommended for organizations and activities in the legislative branch appropriations bill comes to approximately $2,750 million. This is an increase of about $510 million over the amounts available in the current fiscal year. This is also the start of my third year as chairman of this subcommittee.

In my first year, the proposed increase was in the order of $395 million, last year it was $419 million, and now this year a $500 million increase is requested.

The trend is worrisome. On similar occasions during the last 2 years, I have said that spending growth of this magnitude cannot be accommodated, given our fiscal circumstances. Clearly, nothing has happened to alter the hard facts of our budgetary situation over the past 12 months, so the subcommittee is again faced with the same dilemma as before, balancing essential requirements against the need for fiscal discipline.

As in the past, I am sure that our agencies in the legislative branch, especially those that are requesting the largest budgetary changes, will cooperate fully in developing a supportable bill. I am sure that all of them realize that their particular needs, however urgent they may seem, when considered in isolation, must be put in the broader context of not only legislative branch, but national priorities.

We will, also, be counting on the support and assistance of the other members of the subcommittee in developing recommendations that discriminate between what is essential and what is merely desirable.

I am pleased to welcome to the subcommittee two new members on the Republican side, Senator Gorton of Washington, who will be serving as the ranking minority member, and Senator Bond of Missouri. I look forward to working with both and with my colleagues on this side of the aisle, Senators Adams and Mikulski.

I might add for the record that there are a lot of things that go on that are not of a public nature that Senator Gorton and I have already worked on, reprogramming and some things of that nature. It is going to be a pleasure to work with you, Slade, and I look forward to it.

I think I can say without fear of contradiction that all of us are committed to assuring the long-term welfare of the people's branch of the Government. The independent, vitality, and historic character of the institution as the Capitol complex and supporting agencies are indispensable to the functioning of our constitutional system. There is no disagreement on this fundamental point.

Senator Gorton, do you have an opening statement?

Senator GORTON. Mr. Chairman, I have a written opening statement here which I will simply ask you to include in the record, but I would like to respond to your comments with a couple reflections.

First, of course, is that this is the subcommittee which has a great deal of turnover. Your introduction indicated that both Republican members are new. You are a veteran by reason of starting your third year as chairman of this subcommittee, something which does not often take place and, as a consequence, there is not an awful lot of institutional memory on our part, as we go into these questions.

I concur with your point that the increases in the appropriations in each of the 3 years that you have held this chairmanship seem rather large and require justification, while at the same time the need to protect the concerns of the legislative branch have grown. To that end, as far as I am concerned, we are right on point.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR GORTON

As you have been so generous in your bringing me on-board on the decisions we have already made, I can tell you that you are going to have my cooperation in attempting to see to it that we do jointly the best job we possibly can to balance these two sometimes conflicting considerations.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Chairman Reid, members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to share my comments and, as the newest member of the Appropriations Committee, I look forward to working with you on a wide variety of issues on this, and the other subcommittees in which we jointly serve.

I wish to welcome the Secretary of the Senate, Joe Stewart, the Sergeant at Arms, Martha Pope, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Dr. Robert Reischauer and all of your staffs present today. As the year progresses, I know that we will be working closely together to resolve a number of issues of critical importance to the operations of Congress and will face many challenges in balancing the competing needs within the Subcommittee against limited financial resources.

Throughout my years in the Senate, I have had the opportunity to become familiar with your work and realize that all of you provide a great service to the Members of Congress, their staffs and constituents. All too often, we take the services you provide for granted without fully appreciating the tremendous volume of work that you handle and the broad jurisdictions of your departments.

While I have several issues I would like to address pertaining to the security of the Capitol Grounds and Senate buildings, I understand that the Subcommittee will be holding separate hearings on this matter with the Capitol Police Board presenting testimony. Also, a number of issues of concern to the Legislative Branch Subcommittee are contained in the Desert Storm Supplemental. As we begin to work out the differences between the Senate and House versions of the Supplemental, I would like to reserve the option to call upon you individually to address these concerns. Again, Mr. Chairman, I look forward to working with you and the various entities within the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

Senator REID. I appreciate that very much.

Historically, these past 3 years, we have had some difficult and challenging legislative problems. Of course, as you remember, last year we had a full debate on the Library of Congress. We have had ongoing problems dealing with the buzz word around here, franking, and I think there has been significant progress made in the last 3 years. Both Houses now have rules that are fairly comparable. The House still has a little way to go, but they have made significant progress, so I think we can look forward to some interesting times ahead.

SERGEANT AT ARMS

Senator REID. We will begin by first taking up the budget request of the Sergeant at Arms. I would like to welcome Martha S. Pope, the new Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. The fiscal year 1992 President's budget for the Sergeant at Arms includes a total of $122,210,000, an increase of $2,522,000, or 2.1 percent, over the fiscal year 1991 enacted level of $119,688,000. The request for salaries is $33,243,000, an increase of $3,311,000 and 31 positions. The request for expenses is $88,967,000, a decrease of $789,000.

Again, this year this request has been pared down by $340,000 and 6 positions for a revised request of $121,870,000 and 25 new positions.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Martha, we ask that you introduce your staff that have accompanied you, and we will submit your full statement for the record. We ask at this time that you highlight your statement and then the committee will proceed with our line of questioning.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTHA S. POPE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is my privilege to appear before you today to present the fiscal year 1992 appropriations request for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms. I am accompanied by key members of my staff: Linda Chu Takayama, Administrative Assistant/General Counsel; Mary Ruth Alter, Director, Computer Center; Russell Jackson, Director, Service Department; and Bob McCormick, Director, Telecommunications.

The previous Sergeant at Arms administration, with the strong support of this Committee, made significant improvements in the services available to the Senate. After two months of examining the operations of this Office, I have a great appreciation for the effort, perseverance, vision and plain hard work that was required to establish these programs and the commitment and dedication of the staff to make them succeed. The groundwork for major initiatives has already been laid, and I look forward to working with this Committee to implement them in the coming year.

It is my intent to keep costs down wherever and whenever possible. Through careful review, this request has already been reduced from the budget estimate submitted late last year by $340,000.

Our fiscal year 1992 request is $121.8 million—an increase of just 1.8 percent over last year. Of that amount, expenses are about one percent less than fiscal year 1991, primarily due to the lower second year costs for the Senate Data Communications Network.

Personnel funding increases are $2.9 million, or 9.9 percent over fiscal year 1991. Fully 78 percent of this amount is attributable to mandatory pay and related costs, including COLA increases. The remainder funds 25 new positions. Ten of the new positions are not required until mid-year and are; thus, funded for only six months in this fiscal year. They represent additional staffing not needed until certain operations move to the Postal Square location. Four positions for the Senate Recording Studio are contingent upon the transfer of Floor audio responsibilities from the Architect of the Capitol to the Sergeant at Arms. The remaining 11 new positions are required to staff workload increases attributable to the phased implementation of previously approved programs.

Detailed analysis and justification for the budget request has been provided to you. Also included are the requests for joint items related to the Congressional Special Services Office ($292,000) and the Capitol Guide Service ($1.6 million). At this time I will just highlight the status of several major initiatives which have been under design and development in the last several years.

SENATE COMPUTER CENTER

Fiscal year 1992 expenses for the Computer Center are $52.6 million, a decrease of 7.8 percent from fiscal year 1991, attributable to the lower second year costs for SDCN, reduced funding required for Economic Allocations for the class of 1997, and anticipated reductions in the acquisition and maintenance of new office systems. The request for personnel includes seven new positions: a Computer Specialist for Technology Review, 2 Microcomputer specialists and a Constituent Services Specialist for the new Senate Mail System, a Financial Applications Specialist for Applications Development, a Communications Research Specialist for Data Communications and an Administrative Assistant for Education and Support Services.

Senate Data Communications Network.—A comprehensive and uniform replacement for a patchwork of 12-year-old data communications systems, the network will allow the transfer of data in a manner that is faster, more secure, and more reliable, while providing (greater flexibility to meet expanding needs with improved management and control. Installation of the network in six pilot offices will begin in a few months and is scheduled for full operation in early fiscal year 1992. The network is expected to support the current and projected data communications needs of the Senate, including nearly 400 state offices, for the next ten years. $12.1 million is requested for this project in fiscal year 1992.

Mainframe Upgrade.—As information and communications technology have become more sophisticated and complex, the Senate's needs have quickly outgrown the ability of its six-year-old mainframe computer to process and deliver data, particularly as the Senate migrates to LAN-based client server technology. It was replaced two months ago with an upgrade that will meet projected requirements for the next five years. $2.1 million is requested for this project in fiscal year 1992.

Legis 2000.—This is a multi-year, multi-phased and multi-tasked project designed to replace in its entirety the Senate's existing Legislative Information System (LEGIS), which was developed 20 years ago. The new database will be more comprehensive in content and will be easier for Senate staff to use. Some of the major applications include full-text of bills and resolutions, the Congressional Record, Presidential nominations, all SCORPIO files, etc. $200,000 is requested in fiscal year 1992 for program development support.

Senate Mail System (SMS).—When completed, this project will replace the Correspondence Management System, providing state-of-the-art technology for managing, answering, and tracking constituent mail and services. The new system is designed to work with microcomputers, which are rapidly becoming the standard for both industry and the Senate. When conversion to the new system is complete, these constituent databases will be brought in-house and on-site. The current CMS system is located in Pittsburgh and utilized through a vendor—at a cost of over $3 million per year. $2.2 million is requested in fiscal year 1992.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Projected expenses for the Service Department in fiscal year 1992 are $5.8 million. a 4.6 percent increase over the previous year, primarily due to the required replacement of outdated plate-making equipment and the addition of duplicate plate-making equipment needed when the Bulk Printing and Mail division relocates to Postal Square. Six new positions, funded for six months, are requested to accommodate the move to Postal Square: a truck driver, plate-maker and paper handler for each of two shifts. Major programs include:

Mail Sorter.—Just one year ago, the Senate Service department began testing a program to sort and bundle all first class mail in order to benefit from discounted postal rates on pre-sorted mail. During the first five months of operation, a savings of $89,289 was realized with only 14 percent of the Members utilizing the system. Since little or no effect on timeliness of mail delivery was evidenced, we anticipate expanding the use of the program to all first class mail "dropped" at the Senate Post Office and are also exploring further efficiencies via the use of bar-coding. By using discounted postal rates through a variety of methods, instead of first class, the Senate saved $8.7 million last year. Total cost of the equipment for this project was $340,040. $25,000 is requested in fiscal year 1992 for annual maintenance of the equipment.

Braille Printing.—In conjunction with the Congressional Special Services Office, the Service Department initiated the printing and distribution of Braille documents two years ago. Since that time, approximately 7,500 Braille maps and brochures have been distributed, as well as 4,000 letters and other custom-translated documents. This program has expenses of $2,000 annually for equipment maintenance and supplies.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The budget request for Telecommunications expenses is $16.5 million, a 4.6 percent increase over fiscal year 1991, attributable to increases in equipment purchases and maintenance of Washington, D.C., telephone services and a 5 percent increase on all tariffed items by C&P. This is offset by savings realized in the acquisition and maintenance of facsimile equipment for D.C. and State offices, as well as the use of less costly alternatives for local and long distance service. No new positions are requested.

Telephone Switch.—All of the options on the telephone system contract will be implemented by the end of this year when the Telecommunications Management System (TMS) is installed. Switch performance is now at 99.12—above the industry standard of 97. The trouble index is operating at 1.68—better than the industry standard of 4.1 per 100 sets per month. Last year more than 73 million calls were processed by the Senate switch; of these, more than 22,000 were directed to the consoles staffed by the Capitol Exchange telephone operators every day.

Local Telephone Service.—Increased costs for local service in the Washington metropolitan area are the result of a 5 percent C&P increase on all tariffed items. In addition the high usage of calls for directory assistance, time and weather represent about $200,000 per year. We are exploring ways to reduce our costs in this area.

Long Distance Telephone Service.—By using MCI and other carriers instead of the GSA's FTS–2000 system, the Senate realizes a savings of about 46 percent per minute or $2.6 million in fiscal year 1990.

RECORDING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS

There are four new positions requested for a new consolidated sound and broadcast system for the Chamber. The additional staff are contingent upon the transfer of responsibility for the Senate Chamber audio system from the Architect of the Capitol to the Sergeant at Arms. Of these positions, three will be operating personnel and the fourth will be an engineering position for equipment repair and maintenance. Three positions are requested for the Photographic Studio, all funded for six months and all associated with the Postal Square relocation: 2 Customer Service Technicians and one Photographer.

Committee Broadcasts.—Since January 1990, 172 Committee hearings were broadcast on the Senate's closed-circuit cable system, allowing Members and Senate staff live access to Committee proceedings. Although the majority of the hearings were broadcast for audio only, about 15 of 28 Committee rooms were wired for video in the last few months, with the remainder to be completed by this summer.

FACILITIES AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Projected expenses are $3.1 million, an increase of 89.7 percent, due to the cost of the Postal Square relocation. Two new positions are requested: an Accounting Technician to coordinate and oversee the four revolving funds and to provide additional support for the expense control system; and a Staff Assistant to provide onsite services when the Cabinet Shop moves to Postal Square.

Postal Square Relocation.—In mid-fiscal year 1992 major operations of the Computer Center, Service Department, Cabinet Shop and Photographic Studio will be moved to the new Postal Square Building. A total of $1.2 million has been requested to fund the costs associated with the planning and relocation of equipment and offices. These are requested as "no-year" funds in order to ensure availability for the duration of the project. Since the Architect of the Capitol will assume the lease rents when the move is made, there will be a future reduction in lease rents for the current Computer Center space at 400 North Capitol Street. Those operations requiring immediate response, on-site storage for ready availability and customer service desks for intake and delivery of orders will remain in the buildings. In addition some functions must be duplicated at both sites, and provisions must be made for the timely conveyance of materials. An additional ten positions are requested to continue the present level of services and response time, despite the removal from the actual Capitol complex.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Three new positions are requested: a Health Promotion Assistant to support the significant workload increase in the program, currently administered by a single staffer; an Employee Assistance Program professional to provide counseling and referral services to Senate offices; and a Receptionist/Cashier for the Senate Barber Shop to centralize and control cashflow, as recommended by GAO and an independent accounting consultant.

Health Promotion Program.—Designed to encourage increased productivity and decreased absenteeism and turnover among Senate staff, this program conducted 30 activities for more than 3,000 participants last year, ranging from exercise classes, to stress management seminars, mammogram screenings and an annual health fair. Annual expenses are $25,000 for educational materials and the services of safety and health professionals.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. My staff and I are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Ms. POPE. The Sergeant at Arms' fiscal year 1992 budget request is $121.8 million. That is an increase of 1.8 percent over last year. Of that amount, expenses are about 1 percent less than fiscal year 1991, primarily due to lower second-year costs for the Senate data telecommunications network.

Personnel funding has increased $2.9 million or 9.9 percent over fiscal year 1991. I would like to point out that 78 percent of that is attributable to mandatory pay and related costs, including COLA increases. The remainder funds 25 new positions. Ten of the new positions are for the move to the Postal Square location, and since that is not going to occur until mid-fiscal year 1992, I have requested funding for only 6 months of that fiscal year.

Four new positions for the Senate recording studio are contingent upon the transfer of the floor audio responsibilities from the Architect of the Capitol to the Sergeant at Arms, and 11 new positions are requested to staff workload increases.

Looking at the different departments and just the major requests, for the computer center, fiscal year 1992 expenses would be $52.6 million. That is a decrease of 7.8 percent from fiscal year 1991. The request for personnel does include seven new positions for the computer center.

For the service department, projected expenses for fiscal year 1992 are $5.8 million. That is a 4.6-percent increase over fiscal year 1991, and that is primarily due to replacing outdated platemaking equipment and acquiring some duplicate equipment that is required for the Postal Square move. There are six new positions requested for the service department, but that is for the Postal Square move, as well.

Telecommunications has requested expenses of $16.5 million, which is a 4.6-percent increase over fiscal year 1991, and no new positions are requested.

For facilities and financial management, projected expenses are $3.1 million, and that is an increase of 90 percent, but that is due to the request for $1.2 million for the move to Postal Square. We would ask that those funds remain available until expended. Two new positions are requested.

INTRODUCTION OF STAFF

Senator REID. Would you like to introduce your staff? I think that would be appropriate for the record.

Ms. POPE. I would very much like to introduce my staff at the table. We have Russell Jackson, who is the director of the service department; Mary Ruth Alter, who is director of the computer center; Linda Takayama is my administrative assistant and general counsel; and Bob McCormick is the director of telecommunications.

OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

Senator REID. You have been Sergeant at Arms now for a little over 2 months, but you have been on the Senate staff for a number of years and are generally familiar with the services provided by the Sergeant at Arms. And I would say you are generally familiar, because I think a lot of people who work in and about the Senate do not really understand the full, wide, and important responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms. So I am sure that after 2 months, there are still other things that you need to learn about the Sergeant at Arms.

Would you share with the subcommittee your view of the directions you believe the Office of Sergeant at Arms should take in the next few years?

Ms. POPE. Yes; I would be happy to do that.

Two months is not very much time, really, to learn all of the services that my office provides, but I can tell you that I am largely very impressed with the level of services. I think that I have inherited an operation that runs virtually very well. As you know, in working with this committee, there were a number of new programs that were begun. I feel that I am at a point where I can focus on implementing those programs. More importantly, I can focus on efficiency, accountability, and that largely means cost accountability and cost containment.

I agree with your statement that we have difficult fiscal problems that we are dealing with in this country and that everybody has to concentrate on those. That would include the Sergeant at Arms' operation, so I am fully prepared to work with you to do that.

Specifically, we are hoping to centralize our accounting for our revolving funds under one person and improve accountability there. In addition, we want to replace our expense control system, because the current system does have control and accounting weaknesses. In addition to that, I want to review all of the departments and departmental requests, to make sure that we really do need all of the expenses, and particularly the personnel that we have requested.

Senator REID. I note from your original budget submission, you have now revised your request by reducing six positions and $340,000. How were you able to accomplish that?

Ms. POPE. Well, we sat down with the staff and went through the requests. There was a request for 31 new positions made to the President, and of those we felt we could defer 6 of them on further analysis. Also, the 10 positions related to the Postal Square move were funded for 6 months instead of 12. So it is just a question of sitting down and looking at it further and taking a little harder look.

SENATE MAIL SYSTEM

Senator REID. The computer center brings some questions. This involves the Senate mail system and constituent service system. You are requesting $2.2 million for the Senate mail system, which is a decrease of $1 million. Last year, we discussed plans for implementation of a constituent service system, which was to replace the correspondence management system that was in the Senate offices.

In last year's testimony, it was indicated that the computer center expected to begin implementing this new constituent service system at the beginning of this Congress in January, so I take it that the Senate mail system, for which you are requesting funding for this year, is the same as we talked about last year, the constituent service system for which we provided money last year. Is that true?

Ms. POPE. Mr. Chairman, if it is acceptable to you, I would like to ask Mary Ruth to provide an answer.

Senator REID. Please proceed.

Ms. ALTER. Yes, sir; it is the same system.

Senator REID. What is the significance of the name change?

Ms. ALTER. We were calling the development system the constituent services system No. 2. To clear up misunderstanding and confusion over the name of the system and to break it away from the old system and make it clear that this was a new system, we changed the name, just to clear it up with the Senate users.

Senator REID. How many Senate offices now have the SMS system, and when do you expect to have the system in the balance of the offices?

Ms. ALTER. Senator, when we began the program, our objective was to have the system available in January, as you have said, and we had a base system developed to be prepared for the new class of Senators when they came in. After the elections in November, we determined that most of the new Senators were hiring people who already knew the old system, and so we decided to take the opportunity to continue the development, in order to provide what we call a more robust application.

We intended to begin the implementation of this system then in the April timeframe. Recently, we had a meeting with the Sergeant at Arms and the Rules Committee. We have done an analysis of the impact on the computer center of the large number of LAN installations that we are responsible for, and with the new class of Senators we have about 44 LAN's scheduled for installation between now and November.

Senator REID. I do not understand what that means, LAN's.

Ms. ALTER. LAN is a new office automation system. It is like the one that you have in your office, where you have microcomputers networked together, and it is called a local area network system.

Senator REID. OK.

Ms. ALTER. We have a vast number of those systems that we have installed in the Senate. In addition to that, we have the major implementation of the new Senate data communications network, and that has impacted the computer center significantly, in terms of our resources. So, under consultation with the new Sergeant at Arms and the Rules Committee, we have decided that it would be prudent for us to delay the implementation of SMS until after we have our feet settled on the implementation of the new network.

It is very difficult to change two technical platforms simultaneously. We feel that SMS, the new mail system, will require significant support, as the offices move from the old system to the new system, and that support will need to come from our resources and we want to be prepared to provide that support.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SENATE MAIL SYSTEM

Senator REID. What is that timeframe?

Ms. ALTER. We believe that the Senate network will be well on its way to being fully installed by early fall, by the September timeframe. That is the time that we are looking forward to start the implementation of the mail system.

Ms. POPE. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to emphasize that the delay in the mail system does not reflect any reduction in emphasis on our part in getting applications to the offices as quickly as we can. It is sort of a difficult balancing act that we are going through. We are installing one local area network a week and have a number of new programs that we are trying to implement. We had to make a very difficult decision that, in order to do everything well, we were going to have to slow the mail system down just a little bit. But we still plan to continue focusing on getting applications to the offices, because I know they are very eager to get them.

Senator REID. Last year, there was testimony indicating that bringing this service in-house would save enough money that it could be paid for within 5 years. Is that still the case?

Ms. ALTER. We are on budget, yes, sir.

STAFFING FOR SENATE MAIL SYSTEM

Senator REID. I note that you are requesting three additional positions for the new SMS system. How many people currently work on this project?

Ms. ALTER. We have eight programmers who are currently working on it. In addition, we have eight people in what we call our mail management support section who work with users on the requirements for the system and also test the system. In addition to that, we have a number of technical staff who are working in conjunction with this development project. The three people that we are asking to add to that staffing level are one who will join the mail management group, who will go into Senators' offices and help them as they start using the system and go through the conversion process, and two are additional staff for our microcomputer support group, who are currently working on the local area network installations. SMS, which is a microcomputer based system, will add another load to their support effort.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Senator REID. In your prepared statement, you state that the budget increase for the telecommunications expenses are offset by savings and less costly alternatives for local and long-distance service. You are requesting, though, a $1 million increase for long-distance service for State offices, and a $295,000 increase for local services for Washington offices. Why are these less costly alternatives, in light of the $1.3 million increase?

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Chairman, the State office $1 million increase is offset by more than a $500,000 decrease in each of two categories for State offices: That is, local service and GSA. Under the old scheme, before we went with MCI, the long distance was paid out of GSA for FTS long distance, and local service for certain long-distance calls including some intra- and inter-lata calls. So there is really a net reduction of $86,000 for State office long-distance service.

The long-distance services we do have on MCI are less costly. If we had gone with FTS 2000, it would have cost the Senate an additional $2.6 million last year. So it is a large savings.

Of the District of Columbia local services increase, 40 percent of the $295,000 is due to the 5.2 employment cost index adjustment to the tariff rate for C&P, over which we have no control. The other 60 percent is due to the increased volume of directory assistance and message unit calls that we have no control over—where people dial 9, weather, time, and things like that.

We are working with the Sergeant at Arms and the Rules Committee to reduce these costs, and we hope to have something by this time next year.

Ms. POPE. You might want to give them the cost of that.

Mr. McCORMICK. Every time someone dials 9 and a local number, we pay 6.7 cents for that call. There is about $200,000 a year spent on time, weather, and local information calls. We are looking for a way to reduce that, and we hope to have something in the near future.

Senator REID. You know, until you get something worked out to get a better handle on that, I think if we did nothing more than send an advisory notice to all the offices that this is an additional cost of about $200,000 a year—is that right?

Mr. McCORMICK. Yes.

Senator REID [continuing]. That people should do that very infrequently. I think if each Senate office was notified of that, I bet my office does not know that every time they call the——

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. Chairman, we send a telecommunications newsletter out about every quarter, sometimes every month, and we keep putting this in every time, to say to try to use the telephone books we provide.

Senator REID. Are any of them dial-a-porn calls? [Laughter.]

Mr. McCORMICK. All of that has been restricted from this telephone service. There is no way we can restrict the weather and time from our switch. For example, time is an 844 exchange and there are other numbers in the 844 exchange that people need to call. The 900 area code and all 976 exchanges, which would include dial-a-porn, are totally restricted from the Senate switch.

Senator REID. So, what are your ideas to slow that down?

Mr. McCORMICK. We are working with C&P to try to get a direct link from their computer system, so that Senate calls to 411 come to our operators, instead of the C&P operator, and we could get the information for the call from their system.

Ms. POPE. We would pay a flat rate for that system.

Senator REID. You are working on that. OK.

Slade, do you have some questions?

Senator GORTON. Yes.

CAPITOL POLICE

Can you make some remarks to me about the Capitol Police force now, especially the fact that it has a relatively high degree of turnover, compared with other police agencies in the area? While I intend to discuss this in greater detail later, can you speak generally to this subject now?

Ms. POPE. Yes; I believe there is a hearing scheduled for March 22 just to do the police budget. It is my understanding that, in the past, there has been a problem with turnover, partly because our salaries were not comparable to other jurisdictions and perhaps retirement was not comparable. Accordingly, there is a pay compression proposal, because under the Capitol Police system, it takes longer to reach the maximum pay than it does under other jurisdictions. There are several problems to address.

Senator GORTON. Does that mean that much of the turnover is with our uniformed officers who are going to other local police agencies, rather than into a completely different area?

Ms. POPE. I am going to defer to Linda, to make sure I am correct, but that is my understanding. To some extent, we have a problem, because we pay for the training or have paid for the training of these officers and then, after a certain length of time, they go to other jurisdictions, because the pay and benefits are better.

Do you want to add to that?

Ms. **Takayama**. No; that is essentially correct. We have a proposal in the fiscal year 1992 budget for the Capitol Police, to resolve the pay issue through compressing the——

Senator **Gorton**. But it is your view that much of the rationale for that is simply that people are going to other police agencies, because the pay is better?

Ms. **Takayama**. Partly. The reasons also that have been expressed in the past were related to benefits like retirement and——

Senator **Gorton**. So, it is that kind of thing, not that it is really dull being a Capitol policeman and a lot more exciting out of the District of Columbia?

Ms. **Takayama**. That may enter into it to some extent.

Senator **Reid**. I have to insert this here. The General Accounting Office did a study and reported to us last year, and they did not think the turnover was excessive. They surveyed a number of other agencies in this area, and the Capitol Police turnover is higher, but not significantly higher. We authorized last year pay compression within available funds. Now, at least there is legislative authority, and they need the money to do a good job. But we did some things legislatively we hope would make the Capitol Police more competitive with some of the other agencies.

There was something, as Linda mentioned, not much, but there are some police officers they felt wanted to get out where they could——

Senator **Gorton**. Do something more interesting?

Senator **Reid**. Well, have a different kind of police work, and that is why one of the things that we looked at is to civilianize some of the nonpolice-type jobs that policemen were doing. So there has been some progress.

Senator **Gorton**. Well, we can probably go into that in greater detail at a later hearing. Thank you for those comments.

POSTAL SQUARE BUILDING

I note here that, under facilities and financial management, you have a 90-percent increase.

Ms. **Pope**. That is due to the $1.2 million request for the move to the Postal Square Building.

Senator **Gorton**. I see. So, that is a one-time request.

Ms. **Pope**. It is a one-time request, but we would ask that it remain available until expended.

CHAMBER SOUND SYSTEM

Senator **Gorton**. Apparently you have four new positions to maintain and operate the sound system in the Senate Chamber?

Ms. **Pope**. Well, that would be assuming that those responsibilities are transferred from the Architect of the Capitol. My understanding is that the existing system is not broadcast quality, and that there are discussions about replacing the system and also transferring it from the Architect of the Capitol to the Sergeant at Arms. If that happens, then I would need the positions.

Senator **Gorton**. But he would be four less?

Ms. **POPE**. I think maybe three less. He has three now handling it, and we have a request for four.

Ms. **TAKAYAMA**. The fourth one is an engineer who would be responsible for maintenance and repair; three will actually operate the console. The Architect is using other maintenance engineers to also do double-duty on the console, and we do not have that facility.

Senator **GORTON**. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator **REID**. I have a number of other questions which I will submit to you in writing. We feel this is your first visit before the committee and we want to treat you with kid gloves. [Laughter.]

Ms. **POPE**. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Senator **REID**. This is the only time, though.

Ms. **POPE**. I do not get the same treatment next year.

Senator **REID**. Or even when the police come. [Laughter.]

Thank you very much.

Ms. **POPE**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the office for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

POSTAL SQUARE BUILDING

Question. Throughout your budget materials there are references to the move of several Sgt at Arms' functions to the Postal Square Building. Would you please tell the Committee the status of this move, and which functions will be moving?

Answer. Currently, we have a proposal pending before the Rules Committee to relocate various operations to the Postal Square Building when renovation is completed in mid-fiscal year 1992. Divisions scheduled to move include:

Computer Center: all functions from 400 N. Capitol St.; training facilities, demonstration, room, and printing facilities.

Service Department: Bulk Printing and Mail and Micrographics.

Cabinet Shop.

Photographic Studio.

These are technical and light industrial operations that are currently housed in Senate Office Buildings, often in areas designed and intended for traditional office use. As a result, the space is inadequate, inefficient and, in some cases, hazardous in terms of space, power sources, ventilation, and accessibility for equipment and supplies. The space occupied by these operations could be effectively and appropriately used for other purposes.

The Postal Square Building is owned by the U.S. Postal Service, which has leased the space to the General Services Administration for 30 years. GSA is renovating the space and plans to sublease it to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Architect of the Capitol, who will be responsible for the lease payments of the space used by the Sergeant at Arms. However, the Sergeant at Arms is responsible for costs associated with the move itself. Accordingly, $1.26 million is included in the fiscal year 1992 request for this purpose.

Some functions will remain in the Senate Office Buildings, including those providing immediate response to Senate offices, on-site storage for ready availability, and customer service desks for intake and delivery of orders.

MAIN FRAME COMPUTER

Question. You have described the positive aspects of your new mainframe computer. Did this acquisition result in any savings?

Answer. The new processor, which is rated as twice as powerful as our two previously installed IBM processors together provides savings in two areas. The first is that, via a competitive procurement, the new Amdahl computer allowed the Senate to achieve a reduction in funding needed in excess of $1 million. In addition, because one processor replaced two processors, there will be a savings in excess of

$100,000 from the elimination of a second copy of several of the software licenses associated with this processor.

SENATE MAIL SYSTEM

Question. To date, the Senate has or will have expended almost $5 million in the development of the Senate Mail System (SMS). This appears to be a major strategic application for the Senate. What are its short term and long term funding requirements?

Answer. SMS will replace the current Correspondence Management System (CMS) which runs on an outside vendor's facilities and costs over $3.8 million per year in contract charges. SMS will enhance the product greatly and bring the application in-house over its multi-year implementation schedule. To date, the Senate has or will have expended almost $5 million in the development of this application, and an additional $2.2 million is requested for fiscal year 1992. Annual operational costs and final development costs have not been computed, as further negotiations with major development partners (Oracle and Simware) must be initiated and concluded. It has been projected that, subject to the schedule for phasing out the current CMS program, the payback for the development should be within five years, which does not take into consideration the major enhancements of the product or the advantages and safeguards of running the application on Senate facilities vs. a contractor's facilities.

LEGIS 2000

Question. What are some of the planned enhancements in LEGIS–2000?

Answer. There are a number of initiatives currently underway or under investigation. The first major project is the implementation of delivery of the full text of Bills and Resolutions. Following that there may be the implementation of other full-text files, such as the Congressional Record, the Congressional Record Index, and Congressional reports. Efforts are also underway to convert all SCORPIO files, including Rules and Precedents, Executive Communications, Presidential Nominations, Treaty Status, and the Senate Library Card Catalog. We also are moving toward improved technological facilities, such as off-site printing, in-office printing, saving user-specified search and retrieval options, and automatic execution of saved search/print requests. Other enhancements include allowing data to be updated immediately in the databases, eliminating the need for excessive overnight file updates and making the information available much sooner than is currently possible.

Furthermore, efforts are underway to provide PC-based front-end capabilities to enhance the ability of the staffer in attempting to use the application. Priorities for the development of additional applications will be based on the detailed review of Senate office requirements.

Question. What is the relationship between LEGIS–2000 and the Legislative Commercial Information Services that you fund for Member and Leadership offices?

Answer. The Senate's Commercial Information Services (CIS) program traces its origin to a pilot program which investigated the viability of commercially-supplied alternatives to the Senate's LEGIS service. This pilot project confirmed numerous practical applications of commercial legislative information services such as Congressional Quarterly's Washington Alert Service and the Washington Post Company's LEGI-SLATE.

At the conclusion of this pilot program, a task force representing a broad array of Senate offices, including the offices of the Sergeant at Arms and the Secretary, recommended that resources be allocated to both (1) provide Senate offices with commercially-marketed information services and (2) enable the Computer Center to develop a new LEGIS service incorporating comparable database management and text retrieval capabilities.

In intervening years, the CIS program has substantially evolved to include a broad array of information services both within and well beyond the originally-defined focus of "legislative services." Upon its release, the Senate's LEGIS–2000 system is intended to be a viable alternative to core elements of the CIS vendors' legislative services; at the same time, value-added features of these vendors' systems (vote analyses, hearing transcriptions, Federal Register and U.S. Code files, on-line CQ publications, etc.) will continue to be useful in Senate offices and will not be duplicated in LEGIS–2000.

Beyond this, it is also anticipated that Senate offices will wish to have continued access to an array of nonlegislative information services such as Mead Data's NEXIS and various specialized subject area databases irrespective of development of LEGIS–2000.

COMPUTER SERVICES

Question. How does the SCC expect to deal with the increasing demand for quality support for the growing and changing base of office technologies?

Answer. Just as demand for installations will increase, the need for quality support will increase as well. The required support levels is expected to outstrip the Computer Center's ability to provide the support needed with existing resources levels. To meet the need, heavy use of contract support is envisioned. We are currently developing an RFP for office systems support and expect an award in the October-November 1991 time frame. The role of the Computer Center will evolve from a direct office systems support organization into a more "value added" organization to assist offices in taking maximum advantage of the technologies provided. A significant part of our strategic plan calls for the SCC to evolve from a hardware/software installation/troubleshooting organization into a "value added" organization to assist offices in adapting the technologies to meet specific office needs and providing new services and tools to offices.

The goal simply stated is to enable offices to make maximum use of the technology available to meet their unique needs in a more easy to use fashion.

Question. What is your current objective or turnaround time to respond to a request for service, and how will that objective differ within a contractor provided support environment?

Answer. The current object for SCC provided support is to respond to all failure trouble calls within two hours after the problem is reported. With the very significant growth rate in personal computer and LAN installations that the Senate has been experiencing, it is becoming increasingly difficult to attain this goal. In reality the growth in office systems is outstripping the SCC's ability to adequately support the systems without the increasing reliance upon outside contractors. The SCC is preparing an RFP for these support services which we plan to award in the Oct-Nov 1991 time frame. Once we have this RFP awarded we believe the service level objective of two hour problem response will be once again routine and a higher level of service quality can be provided to Senate offices.

Question. How does the SCC expect to deal with the increasing demand for installation of personal computers and LAN's?

Answer. There has been an enormous increase in installation requests for PC's and LAN's in the past year. This demand is expected to continue increasing during the next several years. We plan to make heavy use of outside contractor assistance to meet this expected demand with close monitoring of performance and quality control by SCC personnel. An RFP is currently under development which will address many areas including installation support for the next several years. The RFP is expected to be awarded in the Oct-Nov 1991 time frame.

Question. You are asking for an additional Communications Research Specialist to assist in an in-depth study regarding Network Privatization. Could you explain this, need?

Answer. The initial implementation of SDCN relies on public carrier facilities for data communications with the state. The use of public carriers was recommended because the older, currently installed, network did not have an adequate mechanism for gathering, maintaining, and/or reporting statistics. Our volume requirements may be such that the recurring costs in a public network could be recovered by implementing a private wide-area network. That analysis would be the major focus of this additional resource, and will be based on the newly acquired capabilities within the SDCN, to acquire and report the meaningful statistics on network activity.

MASS MAIL

Question. What impact have the mass mail regulations had on the Service Department?

Answer. So far, the new mass mail regulations have reduced the volume of mass mail leaving the Senate. However, the regulations have resulted in an increase of the direct response mail which is a more labor intensive, time consuming process. Implementation of the regulations also resulted in the necessity for several more reports being prepared by the Service Department. Processing of these reports entails extensive data collection, calculation, and compilation.

Question. In conjunction with the mass mail regulations, I understand the Sergeant at Arms has begun a few initiatives that have resulted in some efficiencies. Would you tell us what they are and how they are working?

Answer. The Service Department has instituted a program that will sort 1st class mail. Prior to the procurement of the mail sorter, all direct-response mail leaving the Senate was mailed at 1st class rates. The mail sorter will read, analyze, and qualify this mail for a discounted rate. Thus far, with only 14 percent of the members utilizing the mail sorter, a savings of $89,289 has been realized to date. We perceive these savings to increase as we begin discounting drop mail, and more members join the program to save on postage allocations.

WORK STATIONS AND LOCAL AREA NETWORKS

Question. Last year the committee was told that there were 7,500 work stations in the Senate in 1989 and that there would be about 59 LAN's by the end of the last fiscal year. How many work stations and LAN's are there now in the Senate? How many of the LAN's are in personal offices?

Answer. As of March 1991, there are 5,384 microcomputers, 347 laptop computers, and 2,280 terminals, for a total of 8,011 work stations. There are currently 81 Local Area Networks (LAN's), of which 49 are in Member's offices.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Question. What is the status of the Capitol Telephone Exchange Operators Conference Bridge?

Answer. Staff of the Telecommunications Department and the Capitol Telephone Exchange are investigating off-the-shelf conference bridge systems. We expect to begin official procurement activity in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1991.

The Capitol Exchange provides teleconferencing services for Senators daily. The demand for this service has grown over the last several years to a point where the existing equipment has been outgrown. Not only is there a limit on the number of conferences which can be placed at one time, but also there is a limit on the number of conferees who can participate in one conference call (28). A single conference call has tied up the entire conference bridge in the past.

Question. You state that part of the increase in the Telecommunications Department's budget is due to a 5 percent increase on all tariffed items by C&P. What are these tariffed items?

Answer. The C&P tariffed items include maintenance of the telephone switch, Senate voice message service, group alert systems, six party conference equipment, T-1 circuits, telephone lines, special circuits, telephone sets, and telephone station wiring. Under the Senate's contract with C&P, charges for these tariffed items are adjusted annually based on the Employment Cost Index (ECI), which was 5.2 percent for fiscal year 1992.

Question. The last several Legislative Branch appropriations acts contained provisions directing the Architect of the Capitol to develop an overall plan for satisfying the telecommunications requirements of Legislative Branch agencies. What is the status of this Legislative Branch Telecommunications Network as it relates to the Senate?

Answer. One result of that overall plan has been the Senate's participation in the Common Services Contract between the AOC and MCI. Under this contract, long distance voice communications is provided to Senate State Offices at a savings of about 46 percent compared to what the costs would be if the Senate had converted to GSA's FTS 2000 long distance services.

As we have indicated in response to questions from this Committee in previous years, we continue to be supportive of the AOC's ongoing efforts toward developing a plan that integrates communications requirements of Legislative Branch agencies aimed at achieving cost savings and maximum interconnection and compatibility. However, caution must be exercised in order to ensure that there is no risk of service degradation and no duplication of effort with regards to the Senate.

BROADCAST OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Question. This Committee has previously provided funding for closed circuit broadcast of Senate Committee hearings. How is this effort progressing?

Answer. Implemented in January 1990, 172 Committee hearings were broadcast in 1990 on the in-house cable system. Since only 13 committee rooms were wired for television broadcast by the end of the year, the majority of the broadcasts were audio only. The following committees have had hearings televised and broadcast on the cable system: Judiciary, Foreign Relations, Banking, Budget, Governmental Affairs, Environment and Public Works, Energy and Natural Resources, and Labor and Human Resources.

STATE OFFICES

Question. What explanation is there for the continued increase in the budget request for State Offices?

Answer. There are several factors beyond the control of the Sergeant at Arms that have contributed to this continued increase. Senators are authorized a square footage allowance, based on their State's population, to establish state offices. The costs associated with state office space are limited only by the maximum rate per square foot for the location of the office, as determined by the General Services Administration. These costs are regularly adjusted by GSA due in part to inflation and to the vagaries in local real estate markets. Further, in recent years, the trend has been for Senators to maximize their full square footage allowances by either increasing the number of their state offices or to expand existing office space. In both cases, more square footage is being billed to the Sergeant at Arms. Yet another factor has been the migration of Senators from Federal buildings to commercial space. While still within the maximum local square footage rate, commercial rates tend to be more expensive than the rate GSA bills the SAA for Federal space in the same area.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Question. Last year the committee received testimony that the Senate Data Communications Network project would cost $66 million over 10 years. What are your current projections?

Answer. The $66 million estimate provided last year was based on the initial proposal to the Senate's RFP from the winning vendor, Planning Research Corporation (PRC). Their proposal was based on a preliminary design using traffic statistics from 1987 and 1988. For the past year, Senate staff from the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, as well as the Computer Center, have been working with PRC to finalize design of the network and upgrade the equipment requirements to meet the most recent utilization records of Senate users. The original estimate was comprised of four elements. Those same four elements, plus the addition of potential optional items offered in the contract, have been reevaluated for the ten year period to reflect changes in the final design and in the circuit requirements due to much higher demand. The following table summarizes the four major cost elements included in the original proposal from the vendor, and correlates them to the latest projected cost estimates for the same period.

Element	Original projection	Current projection
One time acquisition	$8,500,000	$15,200,000
Recurring maintenance	3,400,000	4,200,000
Management services (PRC)	34,600,000	24,800,000
Recurring circuit costs	20,000,000	41,200,000
Optional items		3,600,000
Total	66,500,000	89,000,000

The increase in one of the main elements, data circuit costs, is due to the volatility of this item. From 1983–1988, the Senate's actual expenditures for data circuits rose at a nominal rate from $770,000 to $1,142,000. This was the base upon which PRC's initial proposal was developed, both for circuit charges, and the equipment required to accommodate this traffic. In actuality, however, that nominal growth rate exploded to $2 million in 1989, $3.2 million in 1990, and a projected $4.9 million in 1991 for circuit costs because of the more than doubling of state office connectivity and longer access time by Senate users. This actual growth formed the basis for the revised projection of circuit costs over the 10 year period and the revised configuration of equipment needed to support the traffic. The privatization study will be based on the intention to reduce and control the circuit charges for the network. The increase in acquisition costs reflects a reassessment of the full implementation costs for SDCN following analysis of the Final Systems Design. It also includes the facilities to support additional LAN's expected to be installed in future years. The new projections do not include major upgrades, such as to T–1 circuits, or other upgrades necessitated by new projects such as imaging. Furthermore, the projection does not include any funds that may be required for major technology changes/refreshments or for the replacement of obsolete equipment. Finally, the $89 million estimate includes funds only for the elements of the data network from the SDCN contract with PRC but excludes any funds necessary to continue the upgrade of our cable plant, COMTEN processors, and/or other basic data network facilities.

Question. What savings or cost avoidance do you estimate for this project as compared to the existing data communications network?

Answer. The SDCN project represents a replacement and upgrade of the Senate's existing data communications network. It was undertaken for two major reasons:

the existing facilities were incapable of providing the higher speeds and enhanced services required to support Senate office's data communications needs; and the existing facilities and equipment had become obsolete, with availability of spare parts and maintainability in question. There were two basic approaches to solving the need to provide faster and more enhanced services: a competitive procurement for a new network, or a piecemeal replacement of the individual components already installed. The SDCN contract was the result of a competitive solicitation for a total network replacement. It is not appropriate to characterize the long-term result of this process as a cost savings in the traditional sense of the term. Rather, it is more appropriate to characterize the process as a cost avoidance, in that the cost to achieve the network upgrade will be less than they would have been using the piecemeal approach to replace obsolete equipment. In addition, the provision of the higher speeds and enhanced services is a value added feature of the new network which can only be quantified by the value placed on these enhanced capabilities by the users. Since it is projected that it would have cost at least $113.2 million to upgrade the network using other than the SDCN approach, and since SDCN is projected to cost $89 million to implement with $27.5 million for other network costs, the costs avoided are estimated to be $16.7 million over the ten year period.

Question. Will this system pay for itself, and if so, by what date?

Answer. The data communications network is part of the infrastructure of the Senate's information utility. It has become an integral part of the manner in which Senate offices obtain, manage, and distribute information within their own offices and with other resources. This utility no longer had the ability to satisfy the demands placed on it for information transfer and processing. As a result, the existing data communications network had to be replaced. As stated previously, the SDCN is an endeavor to replace the existing, obsolete network with a new responsive, flexible, state-of-the-art facility that could meet the current and future needs of the Senate. It does not represent a cost savings, but rather a cost avoidance, compared to other alternative solutions to upgrading the services. Although it will not pay for itself in accounting terms, the Senate will spend over a ten-year period what would have been spent in approximately a nine-year period, had a piecemeal approach to the network upgrade been followed.

HEALTH PROMOTION AND EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Question. Your request includes 25 new positions. Under the Executive Office of the Sergeant at Arms you have a request for a Health Promotion Assistant and an Employee Assistance program professional for Human Resources. Would you please describe the functions and responsibilities of these positions?

Answer. For 1988 and 1989, the Health Promotion Program was operated as an offering directed toward the staff of the SAA. Effective January 1990, the program was expanded Senate-wide. During 1990, over 3,000 Senate staff participated in a wide variety of offerings designed to encourage healthier lifestyles to reduce health risks and enhance individual productivity. Included were a Health Risk Appraisal, mammogram screening, a Walker's Club and a Runner's Club, classes in aerobics, weight-loss, smoking cessation and yoga, several seminars on health related topics e.g. stress management, and special events such as the Senate Health Fair. With the program expanded Senate-wide, there has been an increase in administration which has made it necessary to request a second full-time staffer to accommodate demand for these popular programs.

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a formal organizational activity that provides consultation to management and human resources to help resolve personnel problems evolving out of the personal problems of employees. The program encourages employees to seek assistance for issues and concerns early, thereby avoiding more serious problems and the attendant performance problems. The services will be confidential in accordance with the professional standards of the employee assistance field. Many Legislative Branch entities already have functioning EAP's. The Senate program will, at the outset, provide direct services to Washington-based employees and their families. Services may be provided by phone to employees in State office upon request. More extensive services may be developed for State office employees at a later date.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Question. Your request includes a Financial Applications Specialist to provide analysis, design, and implementation of new financial management applications for the Senate. What are the new financial management applications for the Senate?

Answer. The Office of the Sergeant at Arms has been using an Expense Control system implemented in the early 1980's, and an Inventory Management system implemented in the late 1970's. Both of these applications, while meeting the needs of the Senate at the time of their implementation, are currently insufficient to manage the budget and installed base of equipment for which the Sergeant at Arms is responsible. We are investigating packages that would replace these major financial support tools. We are also keeping in close consultation with the Secretary of the Senate as we move toward the financial service objectives of his office, in order to avoid any costly duplicates, if at all possible.

STUDIO PERSONNEL

Question. Your request includes 7 new positions for the Studios. What is the need for these additional positions?

Answer. For fiscal year 1992, the Senate Recording Studio is requesting 4 additional positions and the Senate Photographic Studio is requesting 3 additional positions. The Recording Studio request is contingent upon the implementation in early fiscal year 1992 of the new sound and broadcast system for the Senate Chamber, and the transfer of responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the system from the Architect to the Sergeant at Arms. It is expected that the Architects' three personnel operating the existing system will transfer to the Sergeant at Arms to become part of the Senate TV operation. In addition to the three operators, an engineering technician would be hired to repair and maintain the system.

The Photographic Studio request is contingent upon the anticipated move to the Postal Square Building in mid-fiscal year 1992. The director of the Studio, who doubles as an assignment photographer when necessary, will move with the Studio to the Postal Square Building. An additional photographer is requested to ensure that the existing complement of 5 photographers will be available in the Senate office buildings. In addition, two customer service technicians, are requested to maintain a facility in the Senate office buildings from which to dispatch photographers, as well as to accommodate the drop-off, pick-up, and delivery of photo orders.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SLADE GORTON

NEW POSITIONS

Question. For the Sergeant at Arms, can you please explain to the Committee how the new positions requested in your budget will be utilized and why they are necessary?

Answer. In the fiscal year 1992 budget request there are 25 additional positions. Eleven of these positions are requested due to workload related requirements. By Department, they are as follows:

Executive department—3 positions

Human Resources—1 Health Promotion Assistant.—An additional position is required to aid the management of expanding workload for Health Promotion Office.

Human Resources—1 Employee Assistance Program Professional.—The Employee Assistance Program EAP is a recent initiative that will provide counseling and referral services for Senate Employees. Most other Legislative Branch entities currently have EAP's.

Barber Shop—1 Cashier/Receptionist.—Pursuant to recommendations from GAO and an outside consultant, this position will improve internal controls in the Barber Shop by centralizing the scheduling and cashiering responsibilities.

Senate Computer Center—7 positions

Office Systems—1 Computer Specialist.—Assigned to technology review, this position will assist the SCC in the ongoing efforts to remain proactive in the review and identification of emerging technological capabilities for possible Senate use.

Office Systems—2 Microcomputer Specialists.—Both positions are requested to support development of the Senate Mail System (SMS) for use on individual office LAN's. These positions will be focused upon the client/server issues concerning servers, work stations, protocols, gateways/bridges and file structures on the office system.

Applications Development—1 Financial Applications Specialist.—This position will provide analysis, design, and implementation of new financial management applications for the Senate (specifically, FMS II and ECS replacement).

Education and Support Services—1 Administrative Assistant.—This position will be assigned with the ESS staff housed in the Senate Office Buildings in order to provide administrative support which heretofore has only been available at the Computer Center at 400 N. Capitol.

Education and Support Services—1 Constituent Services Analyst.—This position is essential as the SCC assumes more of the responsibilities previously provided by the CMS contractor. Further, more Senate offices will be using SMS in fiscal year 1992 resulting in the need for an increased level of support from the SCC.

Data Communication Network—1 Communications Research Specialist.—In conjunction with SDCN, this position will conduct a study on network privatization, as well as assist in the major activities associated with the move of the SCC data communications facilities, perform network optimization studies, and collect and analyze the data traffic in the network to enhance responsible decision making.

Facilities and financial management—1 position

Accounting Office—1 Accounting Technician.—This position is requested to accommodate centralized accounting for the SAA revolving funds as well as to ensure support of all SAA accounting functions as alternatives to the current Expense Control System (ECS) are reviewed.

Four positions are contingent upon Rules Committee decision to transfer Senate Chamber audio from the AOC to the Senate Recording Studio:

Senate recording studio—4 positions

Three Audio Operators and 1 Audio Maintenance Engineer.—These positions will be required only if the responsibility for Senate Chamber audio is transferred from the AOC to the Recording Studio. If so, the incumbents in the operator positions will be transferred to the SAA payroll.

Ten new positions are contingent upon the move of certain SAA functions to the Postal Square Building in mid-fiscal year 1992. They are:

Facilities and financial management—1 position

Cabinet Shop—1 Staff Assistant.—An additional position will be necessary to man a facility in the Senate office buildings to accommodate drop-off, pick-up, and delivery of framing orders for Senate offices when the Cabinet Shop is moved.

Senate photographic studio—3 positions

One Photographer.—An additional photographer is requested to maintain the current complement of photographers in the Senate office buildings when the Studio Manager, who doubles as a photographer, moves with the administrative functions of the Photo Studio.

Two Customer Service Technicians.—These positions will maintain a facility in the Senate Office Buildings from which to dispatch photographers, and to accommodate the drop-off, pick-up, and delivery of photo orders.

Service department—6 positions

Reprographics—2 Truck Drivers, 2 Plate Makers, and 2 Paper Handlers.—These positions will be required to man two shifts for the Bulk Printing and Mailing operation when it moves to Postal Square. The truck drivers will transport materials and orders between buildings. The additional plate makers will be required since the existing personnel for this task will have to be retained in the Reprographics Division's Job Shop in the Dirksen Building. The handling of paper (movement of the large rolls of paper from storage to the press area) currently is, performed by Service Department messengers. Since these messenger positions will not be transferred to the Postal Square Building when the move occurs, the paper handler positions are requested to perform this function.

CONGRESSIONAL SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

Question. The Senate Special Services Office performs a wide variety of services to the Senate. Could you briefly describe some of the functions of this office?

Answer. The Congressional Special Services Office provides the following range of services:

Guided Tours of the Capitol designed for visitors with the following disabilities: Vision-impaired or blind; Hearing-impaired; Wheelchair users; and Mentally retarded.

Special informational resources for disabled visitors:

- —Accessibility Brochure which includes a description of Congressional Special Services Office (CSSO), historical information on the Capitol, and maps marking facilities accessible to the handicapped in the Capitol: elevators, restrooms, water fountains, telephones, ramps, etc.
- —Large Print Accessibility Brochure designed for low-vision visitors.
- —Washington Highlights Brochure with specific information for those with disabilities while touring Washington, D.C.

—Braille Publications, including a set of five braille-tactile maps with a nine-page braille brochure providing historical information and highlights. Other braille services include the printing of individual letters to blind constituents, newsletters, and reports.

—An Audio Assistive System was purchased by CSSO to create a wireless sound link between a transmitter worn by a speaker and a receiver worn by a hearing disabled visitor.

Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD's): The CSSO staff assist in facilitating TDD use in the Congress, provide training classes for staff and act as a relay station to forward messages for offices that do not possess a TDD. There are currently 111 TDD's in use in the Senate and 9 in the House. The CSSO also provided a referral service for TDD callers wishing to obtain Congressional information, such as bill copies, TDD numbers, and directory assistance on general legislative services. The CSSO, in cooperation with the Senate seminar program, presented 2 seminars to Senate staff on the use of TDD devices. As a follow-up, 14 instructional classes were provided to individual offices

Sign Language Classes: Instruction on beginning sign language classes is conducted for House and Senate staff by CSSO personnel at no cost to the offices.

Sign Language Interpreting Services: Upon the request of a Member of Congress, interpreting services for the deaf are available for meetings, interviews, etc., through the services of staff interpreters or commercial vendors. Interpreting is not provided for Committee hearings.

Special Events: CSSO provides assistance to offices sponsoring special events at the Capitol that may require special assistance for the disabled; i.e., wheelchair ramps, sign language interpreters or escorts. Such events may include the Presidential Inauguration, demonstration by disabled groups, and other large public gatherings.

POSTAL SQUARE BUILDING

Question. Throughout your budget material, there are references to the move of several Sergeant at Arms functions to the Postal Square Building. Would you please tell the Committee the status of the move and which functions will be moving?

Answer. Currently, we have a proposal pending before the Rules Committee to relocate various operations to the Postal Square Building when renovation is completed in mid-fiscal year 1992. Divisions scheduled to move include:

Computer Center: all functions from 400 N. Capitol, St.; training facilities, demonstration room, and printing facilities.

Service Department: Bulk Printing and Mail and Micrographics.

Cabinet Shop.

Photographic Studio.

These are technical and light industrial operations that are currently housed in Senate Office Buildings, often in areas designed and intended for traditional office use. As a result, the space is inadequate, inefficient and, in some cases, hazardous in terms of space, power sources, ventilation, and accessibility for equipment and supplies. The space occupied by these operations could be more effectively and appropriately used for other purposes.

The Postal Square Building is owned by the U.S. Postal Service, which has leased the space to the General Services Administration for 30 years. GSA is renovating the space and plans to sublease it to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Architect of the Capitol, who will be responsible for the lease payments of the space used by the Sergeant at Arms. However, the Sergeant at Arms is responsible for costs associated with the move itself. Accordingly, $1.26 million is included in the fiscal year 1992 request for this purpose.

Some functions will remain in the Senate Office Buildings, including those providing immediate response to Senate offices, on-site storage for ready availability, and customer service desks for intake and delivery of orders.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Question. For the Computer Center, you are requesting funding of $500,000 and the addition of one staff position in the area of enhanced financial planning and management. Could you describe what your plans are in this area?

Answer. The Office of the Sergeant at Arms has been using an Expense Control system implemented in the early 1980's, and an Inventory Management system implemented in the late 1970's. Both of these applications, while meeting the needs of the Senate at the time of their implementation, are currently insufficient to manage the budget and installed base of equipment for which the Sergeant at Arms is responsible. We are investigating packages that would replace these major financial support tools. We are also keeping in close consultation with the Secretary of the Senate as we move toward the financial service objectives of his office, in order to avoid any costly duplicates, if at all possible. The funding requested in fiscal year 1992 for this area includes the one additional position in our Applications Development Division, $300,000 for software development, and $200,000 in additional software purchases.

MAIL SAVINGS

Question. In conjunction with the recently imposed mass mail regulations, I understand the Sergeant at Arms has begun a few initiatives that have resulted in some efficiencies. Would you tell us what they are and how they are working?

Answer. The Service Department has instituted a program that will sort 1st class mail. Prior to the procurement of the mail sorter, all direct-response mail leaving the Senate was mailed at 1st class rates. The mail sorter will read, analyze, and qualify this mail for a discounted rate. Thus far, with only 14 percent of the members utilizing the mail sorter, a savings of $89,289 has been realized to date. We perceive these savings to increase as we begin discounting drop mail, and more members join the program to save on postage allocations.

HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAM

Question. This committee authorized a Senate-wide Health Promotion Program. Can you tell us how this program is working and why assistance is needed?

Answer. For 1988 and 1989, the Health Promotion Program was operated as an offering directed toward the staff of the SAA. Effective January 1990, the program was expanded Senate-wide. During 1990, over 3,000 Senate staff participated in a wide variety of offerings designed to encourage healthier lifestyles to reduce health risks and enhance individual productivity. Included were a Health Risk Appraisal, mammogram screening, a Walker's Club and a Runner's Club, classes in aerobics, weight-loss, smoking cessation and yoga, several seminars on health related topics e.g. stress management, and special events such as the Senate Health Fair. With the program expanded Senate-wide, there has been an increase in administration which has made it necessary to request a second full-time staffer to accommodate demand for these popular programs.

Office of the Secretary of the Senate

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER J. STEWART, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JERI THOMSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
STUART F. BALDERSON, FINANCIAL CLERK

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. It is a pleasure to welcome Walter J. Stewart, as we know him Joe Stewart, to this hearing. It is my understanding that he is accompanied by Jeri Thomson, who is Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and Stuart Balderson, the Financial Clerk of the Senate.

For fiscal year 1992, the Secretary is proposing a total budget of $11,212,000, and up to 226 positions, an increase of $933,500 and 7 positions over current levels. Of this amount, $10,357,000 is for salaries, and $855,500 is for expenses.

Mr. Stewart, your full statement will be made a part of the record. Feel free at this time to summarize and highlight any part of that statement that you desire.

Mr. STEWART. Senator, thank you very much. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you this morning.

First, I would like to express appreciation to this subcommittee for the support I have received during the past 4 years that I have been Secretary, and to tell you that many of the changes which I have been able to effectuate in the office have been a result of that support and that of the Senate Rules Committee.

The Office of the Secretary of the Senate, I think, is served by an excellent staff, who are professional, well-trained, and innovative.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AUTOMATION

The efforts to automate many of the procedures for producing Senate materials are beginning to bear fruit at this point. Of course, the most expensive item that we produce and publish is the Congressional Record. We are on a 5-phase program to automate its production. We are now at phase four and moving ahead with fairly good progress. We are running into problems, however, particularly as it applies to phase three.

In phase one, just to recap, the computer-assisted transcription system, which the official reporters use to transcribe chamber debate, was installed. In phase two, staff began preparing the Daily Digest on a PC and sending a disk directly to the GPO; a step which saves a lot of duplicative work. Phase three is automating the morning business section of the Record. That is the phase in which a Member who wants to insert a statement in the Record would transmit it to the official reporters via computer disk or network, and our staff would then send it to the GPO. In phase four, personal computers will be installed in the official reporters' office so members can use them to make corrections, as opposed to using a pencil and an eraser. Phase five is when all of these steps are combined and Record copy is transmitted by fiber optic link to GPO, ready for printing, without requiring any rekeying, which is extremely expensive, because it involves labor and increases the possibility of error.

Phases one and two have gone very well——

Senator GORTON. How long is this whole thing going to take?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, we would hope that——

Senator REID. When did you start it?

Mr. STEWART. We started in 1989. Phase one is in place. Phase two, the Daily Digest, is in place. Phase three, automating morning business, has a few problems, because the statements Members bring to us do not always lend themselves to automatic insertion in the Record. Sometimes changes have been made which are not reflected on the disks. There is not an automatic formula we can use without rekeying ourselves, which we do not have the staff to do and don't intend to do.

It is amazing how many Members, particularly those coming from the House over the past 5 years, use computers. Staff, who make corrections to Record copy are extremely computer literate.

Phase five, transferring all Record copy by fiber optic link, I think will go fairly smoothly. We are having, as I say, a few problems with the morning business section. When the entire process is completed, it should provide the most dramatic savings that you will see in the printing budget of the Senate, because——

Senator GORTON. When do you think you will have it all done?

Mr. STEWART. What would you say, Jeri, 2 years?

Ms. THOMSON. It should be completed in 2 years.

Mr. STEWART. It is something that we have embarked on 2 years ago and so far it is going fairly well, considering the problems we have encountered.

In addition, the Enrolling Clerk now can engross Senate-passed legislation electronically, which is a time-saving step. We do it in-house with GPO's equipment and software, as opposed to sending it down to GPO. We can turn around a simple bill up to, say, 10 or 12 pages within 1 hour or 1½ hours. If we send the same size bill to GPO, it generally takes a day or two to get it back. We print the bill for transmission to the House and send the text, ready for printing, to GPO via fiber link.

So, those are the things that we are embarking upon, because those are the things that will give the Senate the biggest savings.

CLOSED CAPTIONING OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS

This year we will add a new unit, the closed-captioning unit, to the Secretary's Office. The Americans With Disabilities Act requires the Senate to provide equal access to the hearing impaired. Rules Committee authorized me to contract with the Department of Education to provide closed captioning of Senate proceedings.

We did that, and the Department of Education put out an RFP which was not bid on. The reasons given were that the Senate schedule and program were not predictable, the audio system in the Chamber is not as good as it could be, and that our requirements for accuracy are too high.

After consulting with the Rules Committee, it was decided to provide captioning in-house and it looks like we can probably do that and maybe save some money in the process. We will offer this service in conjunction with the Sergeant at Arms, who will be handling the broadcast from the Senate floor to C-SPAN.

LOCAL AREA NETWORK COMPLETION

With the support of the Sergeant at Arms and the Rules Committee, our local area network, or LAN, is complete and we have installed a separate LAN in the disbursing office. Now within our own office we can electronically transmit documents, and this is saving us time and energy.

With 77 percent of our staff using PC's, our three technical staff are kept busy. They have been unable to devote the time to write specialized programs to meet the unique needs of our departments. The computer center has been extremely helpful to us, but they too are stretched a little bit in trying to install these networks in Members' offices. This is why we are requesting funding for one programmer to help write specialized programs unique to the needs of my office.

Someday, Members will be filing their stationery requests via computer from their offices. If a Member wanted to see a copy of a Senate bill by using LEGIS 2000, he or she will soon be able to see the entire text on a computer screen, as opposed to a summary which is presently the case.

Under the direct payment to vendors program, which we must do to meet provisions of the Fiscal Year 1991 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, Members would file their vouchers electronically with the disbursing office. Automation is going to have some fairly wide-ranging ramifications. Hopefully, it will save some money and time.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

Within our Office of Inteparliamentary Services, even though we had Operation Desert Storm, it certainly did not reduce the number of foreign visits which we have had to this country. We are getting more delegations visiting us, particularly those from the emerging Eastern Bloc democracies, African nations, and Central America. All want to learn about democracy in the United States and all seem to want to learn about the Senate.

When Members travel overseas, they extend invitations to their hosts to come and see how our institution works. When they come back to the States, they ask us to follow through, which we do.

Senator REID. Do you have the staff to handle that? I know just the invitations that I get from visiting delegations is much greater than when I was in the House, and it has even, in the last couple of years, become more than it was the first couple that I was here in the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. Senator, so far we are doing OK. This year, the leadership, Senator Dole and Senator Mitchell, had 10 heads of state visiting, and we take care of all of the arrangements. Sometimes we take care of their accompanying staff and offer any sort of orientation course they want.

All of the Russian and Eastern Bloc countries have sent groups here. Sometimes, four or five people want to spend 1 or 2 weeks and we have to prepare and organize the program. Jeri Thomson has spent a good deal of her time on that, and so far it has worked very well.

Senator REID. Do you have enough help to do that?

Ms. THOMSON. We have adequate resources at present and great cooperation throughout the Senate.

Senator REID. That is great. I think that is so important, because, you know, our time is so limited to be able to do these social things. The best we can do is see them in the Chamber for a minute or two, but the real learning, of course, is with the staff they bring with them.

Mr. STEWART. I must say that it is thrilling. Members and staff come over and they ask questions that you at first think are simplistic. And then you remember that what we are doing has grown up over 200 years. They ask such questions as: How do you get control of the spending of the executive branch? And the answer is: Not easily. [Laughter.]

GIFT OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAM

Senator REID. Was it not through your office that we gave some computers to Poland?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, last year, through the generosity and help of this committee, Senators Domenici, Dole, and Mitchell sent a staff delegation to Poland to assist them in some basic operational ways. The delegation was made up of my staff, representatives of the Sergeant at Arms, Rules Committee, Speaker Foley, and Mr. Michel. We reprogrammed some Senate money that was about to expire, about $1.5 million, and sent 225 completely refurbished surplus computers and related equipment like printers, which are now in place and working. We also then sent them a 1090 high-speed Xerox copier, which they did not have. That is now installed and working.

We sent over one very selective group to assist them which included technical staff from the Rules Committee and computer center to help them install the PC's. We sent Ron Ledlow, who is sitting back here, who is with the Sergeant at Arms. Ron is a person who started here in a fairly low-level position and has worked his way up. Now he occupies a very responsible position in the service department of the Sergeant at Arms.

Other groups went and lectured. Ron gave them a lecture and then took off his coat and he helped them put together their collating machinery. He got it working for them. That is the kind of know-how we provided. This all happened in a fairly short period of time.

The last piece of the gift of democracy to Poland program is in the foreign operations bill which includes $750,000 to help develop a parliamentary library. If the Polish members want to know about environment, they have few resources for modern, western information. We are trying to put together computer systems, so they can have access to the best knowledge about the environment. We can do this for a fairly small amount of money. This will complete our involvement in Poland insofar as the gift of democracy program is concerned.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Last year, of course, the Office of Conservation and Preservation was moved from being a part of the library to an independent office. It is getting more and more important for us to work with Members in helping to preserve their records and with the National Archives in preserving the Senate's records there.

We are particularly fortunate to have an extremely talented individual to lead this new office. He and his small staff work with disaster preparedness, not only for the Senate library, but for all the major historical records and collections of the Senate. We will complete the disaster preparedness plan for my entire office this year. If something were to happen, all of the documents are already prioritized, so we would know which ones to save first. In case of disaster, the real problem is speed, how quickly you move in and what do you do first.

SENATE LIBRARY MOVE

Last year, the Senate Rules Committee requested that we move the Senate library to one of the Senate office buildings. We do need more space, somewhere in the range of 20,000 square feet. Members' requests are continuing to grow, and I think if the library were located in the office buildings, it would be more accessible to Members and staff and would be used even more. Also there was a load factor problem in the attic of the Capitol where the Senate library is now located.

As soon as the Rules Committee assigns space, we will be moving ahead. At the same time, many of the Members use the existing Senate library, the Preservation Commission and others are looking at restoring the library reading room to its 1870 appearance. We hope to maintain the reading room as a satellite library for the Members and staff to use.

NEW POSITIONS

In summary, Mr. Chairman, my budget request is $11,212,500, which is a $933,500 increase, and this covers annualization of COLA's, two new technical positions for the disbursing office, a new programmer for our LAN operations, two additional staff in the stationery room, and two new positions in the legislative departments.

The stationery room staff has remained static for the past 15 years. However, the sales there have increased by 400 percent. We are selling more and more computer supplies which have a very short shelf-life, requiring constant turnover. In order to provide the services that our Members expect, we are having to add two new positions to that office.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I would be more than pleased to answer any questions.
[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF WALTER J. STEWART

BUDGET SUMMARY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to present the fiscal year 1992 budget request for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. As the chief financial and administrative officer of the Senate, the continued and consistent support of this committee is instrumental in enabling me to carry out my responsibilities to the Senate.

To fund the salary expenses of the Office of the Secretary for fiscal year 1992, I am requesting $10,357,000, which is an increase of $881,000. Over 70 percent of this increase covers annualization of COLA's and salary adjustments. I am requesting funding for two new technical positions in the Disbursing Office to support development of a full accrual financial management system for the Senate (FMS–II) an additional technical person to write highly specialized programs for departments within the Secretary's Office, two additional staff to support new services to be provided by the Stationery Room, and two new slots in the legislative departments to add depth to this vital area of support for the Senate.

To fund non-salary expenses for the Office of the Secretary, I am requesting $855,500, which is an increase of $52,500. This account enables the Secretary to carry out such administrative responsibilities as the education of Senate Pages ($299,400), provision of Senate service awards pursuant to S. Res. 21 ($18,000), support services for the operation of the Senate Library ($126,200), including the first request for reference materials available on CD–ROM, planning and presentation of briefings for foreign delegations on official visits to the Senate ($50,000), and provision of legal reference volumes and other materials to Senators ($65,000). A table at the end of this statement provides a detailed summary of my request.

STATUS OF OFFICE AUTOMATION

In 1989, initial steps were taken to upgrade the Secretary's Office automation systems. A personal computer-based Local Area Network (LAN) was installed to service most departments under the Secretary's jurisdiction. During 1990, the Capitol LAN installation was concluded and an independent LAN was installed in the Senate Disbursing Office, completing the office-wide upgrade to a Local Area Network. All of our departments now are able to communicate electronically and to transfer documents. One hundred and sixty-four staff members (77 percent) use the LAN or other PC-based systems installed throughout the Secretary's Office including the Official Reporters of Debates, who use the computer assisted transcription (CAT) system for Congressional Record production, and those who use the tempest protected equipment in the Office of Senate Security.

Sergeant at Arms' staff in the Computer Center deserve recognition for their crucial role in achieving our automation goals last year.

To support our large user population, an assistant LAN administrator was added to the office systems group bringing that staff to three full-time employees who provide continuous support for the Secretary's LAN whenever the Senate is in session. Although staff throughout the Secretary's Office are quickly developing proficiency in WordPerfect, desktop publishing and database software, the need exists for database programming expertise to develop specialized programs for specific needs in many departments, needs which are often unique within the Senate community. The Computer Center is hard pressed to provide this specialized service solely to us, while maintaining and upgrading our larger systems, like payroll, and meeting the needs of the rest of the Senate community.

The Daily Digest staff now prepare and send Congressional Record copy electronically to GPO. The Computer Center and GPO were especially helpful with programming support for this project. GPO now estimates automating Daily Digest production will save $27,000 per year in Record printing and binding costs.

The CAT system, used by the Official Reporters of Debates since August, 1989, will be substantially upgraded this year to allow conversion of transcript files to WordPerfect so Senators and staff may correct remarks electronically rather than using pencil and paper. At this point, Record transcript copy is scannable, thus making it possible to greatly reduce the time and expense of keying at GPO. However, because of the nature of Record copy production, it is anticipated that some keying will be required at GPO for the foreseeable future. Paper copy of the transcripts is viewed as the legal, and therefore correct, version so it is against this paper copy that proofreading occurs.

The Morning Business Clerk is currently testing procedures to electronically send portions of the "Morning Business Section" of the Record to GPO in a manner similar to the Daily Digest process. Again, GPO and the Computer Center are providing invaluable programming assistance.

The Bill Clerk now can send vote tally, introduction of bills and resolutions and additional cosponsor data to GPO electronically.

The Government Printing Office had difficulty keeping pace with the Senate's printing needs at the close of the 101st Congress. Record production was unsatisfactory and the "Calendar of Business" frequently was not delivered in time to be of use during the closing days. To avoid such problems in the future, alternative production paths to deliver both the Daily Digest section of the Record as a separate document and the "Calendar of Business" are being explored.

This past summer, a high-speed fiber optic communications link was established to connect the Secretary's Office to GPO. This link allows us to upload and download data for various publications, the Congressional Record and engrossed bills. Offices linked are Printing Services, Enrolling Clerk, Daily Digest, Morning Business Clerk, Journal Clerk and Official Reporters of Debates. During 1991, this link will be used to send to GPO Senate votes, engrossed bills and the Morning Business and Daily Digest portions of the Congressional Record and other Senate documents. We will begin testing sending Record copy to GPO via the fiber link later this year.

Using this link and special PC software, the Enrolling Clerk is able to download, edit and print (on a limited basis) copies of engrossed bills in his office in the Capitol. While we were not prepared to test this new capability last fall, we expect to see substantial reductions both in the time and cost of engrossing Senate-passed legislation during the first session of the 102nd Congress.

Legislative and Senate Library staffs devoted a great deal of time to the development of LEGIS 2000, the Computer Center's updated legislative tracking system, which is in the design phase of development.

The Financial Management System (FMS–II) task force completed the conceptual design of FMS–II, a full accrual financial management system for the Senate. With the strong, bipartisan support of the Rules Committee, we expect to move expeditiously in writing the requirements analysis for this system. Provisions included in last year's Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill require a two-track development schedule to ensure that the capability to directly pay vendors, an integral part of the overall FMS–II design, will be available in fiscal year 1992 as required by law.

All equipment in the Office of Senate Security was upgraded to state-of-the-art tempest secured IBM PC's. Equipment and document tracking and inventory software were procured and installed for their use.

The Senate Stationery Room purchased a barcode system which will be installed in the next few weeks. Once installed, the standard universal product code (UPC) printed on most packaging will be used at the registers and for inventory control, thus eliminating the need for labeling merchandise with our in-house generated barcode—a time consuming task. A high-speed printer was added to speed preparation of monthly statements. With the guidance of the Rules Committee, we are planning to offer a wider selection of computer supplies and software this year to meet the changing needs of Senators and staff.

A pilot system for hearing transcripts developed by the Computer Center was installed in Printing Services and is currently being evaluated. In-house typesetting of Riddick's Senate Procedure and several printing projects for the Senate Library and the Historian were undertaken. As improved technology is placed throughout the Senate, the Secretary's responsibilities to oversee the printing of the Senate become more complex. With the installation of the Senate data network and the Architect's CAPNET, the need for my office to adopt new and innovative ways to certify authenticity of Senate documents prior to printing is apparent. We will be working closely with Rules Committee's technical services staff and the Joint Committee on Printing to review current policy and make adjustments where warranted.

The Computer Center finished several enhancements to the current mainframe systems used by the Office of Public Records. Because of the small number of so-called Byrd Amendment filings received at the first and second filing deadlines, installation of an imaging system to replace Public Records' present mainframe systems was delayed until 1991. This imaging system will eliminate much of the duplicate preparation of filings by the House and Senate repository offices as they each will process half of the filings and simply exchange data to complete their respective files. Congressman Rose, Chairman of House Administration Committee, was an early supporter in this first effort to eliminate duplication of effort where our respective Houses are mandated by law to perform the same function.

The Senate Library will be a beta test site for new integrated library management software and, if successful, will install the full-service library management software by the end of the year.

BILL CLERK

The Bill Clerk records actions of the Senate, keeps an authoritative historical record of Senate business, enters daily legislative activities and votes into the automated legislative status system, and assigns numbers to all bills and resolutions. Following is a table which compares measures introduced during the second sessions of the 100th and 101st Congresses:

	100th Congress, 2nd session	101st Congress, 2nd session
Bills	926	1,271
Joint resolutions	156	154
Concurrent resolutions	75	72
Senate resolutions	167	131
Amendments	2,393	2,011
Totals	3,717	3,639

In 1989, this office sent 151 file boxes (75.5 cubic feet) of original Senate documents of the 100th Congress to the National Archives for permanent storage. Approximately 170 boxes of material from the 101st Congress have been prepared for permanent storage and an expected total of about 90 cubic feet of 101st Congress permanent records ultimately will be sent to the Archives after all materials are properly prepared for transfer.

Several changes were made in the LEGIS status step system so that LEGIS more accurately reflects Senate floor proceedings. A new cross-reference notation was added which permits noting a connection between two bills without requiring a description of the legislative content of that connection. This new feature was especially useful during consideration of the reconciliation bill which contained pieces of countless other bills.

At the request of the Government Printing Office, the Bill Clerks' vote tally data in LEGIS, along with "Additional Cosponsors" and the daily "Introduction of Bills and Resolutions" now can be electronically extracted for insertion in the Record, thus eliminating rekeying of this material at GPO.

DAILY DIGEST

The Daily Digest section of the Congressional Record provides a brief, concise accounting of all official actions taken by the Senate on a particular day. The Digest also includes a listing of all hearings and meetings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint meetings and conferences and enters them in the LEGIS hearings file.

Chamber Activity.—The Senate was in session a total of 138 days, for a total of 1,250 hours and 14 minutes. There were 3 quorum calls and 326 record votes.

Committee Activity.—Senate committees held 978 hearings and 278 business meetings, for a total of 1,256, contrasted with 860 hearings and 304 business meetings (total 1,164) during the 2nd Session of the 100th Congress.

As noted earlier, the Digest is transmitted electronically to GPO for printing in the Record, saving by GPO's current estimate about $27,000 in Record production costs each year.

ENROLLING CLERK

The Enrolling Clerk prepares for printing and proofreads all Senate-passed legislation prior to its transmittal to the House of Representatives, the National Archives, the Secretary of State, the United States Claims Court, and the White House.

During 1990, 190 enrolled bills were prepared, printed, proofread, corrected and transmitted to the President.

Also, 716 pieces of legislation in one form or another, were enacted by the Senate.

One hundred and seventy pieces of legislation had to be assembled and "hand engrossed" which entails typing and piecing together by hand a true and accurate copy, immediately upon passage by the Senate, and transmitting it to the House of Representatives as rapidly as possible.

Because of the increasing length of bills and the need for speed in transmitting Senate-passed legislation to the House, GPO now provides access to their data files which enables electronic engrossment of legislation in the Enrolling Clerk's office. Small engrossed bills can be printed on-site while larger measures are sent to GPO electronically for printing.

EXECUTIVE CLERK

The Executive Clerk prepares an accurate record of actions taken by the Senate during executive sessions (proceedings on nominations and treaties) which is published as the Executive Journal at the end of each session of Congress. This office also prepares the "Executive Calendar" which contains nominations, treaties or resolutions pending before the Senate.

Nominations.—The Senate confirmed 42,493 nominations last session. A total of 5,189 nominations failed of confirmation at the time of the sine die adjournment of the 101st Congress, and were subsequently returned to the President, as were four nominations not acted upon at the time of the August-September recess of the Senate.

Treaties.—Fifteen treaties were transmitted to the Senate by the President during the second session for its advice and consent, which were ordered printed as treaty documents for the use of the Senate (Treaty Documents 101–8 through 101–22).

The Senate gave its advice and consent to eight treaties without reservation and approved seven other treaties with various conditions to the resolutions of advice and consent to ratification during the second session. One treaty remained on the "Executive Calendar" and, failing of any action at the time of the sine die adjournment of the 101st Congress, was re-referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations at adjournment.

Missing Executive Journals.—Executive Journals from 1921, 1932, and 1933 were known for some time to be missing from all known permanent collections of Senate records. Staff are recreating the missing Journals using scanning technology and publishing software to match page numbers with the indexes to these Journals, which exist. When these recreated Journals are published, the Senate once again will have a complete and permanent set of all Executive Journals.

Executive Reports and Roll Call Votes.—Seventeen executive reports—five relating to nominations and twelve to treaties—were ordered printed for the use of the Senate during the second session of the 101st Congress (Executive Reports 101–19 through 101–35).

During the last session, the Senate had 13 roll call votes in executive session, eleven on the adoption of resolutions of advice and consent to ratification of treaties and two on nominations.

JOURNAL CLERK

The Journal Clerk takes notes of the daily legislative proceedings of the Senate in the "Minute Book" and prepares a history of bills and resolutions for the printed Journal which is in effect the index of legislative action. The Journal is published each calendar year.

The Senate Journal was delivered to GPO for printing and binding just prior to Christmas, an accomplishment made possible by automation. It should be noted that this is the third year Journal publication has been automated and the estimated annual savings of $200,000 in publication costs continue.

Recent Minute Books were microfilmed for inclusion in the Senate Library's collection. Minute Books are permanently stored at the National Archives.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK

The Legislative Clerk is the official reader of the Senate, reading bills, resolutions, conference reports, amendments, and other material when directed by the presiding officer, calls the rolls for quorums and recorded (yea and nay) votes, and prepares the "Calendar of Business" for each daily session of the Senate.

The overall legislative workload decreased in relation to that of the second session of the previous Congress (a comparable period). Measures passed, "live" quorums, and roll call votes decreased. Reported items were approximately the same.

Certain statistics relating to the functions of the Legislative Clerk follows:

	100th Congress, 1988 January–October (2nd session)	101st Congress, 1990 January–October (2nd session)
Total measures passed	814	716
Total measures reported	511	509
Roll call votes	379	326
Quorum calls (live)	26	3
Days in session	137	138
Hours in session (rounded)	1,127	1,250

The addition of a copying center on the first floor of the Capitol, for copying floor amendments, enabled more rapid duplication and distribution of amendment copies and resolved a long-standing problem in the timely processing of legislative matter in the Chamber.

The end of the session was particularly difficult because of the high volume of work to be completed in a short period of time. GPO was unable to deliver each day's "Calendar of Business" on time, so alternative production paths are being explored. It is hoped that GPO will solve this problem so that other methods need not be employed.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

The Official Reporters of Debates prepare and edit for publication in the Congressional Record a substantially verbatim report of the proceedings of the Senate, and serve as liaison for all Senate personnel on matters relating to the content of the Record. The Chief Reporter functions as editor in chief of the Senate portion of the Record.

Computer Assisted Transcription (CAT).—The CAT system has been functioning well since September, 1989. Phase IV of our five-phased plan for automating production of the Record calls for this system to be upgraded this year to enable us to convert CAT files of Senators' remarks to WordPerfect format so that Senators and staff can review and correct those remarks using software available in most Senate offices.

Once remarks can be reviewed and edited electronically, Record copy is scannable at GPO, thus reducing substantially the need for rekeying, and could be transmitted to GPO via the fiber link. We anticipate the upgrade being completed this fall and look forward to the continued high level of cooperation and support we have received on the Record automation project from the Public Printer, the Deputy Public Printer and staff at GPO.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

The Parliamentarian advises the Chair, Senators and their staff and others on all matters requiring an interpretation of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the precedents of the Senate, and unanimous consent agreements, as well as provisions of public law affecting the proceedings of the Senate. The office of the Parliamentarian is responsible for the referral of all legislation introduced in the Senate, all legislation received from the House, as well as all communications received from the Executive Branch.

The office continues to analyze and advise Senators on issues arising under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Deficit Control (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) Acts and the Byrd Rule on extraneous matter in reconciliation bills.

During 1990, the substantive work of revising Riddick's Senate Procedure was completed, leaving proofreading and publishing to be done before this edition is printed. Although it was initially decided that the cutoff date for precedents to be included in this edition would be the end of the 99th Congress, it became possible to add all the precedents from the 100th Congress (over two hundred additional precedents).

Efforts were begun in 1990 to prepare a series of video tapes on Senate procedure in conjunction with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. These tapes are being produced as the second segment of a three-part program designed to provide Senate staff comprehensive training and information on the Senate's legislative rules and procedures. The first segment will consist of a series of broadcast quality video tapes produced by the John C. Stennis Center for Public

Service with the cooperation of the Secretary's Office which will cover basic material on the organization of the Senate and its rules and procedures. The Stennis Center tapes will be broadcast on the Senate's TV channel, as will the CRS tapes which are the second segment of this program. The third and final segment will consist of a series of seminars on narrowly defined topics and conducted by the Parliamentarians specifically for staff who assist Members with legislation in committee and on the floor.

OFFICE OF PRINTING SERVICES

The Office of Printing Services ensures that the Secretary's responsibilities under Title 44, U.S.C. are carried out and serves as liaison to GPO for virtually all Senate printing, with the exception of the Congressional Record.

During the second session of the 101st Congress, 847 publications were printed. This compares with 884 publications printed during the second session of the 100th Congress, for a decrease of about 4 percent. Commercial reporting companies and Senate committees were provided with a total of 1,454 page counts of Senate hearings. This compares with 1,612 page counts in 1989, a decrease of about 10 percent.

The Senate's use of blank paper, letterhead, and envelopes substantially decreased when compared to last year and may be a result of the Mass Mailing Regulations changes enacted last Congress.

Senate offices now can order a complete line of recycled paper products through the Office of Printing Services. Forty-two Senate offices tested recycled paper made specifically for use as letterhead as well as paper made for use in copiers.

Automation.—A hearings composition system, designed by the Senate Computer Center for Senate committees to lessen the composition time and effort of hearings preparation, was installed last August. All such systems must eventually interface with the Office of Printing Services' requisition system in order to ensure authenticity of printed Senate documents. We appreciate the cooperation and guidance of the Rules Committee, this committee, GPO and the Computer Center as the Senate addresses its printing needs for the next decade.

Scanning of miscellaneous text and images has been provided for many offices beginning with the installation in early 1990 of the first of two scanners. Over 1,300 pages of Riddick's Senate Procedure were scanned in order to capture that database and scanning is being used to reconstruct three missing Executive Journals.

Test scanning of copy received by the Morning Business Clerk for the Morning Business section of the Record provided an opportunity to test virtually every type of document encountered in the Senate environment, including newspaper and magazine articles and photocopies. Based on the volume of statements and related documents received daily and the varied type styles and poor quality of some of the copy submitted, it was concluded that the present state of scanning technology was not conducive to the automation of the Morning Business section of the Record. Alternative solutions are being researched.

New Services.—In September the Computer Center installed part of a PC-based hearings page count system, with the balance of the system scheduled for installation in 1991. This system is used in conjunction with a scanner when a field hearing is received on paper rather than computer disk. Thirty-eight field hearings containing a total of 2,045 pages were scanned and forwarded to committees in electronic form, saving the Senate over $24,000 in a three month period.

A fiber-optic link between Printing Services and GPO is used frequently for transmitting Senate documents to GPO for printing.

PC-based forms design software is now used to compose forms for the Leadership, Sergeant at Arms, Secretary of the Senate and other offices.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

DISBURSING OFFICE

The Disbursing Office compiles Senate budget estimates for presentation to the Committee on Appropriations, maintains all Senate appropriated funds and all Senate payrolls, interprets and carries out all matters related to budgeting, appropriations, compensation, payroll deductions, retirement, life and health insurance, and other employee benefits authorized for Members and staff.

Automation.—The quantity of financial related paperwork processed in the Senate grows each year. FMS II (a full accrual financial management system for the Senate) will transfer information electronically rather than on paper, leaving documentation at the point of origination rather than returning it there. Financial transactions will be completed more quickly. However, systems of the size and magnitude of FMS–II will take several years to develop. The conceptual design for FMS–II recently was approved by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Technical staff will be added this year to support the requirements analysis phase of this developmental effort.

The Disbursing Office will be providing payment of invoices directly to vendors as a result of provisions of the Fiscal Year 1991 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill. While on a timetable not initially envisioned, direct payment to vendors is an integral part of FMS–II and its development will contribute to the overall effort to improve management of the Senate's finances.

The Disbursing Office LAN was installed and provided each staff member with a PC and ready access to laser printers. Staff now are able to pass files electronically rather than on paper, a first step toward the underlying concept of FMS–II. The Disbursing Office LAN allows easy communication between the Disbursing Office and other departments under the Secretary's jurisdiction.

A variety of software packages used daily by the Disbursing Office were modified, fixed and upgraded throughout the year. Each upgrade of any system used in the Disbursing Office causes adjustments in procedure and work flow which must be quickly addressed by the department's management in order to maintain the high level of performance and professionalism associated with this office.

Of particular significance was the installation of a new version of the payroll/personnel system, a system in which there can be no margin of error. Processing of the 3.6 percent cost of living increase and the payroll section of the semiannual Report of the Secretary of the Senate occurred simultaneously and successfully.

Installation of the LAN in the Disbursing Office has improved efficiency by allowing staff to electronically share files.

Employee Benefits Section.—The changes in the Lump Sum and Thrift Savings Plan and the new Capitol Police Retirement System required comprehensive analysis and consultation with Congressional and Office of Personnel Management staff involved in formulating and documenting these legislative initiatives. As a result of these changes, the number of reemployed annuitants in the Senate doubled.

The COBRA health insurance provisions for private industry became mandatory January 1, 1990 for the Federal Government in the temporary continuation of coverage provisions under the Federal Employees' Health Benefits (FEHB) program. The program provides continuing group coverage for ex-spouses and children of Federal employees as well as for separated employees. The Disbursing Office contracted with the National Finance Center to provide billing services for this program.

During the 1990 FEHB Open Season, approximately 15 percent of all Senate employees changed their enrollment. Almost 250 employees who were not previously enrolled did so. The FEHB Health Fair attendance again grew with almost 1,000 employees attending.

The Sergeant at Arms and Secretary will produce two videotapes for use by Senate offices which will present the Civil Service and Federal Employees Retirement Systems.

Payroll Section.—The National Finance Center announced that all restrictions assigned to the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) deductions and contributions would be removed on January 1, 1991, an action requiring changes to program screens and processing procedures. The changes were completed in time for the January 1991 payroll processing.

The Payroll section processed two TSP Open Seasons and one FEHB Open Season successfully.

Voucher Audit Section.—Changes resulting from direct payment to vendors will dramatically affect the audit section. Staff in the voucher audit section continue working toward simplification of voucher processing in order to improve service to the Senate community.

As a part of direct payment, we hope to provide electronic generation of vouchers using PC-based software and a vendor payee file.

The Computer Center developed a new Cash Advance System allowing easier tracking of cash advances with net travel vouchers.

DOCUMENT ROOM

The Document Room maintains copies of all Senate and House bills and documents, copies of all public laws, Senate reports, and House reports for the past twenty years.

The 1990 annual statistics show they responded to 154,497 phone calls, 23,322 requests by mail, and approximately 105,823 walk-in customers, which includes about 5,000 students sponsored by the Close Up Foundation. During 1990, messengers delivered 96,330 envelopes of documents to Senate offices.

Automation.—The Document Room made effective use of the capabilities of the LAN to improve consistency and accuracy of information provided to the Senate and public.

An analysis to determine where overall operation cuts can be achieved with respect to the printing totals for each document received by the office will be undertaken this year. Some documents require substantially less distribution than others and by reducing the printing order for these documents, overall savings in printing, storage, and handling costs can be achieved. This analysis is expected to be useful in our drive toward being able to print these documents on demand in the Document Room.

SENATE LIBRARY

The Library's information services work reflects the major events and issues confronting the Senate. Prominent topics addressed last year included the savings and loan crisis, competitiveness and the economy, Clean Air Act revision, David Souter's Supreme Court nomination, campaign financing reform, ethics, the reunification of Germany and the emergence of democracy in Eastern Europe, the Persian Gulf crisis (with emphasis on questions of war powers), and, of course, the budget agreement negotiations and election-year inquiries.

Inquiries to the reference librarians, database searching and photocopying set new records while the number of calls to the LEGIS section declined slightly. The total number of all inquiries was down 2.5 percent. While cataloging production increased over 14 percent, acquisitions fell 7.5 percent. While the number of pages reproduced from microforms increased 56 percent, the number of times the Micrographics Center was used fell 48 percent. The recorded number of visitors to the Senators' Reading Room again decrease. Overall statistics on the use of the Library during 1990 present a mixed picture, but it is clear that the information service remains much in demand.

A major project to inventory the government documents collection and upgrade its cataloging was initiated; the development and implementation of an in-house automated circulation system was completed, a long-planned rearrangement of reserve copies of books made possible by the installation of additional shelving in the off-site storage areas was completed, and a pilot paper recycling program for the Secretary's Office was begun in the Library.

LEGIS Service.—The LEGIS staff answered almost 65,000 requests from Senate offices for information about the subject matter, sponsorship and status of bills, resolutions and public laws and about Senate action on treaties and nominations.

Calendar year	Congress/session	Number of inquiries	Change from previous year (percent)	Change from same session of previous Congress (percent)
1981	97/1	66,313		
1982	97/2	85,806	+29	
1983	98/1	84,297	−17	+27
1984	98/2	91,829	+9	+7
1985	99/1	63,095	−31	−25
1986	99/2	69,973	+11	−24
1987	100/1	73,236	+5	+16
1988	100/2	87,675	+20	+25
1989	101/1	67,045	−24	−8
1990	101/2	64,779	−3	−26

Reference Service.—The reference librarians exceeded last year's levels by handling over 16,200 requests for legislative materials, for biographical information on nominees and other background information on a wide variety of topics, for computer searches of magazine and newspaper articles, and for quotations, voting information and statistics.

Calendar year	Congress/session	Number of inquiries	Change from previous year (percent)	Change from same session of previous Congress (percent)
1981	97/1	12,215		
1982	97/2	13,169	+8	
1983	98/1	12,384	−6	+1
1984	98/2	12,299	−1	−7

Calendar year	Congress/session	Number of inquiries	Change from previous year (percent)	Change from same session of previous Congress (percent)
1985	99/1	12,165	−1	−8
1986	99/2	12,063	−1	−2
1987	100/1	14,935	+24	+23
1988	100/2	14,889	−0.3	+23
1989	101/1	16,067	+8	+8
1990	101/2	16,255	+1	+9

The reference staff also assisted with shifting books in the Capitol attic and in off-site storage areas, as well as shelf-reading portions of the classified collection.

In the course of the year we reported a total of over 3,500 visitors to the Library, a decline of 18 percent from the previous year.

Library Relocation.—The Office of the Architect informed my office last fall that the Library may be able to move as early as the fall of 1992. Based on this projection, the Library renewed its search for a library designer to assist us in designing a modern library fully integrating today's technologies with the unique needs of the Senate. Although the new library space has not been assigned, the selection of a designer is nearing completion.

A principle goal in moving the Library is to once again bring the collection together in one location. By making use of collapsible shelving, square footage can be maximized. Fully equipped cubicles where staff can do their own research are envisioned with Library staff providing ready assistance. Reading rooms are also planned for Senators and staff.

Automation

Integrated Library System.—Datatrek's progress in rewriting their integrated library system (ILS) software was monitored throughout the year. The Library will be a test site for the new version of the ILS. While awaiting software improvements which will allow the ILS to run on our LAN, Library staff developed an interim automated circulation system (CIRC) using Paradox software which has worked well. Staff also developed a Rapid File-based system to track the acquisition and processing of Congressional hearings, prints and publications, and with additional refinements, this database continues to be an improvement over the previous manual system.

Reference Databases.—During the year the Reference section acquired access to two new reference databases: Current USC, provides the text of codified law within a few days of its codification, and its companion database, Current CFR, offers the most current text of the Code of Federal Regulations.

GPO granted access to their "Hermes Project" which provides online text of Supreme Court decisions within hours of their issuance. In the past, messengers were sent to the Court to pick up slip opinions as they became available.

Other Developments in Automation.—Library staff continue to assist the Computer Center with the system design for Legis 2000 and to review screen mockups and the design of the files for the text of both bills and the Congressional Record. The Library looks forward to being a test site for LEGIS 2000.

Library staff continued to participate with GPO personnel in the development of a CD–ROM version of the Congressional Record. In December, the Library received its depository shipment of the 1985 Congressional Record and Index on compact disk. As more information is provided in this format rather than in book form, the Library will be required to acquire CD–ROM hardware.

The reference staff monitored progress in the Library of Congress's optical disk project which stores journal articles in digitalized form and reproduces them in their original format. In 1991 the Senate Library will participate as a pilot program site.

Cataloging Unit.—The cataloging staff produced a total of over 3,200 cataloging records, an increase of 14 percent.

Cataloging specialists continued work on the long-term project to catalog retrospectively the hard copy collection of House and Senate committee prints never cataloged by the Library of Congress. An adjunct of this project is to catalog those committee prints which we have only in microform.

Off-site Storage.—GSA Warehouse in Alexandria: In September 1989, the transfer of the reserve set of the Congressional Serial Set from Franconia to the warehouse space in Alexandria was completed. These volumes were subsequently reshelved onto previously procured metal shelving. This step completed the transfer and repair of books damaged in the Franconia warehouse leak several years ago.

Library of Congress Storage Area: In January, the Library Environment Resources Office of the Library of Congress installed new metal shelving of the underground storage space in the Adams Building of the Library of Congress used by the House and Senate Libraries. The new shelves were part of the planned improvements of this space requested by the Secretary in December 1987.

The plan for the arrangement of books in the vault has now been completed. While there is no room for these materials in the Capitol, they are nevertheless often needed and must be reasonably close at hand.

Publications.—Publication of the revised Presidential Vetoes, 1789–1988 is scheduled for early 1991. Last summer, the Senate Library Resources Directory containing 900 new entries was distributed to all Senate offices.

Recycling Pilot Project.—The Library, in cooperation with the Sergeant at Arms and the Architect, developed a pilot project for the Secretary's Office to test procedures for recycling paper and other matters The program went into effect in November and appears to be working satisfactorily. A decision will be made later this year regarding expanding the pilot project to other departments within the Secretary's jurisdiction.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION

With the February 1990 redesignation of this unit as the Office of Conservation and Preservation, the importance of providing conservation and preservation of Senate records and materials for which the Secretary has statutory authority was recognized. Initiatives include mass deacidification, phased conservation for books and documents, collection surveys, contingency planning for disaster response and recovery, and keeping abreast of developments in the emerging areas of recycling and alkaline paper. Availability of alkaline paper will impact Senate collections of enduring value, and the use of recycled paper, as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency, will change the quality of printing and writing papers procured by the Senate.

Senate Library.—The office continued to prepare, forward, and oversee the quality of those volumes which are bound by the GPO Library Binding Division. While the quality of this work was found to be consistent, turnaround time and cost are unsatisfactory. It is hoped the Joint Committee on Printing will address this issue this year.

The Library's Disaster Preparedness Plan was updated.

Commission on Art.—This office assisted in dismantling the "A Necessary Fence" and "Hail to the Chief" exhibits and in the preparation of two additional exhibits, "Under the Dome" and "The Senate Seal."

All leather bound Senate Journals in the Old Senate and Old Supreme Court Chambers were cleaned and oiled.

An archival stand was fabricated to support an original copy of the Jefferson Manual, a rare first edition donated to the Senate.

Eight groups of Executive Orders from the early 1900's were flattened and tested to determine whether they would require deacidification.

Historical Office.—A group of historical photographs of the Old Senate Chamber, Old Supreme Court Chamber, Marble Room, and the East Front of the Capitol Building were matted and framed.

Assistance was provided on the Records Disposition Plan and Senator Byrd's, forthcoming, second volume on Senate History. The first volume won the Binding Industries of America award as an "Outstanding Example of Product Excellence in the Binding Industry."

Disaster Preparedness and Response.—The formation of a comprehensive contingency plan to be implemented in the event of water, fire, natural disaster or bombing damage to any office for which the Secretary has statutory responsibility was begun.

This type of contingency planning addresses not only papers, documents, books and records, but also works of art, furnishings, computers and computer media, and electronic office equipment.

Resources which would be available in the event of a problem have been identified and appropriate staff from the various departments of the Secretary of the Senate attended two seminars presented by two full-service disaster preparedness and recovery companies. All departments of the Secretary's Office designated someone as a disaster preparedness coordinator.

Mass Deacidification.—The Library of Congress's Request For Proposal to "Provide Deacidification on a Mass Production Level of Paper Based Books" has been issued. When contracts are awarded, it is hoped that the Secretary's Office will be able to use this technology to begin treating those volumes in the Senate Library's collection which need deacidification.

Spray Deacidification and Mylar Encapsulation.—Mass and spray deacidification are long-term preventative maintenance undertakings and collections first must be surveyed to ascertain their physical condition, enduring and intrinsic value, and whether they are available in some other format which would preclude their being treated. This treatment is undertaken for those items of enduring value which must be retained in their original format or, because of continual use, have deteriorated to the point where treatment is essential.

The Architect's Office completed installation of our spray deacidification system. With the acquisition of a mylar encapsulator the office will be able to spray deacidify individual documents and encapsulate those which require additional physical protection.

Congressional Binding Standards.—The office continues to assist Senate committees and Senators' staff in the preparation of material sent for binding to the Library Binding Section of the GPO. Additionally, work is checked to ensure its compliance with the standards of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Alkaline and Recycled Paper.—Use of alkaline paper in printing items of enduring value for the Senate collection will ensure the long-term preservation of those collections and eliminate the need and expense of deacidifying paper-based items.

Alkaline writing, printing and copier papers are being manufactured from recycled waste paper.

Statistics

Volumes bound and/or repaired for Senate Library	847
Volumes processed for Senate Library	1,923
Volumes surveyed for Senate Library	12,737
Volumes bound and/or repaired for others	119
Leather volumes cleaned and oiled	109
Miscellaneous lettering projects	740
Protective cases fabricated	54
ID cases lettered and embossed	41
Graphic materials matted and framed	468
Graphic material repaired	93
Documents mylar encapsulated	209
Documents spray deacidified	97
Presentation items presented to visiting dignitaries	53

OFFICE OF SENATE SECURITY

The Office of Senate Security was established by S. Res. 243 (100th Congress, 1st Session). The office is responsible for the administration of information, personnel, communications and computer security programs in Senate offices. In addition, OSS serves as the Senate's liaison to the Executive Branch in matters relating to the security of classified information in the Senate.

Enforcement of regulations limiting the issuance of staff security clearances reduced the number of Senate employees holding security clearances by 5.3 percent. The number of clearances held by Senators' personal staffs decreased by 16.6 percent. However, the number of clearances held by Senate committee staffs increased by 2.2 percent.

Automation.—Tempest-shielded microcomputers were purchased for the Office of Senate Security. Procurement of this equipment permitted the reconfiguration of older equipment into workstations for the use of Senators and staff.

A barcoding system was procured to automate the classified document control system. This system will facilitate the receipt, transmission, handling, storage, retrieval, and destruction of classified material throughout the Senate.

SENATE STATIONERY ROOM

The Stationery Room provides stationery and office supplies for Senators, committees and other offices of the Senate.

A new barcode system which utilizes the universal product code (UPC) printed on most packages is scheduled to be operational by the end of this calendar year. The software which allows conversion from our in-house barcoding system to the UPC is complete and we anticipate equipment installation soon. Using the UPC will save hours of staff time now required to create our own barcodes and label merchandise. While the barcode project is the highest priority, staff are also investigating a remote order data entry capability which would allow supply orders to be placed by staff in offices using PC's and the Senate's data network.

Installation of the Secretary's LAN in the Stationery Room offered unique challenges in that the LAN had to be fully integrated with the minicomputer system used for inventory control, at the cash registers and for billing.

The purchase of a high-speed computer back-up tape system allows complete backup of this vital system in about 30 minutes.

Gross sales for fiscal year 1990 were $3,894,316.69, indicating a leveling off of the rapid growth the Stationery Room has experienced over the past ten years. However, the Senate spends additional, substantial sums on goods that are not reflected in the Stationery Room's sales figure. Goods purchased through other means may soon be made available for purchase in the Stationery Room so another major jump in total sales may become apparent this year.

For several years, Stationery Room staff have been working with companies in the recycling industry to make available recycled products. However, the cost of recycled goods is 7 to 10 percent higher in most instances. The Stationery Room continues to try to minimize cost while offering an increasing variety of recycled products.

OFFICE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY SERVICES

The Office of Interparliamentary Services is responsible for administrative, financial, and protocol functions for all interparliamentary conferences in which the Senate participates by statute, for interparliamentary conferences in which the Senate participates on an ad hoc basis, and for special delegations authorized by the Majority and/or Republican Leader. The office also provides appropriate assistance as requested to other Senate delegations.

The statutory interparliamentary conferences in which the Senate participated in 1990 are the North Atlantic Assembly; Interparliamentary Union; Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group; and the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group. The ad hoc interparliamentary conferences in which the Senate participated in 1990 are the British-American Parliamentary Group and the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Parliamentary Group. IPS also continues its responsibilities with the Leadership-sponsored Arms Control Observer Group.

The Interparliamentary Conference on the Global Environment was held in April and Interparliamentary Services handled administrative, financial and protocol arrangements. Approximately 175 delegates and 200 observers from 30 countries participated in the four-day event.

IPS receives and prepares for printing the quarterly financial reports for foreign travel from all committees in the Senate. The IPS staff prepares these reports for the Majority Leader, the Republican Leader, and the President pro tempore.

Official foreign visitors are frequently received in this office and assistance is given to individuals as well as to groups by the IPS staff. World events did not cause a noticeable decrease in the number of delegations visiting the Senate. Again, delegations from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union continued to require extensive briefings on Senate rules and procedures, while delegations from other countries, including Mongolia, multiple African nations, Central America, the Soviet Union, Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia also visited.

On behalf of the Leadership, the staff arranged for the reception in the Senate of ten Heads of State or Heads of Government.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

The Office of Public Records receives, processes, and maintains records, reports, and other documents filed with the Secretary of the Senate involving the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended; the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; the Senate Code of Official Conduct: Rule 34, Public Financial Disclosure; Rule 40, Registration of Mass Mailing; Rule 41, Political Fund Designees; and Rule 41(6), Supervisor's Reports on Individuals Performing Senate Services; Foreign Travel Reports; and Byrd Amendment Reports.

Last year, Public Records staff assisted more than 2,000 individuals seeking information from reports filed with the office. A total of 320,390 photocopies were sold in the period.

Byrd Amendment.—Public Law 101–121 requires Federal agencies to compile information with respect to the use of unappropriated funds to influence certain Federal contracting and financial transactions, and forward this information to the Public Records Office semiannually on May 31st and November 30th.

The first filing under the Byrd Amendment was May 31, 1990 and generated submissions by 35 Federal agencies and the November filing generated submissions from 33 Federal agencies. While the reporting volume was light and did not place a processing strain on the office, it is still too early to assess the ultimate impact that the Byrd Amendment filings will have on the office.

Federal Election Campaign Act, as Amended.—The Act requires Senate candidates who sought election in 1990 to file quarterly, pre-election and post-election reports with the Secretary of the Senate. Senate candidates running for office in a year other than 1990 are required to file semiannual reports. Filings totaled 2,996 documents containing 65,653 pages.

Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.—Of the 34,215 lobbyists registered under the Act, 7,765 lobbyists are currently active and reporting to the office on a quarterly basis. Last year, 32,639 reports totaling 126,012 pages were filed, processed and made available to the public.

Public Financial Disclosure.—The filing date for Public Financial Disclosure Reports was May 15, 1990. The reports were available to the public and press by Wednesday, May 30th. Copies were provided to the Select Committee on Ethics and the appropriate State officials. A total of 1,355 reports were filed containing 22,571 pages. There were 611 requests to review or receive copies of the documents.

Registration of Mass Mailing.—Ninety-five Senators registered mass mailings under Senate Rule 40 and the number of pages filed were 6,488. Beginning in January 1991, Senators will be required to file mass mailings on a quarterly basis.

SPECIAL DEPUTY, FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Secretary of the Senate, as an Ex-Officio Commissioner of the Federal Election Commission, is represented through the Special Deputy in all Federal Election Commission activities. The Special Deputy participates in open and executive sessions of the Commission.

Meetings.—Executive sessions focus mainly on resolving compliance matters, reviewing audits and dealing with the internal workings of the Commission. In calendar year 1990 the Commission held 43 executive sessions. As of December 7, 1990, the Commission had opened 183 enforcement actions and closed 145 enforcement actions. The Commission was involved in 63 court cases, 49 of them initiated by the FEC and 14 cases which were filed against the FEC.

Other matters, such as promulgating and revising regulations and issuing advisory opinions, are conducted in open session. The Commission held 32 open meetings in calendar year 1990. The Commission issued 26 advisory opinions in calendar year 1990.

Regulations.—In calendar year 1990 the Commission finalized four regulations dealing with prohibited expenditures by foreign nationals; extensions of credit and debt settlement; allocation of fund expenditures from federal and non-federal accounts, and technical requirements for computerized magnetic media for presidential primary and general election candidates. Pending before the Commission are proposed regulations dealing with the rights of domestic subsidiaries of foreign nationals; bank loans to candidates and political committees, and national nominating conventions. The Commission has yet to consider a Petition for Rulemaking from the National Right to Work Committee asking that "express advocacy" involving a candidate be a criterion in determining if a violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act has occurred wherein corporate or labor union expenditures are made in a political context.

HISTORICAL OFFICE

The Senate Historical Office collects and provides information on important events, dates, statistics, precedents, and historical comparisons of current and past activities of the Senate for use by Members' offices, the media, scholars, and the general public.

Conference: Senate Party Leaders.—The Historical Office, in association with the Dirksen Congressional Center, organized and conducted a one-day conference in May on "Senate Party Leaders of the Twentieth Century." Nine distinguished scholars prepared papers on floor leaders John W. Kern (D–Ind.), Henry Cabot Lodge (R–Mass.), Joseph T. Robinson (D–Ark.), Charles McNary (R–Ore.), Alben Barkley (D–Ky.), Robert Taft (R–Ohio), Lyndon Johnson (D–Texas), Everett Dirksen (R–Ill.) and Mike Mansfield (D–Mont.). C–SPAN recorded and subsequently broadcast the proceedings. Senators George Mitchell, Bob Dole, Mike Mansfield, and Howard Baker, all of whom have served as Majority Leader, addressed the conference. Congressional Quarterly Press will publish the nine papers as a book entitled First Among Equals: Senate Leaders of the Twentieth Century, edited by Richard Baker and Roger Davidson.

Senator Byrd's History of the Senate.—The Historical Office continued to work with Senator Robert C. Byrd in editing and preparing for publication Volume Two of The Senate, 1789–1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate. The volume contains 38 chapters arranged in four major topical sections, as well as a fifth section containing Senator Byrd's personal recollections, based on a series of interviews conducted by the Senate Historian early in 1990.

Brochure: U.S. Capitol.—In cooperation with the House Historical Office, the Senate Curator, and the Architect of the Capitol, the Historical Office prepared the text and designed the pamphlet The United States Capitol to provide visitors with a brief description of the Capitol and the Congress. GPO printed 250,000 copies, which are available through Members' offices and the Capitol Guide Service.

Brochure: Official Reporters of Debates.—The Historical Office also produced a pamphlet entitled Official Reporters of Debates of the United States Senate, explaining the history and functions of Senate reporting, for distribution through the Office of the Reporters of Debates.

Oral History.—Oral histories with former Senator George Smathers and former staff member Roy Elson have been completed and are awaiting final editing by the interviewees. Previously restricted portions of Stewart L. McClure's oral history were opened and distributed to repository libraries.

Editing: Executive Sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.—Volume 17 of the "Historical Series," covering events in 1965, was published in September 1990. This volume is the lengthiest in the series (1,290 pages) and took the longest to be declassified. Transcripts for 1966 have been edited and are being sent to the appropriate agencies for review. The selection of transcripts for the 1967 volume has also begun.

Publication: Understanding Congress.—The proceedings of the February 1989 conference, "Understanding Congress," sponsored by the Senate and House Bicentennial Commissions and the Congressional Research Service, have been edited for publication by the Government Printing Office in January 1991.

Bibliography of Works By and About Former Senators.—This ongoing project received increased attention this year as two staff members examined 228 volumes of five major historical journals for articles and book citations related to the careers of former Senators. This search produced 250 articles, each of which has been copied and added to the office collection. Citations were located for 140 Senators not previously included in the database.

Publication: Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.—This publication includes biographical profiles of the more than 12,000 former and current Members of Congress. The Senate and House Historical Offices maintain its contents in an automated database, which is corrected and updated on a continuing basis. The next decennial edition is scheduled for publication in 1999.

Congressional Documentation Project.—The Senate Archivist continued work on the Congressional Documentation Project in association with the Society of American Archivists' Congressional Archivists Roundtable. This project involves identifying strategies to enhance and streamline the documentary record of Congress.

Archival Publications.—Work continued on updating the information in the Senators' Papers Database. This will result in a revised edition of the Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators (1983). The Archivist is also revising the 1985 edition of the Records Management Handbook for United States Senators and Their Archival Repositories. The revision incorporates a discussion of the functions of personal offices and associated files, an update on the disposition of computer records, and a new section on the preservation of records.

Senators' Office Records Management Assistance.—Services to Members during 1990 included assistance in setting up efficient records management routines, guidance in the creation and maintenance of archival computer records, and advice on effective use of Senate micrographic services, techniques for improved documentation of a Member's voting record, selection of a home-state repository, and identification of permanent records in committee records for inclusion in a collection of Members' papers. More generally, the Senate Archivist advised on identification of historically valuable records, reviewed transfer agreements, and served as liaison with archivists in Congressional repositories and on Senators' staffs. The Archivist provided extensive help to Members departing the Senate at the end of the 101st Congress.

Committee Records Management and Disposition Assistance.—The Archivist continued to provide substantive archival and records management assistance to all Senate committees and subcommittees. This service included identification of permanent records, administrative and professional staff briefings, record surveys, assistance with the preservation of information on computer systems, and preparation of files for transfer to the National Archives. The addition of an archival assistant to the program permitted an extension of service to include actual processing of records for committees requesting such help. This has especially benefited Senate investigative committees.

Publication: Records Disposition Procedures for Offices of the Secretary of the Senate.—This publication was completed and reproduced for distribution to all department heads within the Office of the Secretary. It summarizes, for the first time, the permanently valuable historical records of the Senate that are maintained by the Secretary. It establishes procedures for administering the records and serves as a vehicle to facilitate compliance with Public Law 101–423, which outlines goals for a national policy on permanent paper for records and publications of enduring value.

Senate Records at the National Archives.—The chairman of the Senate Bicentennial Commission recommended to the Senate Appropriations Committee that additional funding be provided for the National Archives to upgrade services related to the preservation of Senate and House records in its custody. As a result, Congress provided (Public Law 101–509) a higher grade level for the director of the Legislative Records Center, added the position of "Specialist in Congressional History," and established a permanent advisory committee on legislative records.

Within the Historical Office, the newly hired archival assistant assumed responsibility for inventorying and describing the holdings of the Office of the Secretary transferred to the National Archives prior to 1982. He has completed a listing of all versions of the Senate Journal from 1789 to the present, and has noted which of them are in need of conservation attention. He is continuing to inventory all additional nineteenth-century bound volumes of the Secretary to provide an accurate record of the Archives' holdings.

Senator Byrd's History of the Senate, Volumes Three and Four.—By the end of 1991 the Historical Office expects to complete the work for Volume Three of Senator Byrd's history, which will consist of a series of lists, tables, and charts providing factual and statistical information on the Senate's development from 1789 through 1989. The more than one hundred categories in this work will include lists related to Senators' service (longest, briefest, as cabinet secretaries, on Supreme Court, elected without previously holding public office), lists of committee chairmen, nominations rejected by the Senate, Senate disciplinary action against Members, and Senate "firsts."

The Historical Office will also continue to research documents for inclusion in Volume Four. This final volume will present a compilation of contemporary observations about the Senate, written over the course of nearly two centuries, drawn from diaries, correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles, essays, and other primary sources.

Senate Historical Pamphlet Series.—In recent years the Historical Office has produced pamphlets on the Capitol Building, the Senate chamber, the Caucus Room, the Official Reporters of Debates, as well as brochures for ceremonial events. The office is currently preparing a pamphlet on the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Plans are now underway for a "Senate Historical Pamphlet Series" intended for Senators, Senate staff, and the general public. The following titles are being considered: "Senate Election, Expulsion, and Censure Cases," "Impeachment Cases," "Senate Party Leaders," "Presidents Pro Tempore," "The Senate Committee System," "Limitation of Debate in the Senate," "A Concise History of Senate Rules," and "Senate Party Organizations."

National Archives Legislative Records Advisory Committee.—Public Law 101–509 established an Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress. This permanent eleven-member panel will meet twice each year. The Historical Office will serve as staff to the Senate's appointees and will assist in developing a commission agenda.

Summer Institutes for Secondary School Teachers.—The Historical Office is working with the House Historian, the Library of Congress, the Dirksen Congressional Center, and the Lyndon B. Johnson Library to develop a series of summer institutes on Congress for high school teachers. These will be based on the Library of Congress's successful 1989 institute. The Johnson Library and the University of Texas are planning a model workshop for the summer of 1991. The Dirksen Center is considering an institute on "Illinois in Congress" for the summer of 1992.

CURATOR OF ART

The Office of the Senate Curator was established in 1968 to implement the policies of the U.S. Senate Commission on Art. Its responsibilities are closely related to the museum programs of the Senate for the Capitol and the Senate office buildings.

Exhibitions and Theatrical Production.—During the second session of the 101st Congress, the resources of the Curator's office supported several programs that offered a renewed understanding of the principles, purpose, and role of the United

States Senate in the history of the Nation. Among these efforts, which have drawn heavily from the collections of the Senate, was the production of a poster exhibition chronicling the first century of the Senate, entitled "A Necessary Fence..." The exhibition is made up of 14 panels that focus on the United States Senate and the Constitution and expands on those passages in the Constitution that established the Senate and defined its powers and responsibilities. More than 500 copies of the exhibition are being distributed by Members of the Senate to schools, museums, libraries and historic sites nationwide.

This past spring, a theatrical production based on the historic Senate debates of 1830 and 1850 was presented in the Old Senate Chamber. The first such re-enactment ever staged in this original setting, it underscored the Senate's unique tradition of unlimited debate and provided audiences a dramatic view of the world of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John Calhoun. With the cooperation of the Senate Recording studio, a videotape of this presentation was produced for distribution through Members' offices.

Exhibitions developed, designed and installed in the Capitol by the curatorial staff during the past year include a history of the official seals of the U.S. Senate, and a graphic documentation of the interior of the 19th century Capitol, as depicted in a series of engraved views from the collection of the Senate.

The Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers.—The chambers that housed the Senate and Supreme Court during the formative years of the Republic are among the most popular sites in the Capitol. During the past year, 18 special events took place in the Old Chambers. In the fall, the 4th editions of the monographs, The Senate Chamber, 1810–1859, and The Supreme Court Chamber, 1810–1860, were published. These illustrated booklets are available to Capitol visitors.

The Collections.—A number of significant acquisitions were made during the past year for the collections of the U.S. Senate. Among the examples added to the fine arts collection was a bronze bust of Henry Clay by Henry Kirke Brown, originally acquired by the Senate shortly after Clay's death; oil portraits of Isaac Bassett by Freeman Thorp, and Senator Kenneth Wherry by Roma Harlan; and a photographic study of Senator Arthur Vandenburg, given by his family.

The print collection continues to be a major resource for exhibitions organized for the Capitol, and a popular source of illustrations for published works on the history of the federal legislature. More than 70 engravings from Harper's Weekly, Judge, Puck, and other 19th century periodicals have been acquired through donation or purchase since January 1990. Other gifts to the institution during this period include an armchair associated with the Old Senate Chamber; papers related to longtime Senate doorkeeper Isaac Bassett; a collection of published materials documenting the life of Capitol frescoist Constantino Brumidi; and memorabilia and souvenirs of Presidential inaugural ceremonies held at the Capitol, dating from the time of Woodrow Wilson to recent administrations.

Funds were made available this year for the restoration of two of the collection's most important paintings, The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, executed at the White House by Francis B. Carpenter in 1864, and The Recall of Columbus, by Augustus Heaton (1882). This marks the first time since their acquisition in the last quarter of the 19th century that these works have undergone complete restoration.

As proscribed in the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act (5 U.S.C. 7342) all gifts from representatives of foreign nations, received by Senators, spouses and staff, which exceed the U.S. retail value of $100, are assumed to have been accepted on behalf of the Federal Government. Subsequently, these gifts are turned over to the Secretary of the Senate, whereupon they are registered, photographed and cataloged by the curatorial staff. In the past year, 15 objects were processed according to the procedures outlined.

Automation.—Earlier in the year, the Ventura desktop publishing system was acquired with the hope that the staff could produce a number of publications in the office without having to rely on outside typographers and graphic designers. Our first effort, a 64-page educational guide which accompanies the panel exhibition, "A Necessary Fence...," far exceeded expectations. It is anticipated that in the coming year, the production of exhibition guides, monographs, and collections check-lists will utilize this system.

The catalog of prints was transferred to Paradox in recent months, making it possible to sort, search and generate selected copies of data related to the Senate's collection of engravings.

SEMINARS AND ORIENTATION

During 1990, the Office of the Secretary, in conjunction with the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, continued to provide seminars several times a month to Senate staff on a wide variety of subjects. Meetings were held several times during the year for personal secretaries, receptionists and tour coordinators. The Secretary, through the Seminar Program, assists CRS with District/State Staff Institute, held several times a year.

The Orientation Program for new Senators was held on November 13 and 14. It was an intense program to introduce the Senator-elect, spouse, and two staff members to Senate procedures and services. They were also assisted in establishing their offices in permanent space. Seminars will be increased January through April, 1991, to accommodate the needs of new staff.

The Intern Orientation Program was held ten times to meet the needs of interns arriving throughout the year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

	Fiscal year 1991	Fiscal year 1992	Increase/ decrease
Salaries, Office of the Secretary:			
Total obligations for fiscal year 1991	$9,476,000		
Fiscal year 1992 request		$10,357,000	+$881,000
Financing: Less unobligated balance, start of period			
Appropriation	9,476,000	10,357,000	+881,000

	1991 appropriation	1992 budget request	Increase/ decrease
Expenses, Office of the Secretary:			
Historical Office:			
Books and documents	$1,900	$2,000	+$100
Photographic supplies	6,200	6,200	
Library:			
Online information services	49,000	51,000	+2,000
Microform publications	27,000	30.000	3,000
Books	11,200	11,200	
Subscriptions	18,500	18,500	
Standing orders	14,000	14,000	
CD-Rom		1,500	+1,500
Office of Conservation and Preservation	1,200	1,200	
Office of Public Records (Public Law 92-342)	12,000	12,000	
Travel and registration fees (Public Law 94-59)	19,000	19,000	
Substitute reporters and transcribers (Public Law 89-90)	10,200	10,000	-200
Consultants (not more than two) (Public Law 95-26)	49,500	49,500	
Legal reference volumes and dictionaries (Senators' offices) (Public Law 92-51)	65,000	65,000	
Contractual legal and administrative services and miscellaneous expenses	57,800	58,000	200
Disbursing Office: Payroll forms, notary fees and supplies, insurance	29,000	29,000	
Orientation and training (Public Law 95-94)	4,000	4,000	
Newspapers	33,000	35,000	+2,000
Senate service awards (Senate Resolution 21, September 20, 1965)	18,000	18,000	
Postage	1,000	1,000	
Education of Senate pages (Public Law 98-51, as amended and Senate Resolution 184, July 29, 1983 and Public Law 98-125)	288,500	299,400	+10,900
Stationery	32,000	40,000	+8,000
Senate Commission on Art (Public Law 100-696, November 18, 1988)	30,000	30,000	
Representation expenses (Public Law 100-71, July 11, 1987)	25,000	50,000	+25,000
Total obligations	803,000	855,500	+52,500

	1991 appropriation	1992 budget request	Increase/ decrease
Financing: Less unobligated balance, start of period	....	....	....
Appropriation	803,000	855,500	+52,500
Summary of appropriations requested:			
Salaries (Salaries, officers, and employees)	9,476,000	10,357,000	+881,000
Expenses	803,000	855,500	+52,500
Total obligations	10,279,000	11,212,500	+933,500
Total financing: Less unobligated balance, start of period	....	....	....
Total appropriation	10,279,000	11,212,500	+933,500

TIMELY DELIVERY OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Senator REID. Last fall, the GPO seemed to have a serious problem in getting out the Congressional Record, and getting it delivered. In fact, there were times when it was delivered so late, that it was really rendered almost meaningless. Do you have an idea why this occurred?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, we saw that coming. GPO would call and request permission for the Record to be delivered late, 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours. When that happens, we coordinate with the Joint Committee on Printing to decide at that point if the record can be cut. Of course, we consult the leadership who really make that call.

We met with JCP and the GPO leadership in September, to lay out our expectations for the balance of the session; telling them it was even going to be worse. Unfortunately, they were not adequately prepared for a variety of reasons. We experienced a sort of meltdown at GPO. It got to the point where we had to make a call as to what we had to have; the Record or particular bills. Of course, we had to have revenue bills, appropriations; we had to make that choice.

Frankly, Senator Ford was so upset about it, he held a separate hearing early this year in the hopes of trying to get them to be better prepared for this intense activity in the future.

AUTOMATION EFFORTS

Senator REID. You initiated some major automation efforts, some of which you have spoken about. One of the automation efforts has been to reduce the printing bill. Several years ago, you said that automating preparation of the Senate Journal would save approximately $200,000 each year. You said that automating preparation of the Daily Digest would save about $30,000 a year, and you expect to save a substantial sum of money by automating the engrossment of Senate passed legislation, but you did not give us any cost savings estimates of automating production of the Record. Can you give us some idea about what you expect to save in automating the Record production and engrossment of legislation, both in dollars and in time?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, I wish I could. First, there is a problem with the accounting procedures used at GPO. We were trying to get an accurate handle on what it actually cost them to print the Record now.

The Joint Committee on Printing asked the GAO to do a study to see if their accounting procedures were accurate, and they found them to be faulty. In order to really know what the savings will be, we need to get an accurate baseline, and we are in the process now of trying to do that, both for the Record and for the engrossment of bills.

We know how many people it will take over at GPO to print the Record, and we can estimate ourselves, but then GPO has overhead factors and other things which they add in. Our interest is to make sure that we are not overcharged.

Senator REID. Are you relying on the Senate's data network in your future planning for improving the general efficiency of the Senate? If so, how?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, very much so. As a matter of fact, as I mentioned earlier, the data network will provide a crucial and integral part of our future growth in the document room, the Senate stationery room, and the Senate disbursing office to name just three.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Senator REID. I note that you are requesting additional staff for the stationery room. Why do you need these positions?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, that is because of the growth of business, a 400-percent increase——

Senator REID. How much?

Mr. STEWART. A 400-percent increase in the past 4 years with no increase in the staff. I cannot say that the Senate stationery room ranks as one of the most important departments under my jurisdiction, but I made some drastic changes there 4 years ago and I am getting more comments now from offices and Members about the ease with which they can get office supplies and the merchandise being carried and——

Senator GORTON. We probably use it as much as any of the other facilities ourselves.

Mr. STEWART. Well, it is a service and I consider all of my departments service organizations. If we can improve that service, that is what we are here for.

Senator REID. You have three new technical staff to support your LAN, and now you are asking for a programmer to write specialized software. Why do you need so much support for these new computer systems?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, we have two major LAN systems in place. We are going to install two smaller ones, one in the Office of Senate Security and one in the Office of the Official Reporters. With the departments under my jurisdiction, such as the disbursing office and the legislative staff on the floor, there really is no margin for error. The three technical staff are kept busy full time keeping the LAN's and equipment running, and the fourth person will work on special software. We need excellent support because there is little margin for error, particularly in the offices of the financial clerk and those offices that serve the floor.

FMS–II

Senator **Reid**. Senators Ford and Stevens of the Rules Committee recently approved an FMS–II, which is a new accounting system for the Senate. Last year, the conference agreement on the legislative bill eliminated nonappropriated funds as a source of funding expenses, with the exception of personal funds. What effect has this action had on your office, and will you be able to make the required adjustments by the beginning of next year?

Mr. **Stewart**. Senator, the answer is we think so. Senator Ford, with Senator Stevens' concurrence, approved the conceptual design for FMS–II, and that design included direct payment to vendors. My information from the financial clerk, Mr. Balderson, is that we will be able to make that deadline, but I think I will defer to you, Stuart.

Mr. **Balderson**. Yes; Mr. Chairman, we will make the deadline, not only by January, but we hope to institute direct payment to vendors by October, the beginning of the next fiscal year. This has been in our plans for a long time, but with the enactment of the fiscal year 1991 legislative bill, we were forced to concentrate our efforts on direct payment to vendors earlier than we initially had planned to.

Senator **Reid**. Slade.

SENATE PAGE SCHOOL

Senator **Gorton**. While I was not here, I understand that last year, the subcommittee was concerned with the quality of education at the page school. You are asking for a small increase there. What kind of response or answer do you have to that? Are you satisfied with the educational quality there?

Mr. **Stewart**. Senator, the institution that certifies schools says it is adequate. We are trying to get some additional services. The things they suggested in their recent report that were needed, such as a chemistry lab are now being corrected. While the page school does meet their requirements, the answer is no, I am not satisfied.

HOUSE AND SENATE PAGE SCHOOLS

I think that, first, we have two separate school systems for two separate page groups. That developed some time ago and——

Senator **Gorton**. We have, for the House and Senate?

Mr. **Stewart**. Well, we have two separate systems, the House and the Senate systems, and logically, it should be one. I am going to be meeting with the chairman of the House Page Board, to see if we can combine the two schools. I do not have any turf problems as to which school is the best. We need to give the pages the best education. We should offer them foreign language and computer courses, which we do not do.

The Senate page school is adequate, but I personally think it could be better. If we had one school, we could save money and that money could be used to improve the program. I attended page school for the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades.

Senator **Gorton**. Really?

Mr. **Stewart**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Reid**. You could not do that now.

Mr. STEWART. You cannot. We only have one grade there. The classes are small. We have some very dedicated teachers in the Senate's school. Our teachers are assigned by the District school system. I cannot comment on how good or bad individually they are, but I personally think the school could be a lot better.

Senator GORTON. You are actively looking at working with the House, to see whether it could be improved?

Mr. STEWART. I am. I talked with the Architect of the Capitol and I am setting up an appointment with Mr. Kildee, who is the chairman of the House Page Board, to talk about that. It seems to me we should look at what is most educationally effective, what is most cost effective, and what is best for the kids involved.

TEACHER SELECTION

Senator REID. Excuse me, Slade. When did we start using the D.C. teachers for the pages?

Mr. STEWART. Senator, we have used the D.C. teachers at the page school going back to the time that I was a page, back in 1951, although we always had a measure of control over that. It used to be that we got the cream of the crop. I personally think that we should be hiring our own teachers. I think it is something that teachers would seek, because it is a good job. Teachers arrive about 6 o'clock in the morning and work until noon, but then you have the rest of the day off.

Senator REID. Not only that, but you are dealing with such good kids.

Senator GORTON. I would think you could do so, too. I think there would be a lot of people who had retired from public school teaching who would like to do it part time and have a lot of experience, and you would have your own choice that way.

Mr. STEWART. We could bring in special teachers on a semester program. It is amazing the changes some kids undergo. Parents call me about their children and say their child was interested in rock-n-roll, but after they were a page for 6 months or 1 year, they go back home and pick up Newsweek and Time to see what is going on in the world. It just increases kids awareness in public affairs. If kids do that now, just think what would be accomplished if we had a more intensive school system.

Senator REID. I had a young lady from Las Vegas who was a page tell me she had never watched a news program in her life, and as she was leaving, she said I can't believe it, on Saturday night we sit and watch all of the news programs, you know, the——

Senator GORTON. The talk shows.

Senator REID. Yes; the talk shows.

SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. STEWART. We have even put in training for summer interns in my office. Kids used to come here and collect their money and do whatever they wanted to for fun. Now we have a program they have to go through to learn about the Congress. They have to attend a number of lectures about the Senate. They have to attend committee hearings. They have to attend the Senate in session.

When they leave here at the end of the summer, they know something of what the institution is about.

Senator REID. I think this is a good point you brought up, Slade, and I appreciate it.

Joe, I wonder if you could, just on your own and report to Slade on it, as to what it would take to change the way the teachers are selected. Maybe we could still have the certification by the District, but to have, for example, you or someone be in charge of selecting the teachers. I think that we have such a tremendous responsibility for these students in high school from all over the country, I think that we should be responsible for the teachers that they have, and not some huge school district like we have in the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEWART. I would agree. You see, the House hires their own teachers, they have their own system. They are not under the District, and——

Senator REID. Is that right?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; and all I am saying is——

Senator REID. How did we——

Mr. STEWART. There was a disagreement and personalities got involved——

Senator GORTON. Theirs is a bigger system, too, is it not?

Mr. STEWART. Theirs is a bigger system.

Senator REID. But it would be so easy to mesh ours into theirs, would it not?

Mr. STEWART. We think so. There are differences in schedules, but it just makes good sense. I think you would get better quality.

Senator REID. I would bet the schedules you would work out.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Senator REID. Why don't you take a look at that.

Mr. STEWART. It was more personality, than substance, I am sure.

Senator REID. Why don't you report to us in the next couple of months, so if we need to do something, we can do it this year.

Mr. STEWART. I will. If we are going to do it, I would like to move pretty quickly on it.

ASSISTANCE TO SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Senator GORTON. I have another question that my staff wrote for me here that I found intriguing. I am going to read it to you and then I am going to change it a little bit. What services could the Senate Historical Office provide to a high school teacher in preparing a unit of instruction on the history of a State's representation in the Senate? What it says to me is how can I find out something about my State's representation in the Senate and my predecessor? It sounds like an intriguing question.

Mr. STEWART. Very simply, through the Senate Historical Office. As part of the Bicentennial Commission of the Senate, we have done a number of projects. In particular, the Historical Office published the "Biographical Directory of Congress," which is broken down by States. If someone contacts that office, they will tell them where this information is available and where you can locate it.

As a matter of fact, they are putting together with National Archives a seminar in the summer for secondary grade teachers. In the Senate, we decided that the bicentennial celebration should leave some lasting contribution like publications. We have done that. We presented many seminars. We published volume 1 of the "Byrd History of the Senate." Volume II will be published this year, and volumes III and IV will be coming along very shortly. We published the "Biographical History of the Congress," which was a major undertaking. We published Senator Dole's book on the Bicentennial of the Senate.

Specifically, the Office of the Senate Historian is a wonderful repository. They are working on the histories of all who served in the Senate, and they have a wealth of information.

Senator REID. Slade, we were able to get some information that is quite interesting. Even though Nevada was admitted to the Union in 1864, we have not had a lot of Senators, 22 I think. I have all their pictures with a little brief biographical sketch in my office.

Senator GORTON. That is a great idea. I have both No. 19 and No. 22 from the State of Washington.

Senator REID. Sometime drop into my office and look at my pictures of the Senators from Nevada.

Senator GORTON. I will.

Senator REID. It is pretty interesting.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator REID. I would like to make as part of the record the prepared statement from Mr. Balderson.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF STUART F. BALDERSON

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present to your Committee, the Budget of the United States Senate for Fiscal Year 1992.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1992 budget estimates for the Senate have been included in the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 1992. This Budget has been developed in accordance with requests and proposals submitted by the various offices and functions of the Senate. The total budget estimates for the Senate of $517,099,500, which includes one budget amendment, reflects an increase of $38,723,000 or 8.09 percent over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1991. The total appropriations for the Senate for fiscal year 1991 are $478,376,500. This amount includes an emergency supplemental request of $5,171,000 for the Capitol Police to provide additional security for the Capitol complex as a direct result of Operation Desert Storm. An individual analysis of the budget requests for all functions and offices has been included in the Senate Budget Book, previously provided to your Committee.

The budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 are divided into three major categories as follows: Senate items, $73,269,000; contingent expense items, $400,564,500; and joint items of the Senate, $43,266,000.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, the increase for fiscal year 1992 over the fiscal year 1991 appropriations is largely a result of: (1) $12,533,000 for the annualization of the fiscal year 1991 cost of living increase; (2) $11,589,000 for the anticipated 4.2 percent cost of living increase for fiscal year 1992; (3) $5,500,000 increase in the budget request for Official Mail Costs; (5) an increase of $1,355,000 for the Capitol Police; (6) an increase of $1,200,000 for closed captioning of Senate proceedings for the hearing impaired; (7) an increase in agency contributions as a result of a greater number of Senate employees being enrolled in the Federal Employees Retirement System, increased participation in the Thrift Savings Plan, and increased agency costs for Federal Employees Health Benefits; and (8) other increases resulting from requests and proposals submitted by individual offices, or increased funding required by statute or resolution.

Mr. Chairman, approximately 62.29 percent or $24,122,000 of the total increase for fiscal year 1992 is for the annualization of the fiscal year 1991 cost of living increase and the anticipated cost of living increase for fiscal year 1992.

Mr. Chairman, I submit for the consideration of your Committee, the Budget of the United States Senate for Fiscal Year 1992.

CLOSING REMARKS

Senator REID. Thank you very much for being here. We appreciate your good work.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you.

Senator REID. I want to say this for the record. I have been here long enough, and I think I can say this with some credibility. I think you are a real honor to the Senate. You have a sense of what the Senate is all about. I have never heard anyone criticize your office as being partisan in nature. You know, there is every reason in the world that you could be. I just think you have a sense of what the Senate is all about and I personally am very proud of the fact that you are the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate that.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. REISCHAUER, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **ROBERT W. HARTMAN, ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR**
- **STANLEY L. GREIGG, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**
- **ALFRED B. FITT, GENERAL COUNSEL**
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- **DAVID M. DELQUADRO, PERSONNEL OFFICER**
- **MARK G. DESAUTELS, ASSISTANT FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**
- **STACY F. NEWMAN, MICROCOMPUTER SUPPORT SPECIALIST**
- **C.G. NUCKOLS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUDGET ANALYSIS DIVISION**

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The final witness this morning is Dr. Robert D. Reischauer, Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

The Congressional Budget Office is requesting a total of $23.4 million, which is about $2.2 million more than currently available.

Dr. Reischauer, without objection, your prepared remarks will be placed in the record. I would like you to introduce those who are with you today, and I would like you to summarize your statement, so that we can ask you some questions.

Dr. REISCHAUER. Fine. Alfred Fitt, General Counsel of CBO; Stanley Greigg, Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations; Polly Hodges, budget and finance officer; Mark Desautels, public affairs officer; Stacy Newman, who is a microcomputer specialist; C.G. Nuckols, who is the Deputy Assistant Director in the Budget Analysis Division; and David Delquadro, who is our personnel officer, are accompanying me.

CBO STATEMENT

Let me start by thanking both you and Chairman Byrd for ensuring that last year's decision with respect to the CBO budget was sufficient to keep our agency operating at the level that the Congress has come to expect.

I will just say a few words about our budget request and a little bit about what the main accomplishments of the agency were over the past year.

With respect to our budget request, we are asking for $23.4 million, which represents a 10.5-percent increase over our estimated 1991 level of spending. Some 82 percent of this rise is associated with increased personnel costs. However, I want you to be clear about one thing, and that is that CBO is not asking for any new positions. We have not asked for any over the last 5 years, and we are not asking for any for the coming year. What this request represents is the funds necessary to fully staff the agency at its 226 position level.

Fourteen percent of the increase that we are asking for is related to ADP and systems, model development, and data—in other words, computers. So, altogether, 96 percent of this increase is for people and computers. Even after these increases for computer-related expenses, our computer budget in nominal terms for time-sharing and ADP and the like, will be some 31 percent below where it was a decade ago. Since during that decade we had inflation of about 26 percent, we are actually talking about a major decline, as a result of efficiencies.

I am not saying that we were hurting in that respect. What I am saying is that we eagerly sought ways to reduce our computer budget by employing new models and new developments. Those efforts have saved the Congress a lot over the last decade.

The budget that I am requesting is 2 percentage points greater than the CBO baseline for our budget, and you might, understandably, ask why that is. There are really two answers to the question. The first is associated with the costs needed to fill the positions that we have had vacant, and I can talk later, if you would like, about why they have been vacant during the past year.

The other answer concerns systems, data, and model development, which we have skimped on over the last few years, because that is the one area in which we can save money when we are under a budget crunch. We are now really running out of wiggle room on that. The census data has come out and we are going to have to update all of our models, having not done much in this area for the last few years. One reason we have not, quite frankly, is that we have just been too busy with the deficit crisis each year.

We have been running in place as fast as we can, and we need that little bit of time when the Congress is not asking us for cost estimate after cost estimate, to be able to sit down and rejigger our models, reestimate them, and so on. We are hoping that we will have that opportunity in the current year.

CBO ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Let me just say a few things about what we have accomplished over the last year. The most obvious accomplishment of the organization, of course, was that we provided support for the budget summit in June, at the request——

Senator REID. I do not know if that is good or bad. [Laughter.]

Dr. REISCHAUER. Maybe I should leave now. [Laughter.]

Senator GORTON. But let's not blame the messenger. [Laughter.]

Dr. REISCHAUER. In June, at the request of the bipartisan leadership, we accelerated our economic and budget forecasting cycle, so that the summiteers could have an up-to-date set of numbers for the beginning of their deliberations. In October, we then readjusted that forecast again, because of the events in the gulf and the impact that had had on the economy, so that the summiteers would have a better view of what the real situation was likely to be.

Throughout the course of this whole summit, we did hundreds, if not thousands, of estimates for individual participants. Then, when the whole thing was over and the Congress adjourned, within 1 month we did a comprehensive analysis of what had been accomplished, which really was the first score card that the public and the Congress had on the activities of the 101st Congress.

Another major contribution that we made was to do a report on credit reform about 1 year ago. That report served as the basis for the credit reforms that were included in the Budget Act revisions. Many of the suggestions that we put forward, in fact, were codified in title XIII of the Reconciliation Act.

We also made a very important contribution, I think, in the area of deposit insurance, where we developed a number of models so that the banking committees would have up-to-date ability to estimate the cost of the savings and loan fiasco, as well as the emerging problems of the banking industry.

We also did a comprehensive study that developed a framework that the Congress could use to evaluate the reform proposals that the administration has put forward. We have also evaluated those reforms, and I testified on our analysis of the administration's reform proposals before the Banking Committee earlier this week.

We, of course, did a number of other important reports dealing with global warming, the status of Puerto Rico, the budgetary effects of the CFE and START Treaties, and the cost of the gulf war. Those were some of the studies that I think caused the greatest amount of interest.

Let me close by saying a few words about some of the changes the Reconciliation Act made in the budget process and how they are going to affect CBO.

Overall, these changes give CBO some new responsibilities, without diminishing any of the responsibilities we had under the old act. We are now, under the new process, going to be required to do three sequestration reports a year, rather than the two that we did before. This year, in fact, because of the timing of the legislative sessions, we are going to do four sequestration reports and all of these sequestration reports are going to be a good deal more complicated than they were in the past, because we now have the pay-as-you-go system and the categorical caps for discretionary spending.

We have also been given an enhanced role in bill cost estimating with respect to the pay-as-you-go provisions of the new process, and we have already done something on the order of 25 pay-as-you-go analyses for the Congress. Many of these deal with the legislation that has been put forward to provide the men and women who have served in the gulf with certain additional benefits.

In addition, we will have new responsibilities to estimate subsidy values under credit reform. In a sense, you know, our suggestions are coming back to bite us, and now we are going to have to do much more complicated estimates of credit programs than we ever did before.

All in all, I think it is safe to say that the Budget Enforcement Act has ensured that CBO will be running flat-out for the next couple of years. Moreover, the budget that I have presented to this subcommittee, I think, represents the minimal resources we need if we are to fulfill the responsibilities that have been placed on us.

Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. REISCHAUER

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to present the fiscal year 1992 budget request for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). CBO is a nonpartisan analytic organization that furnishes the Congress with information and analyses on issues relating to the U.S. economy, the federal budget, and federal programs. CBO does not make policy recommendations, but presents the Congress with options and alternatives in a wide range of subject areas, all of which have economic and budgetary impacts.

BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 1992, we are requesting $23,400,000, an increase of 10.5 percent, or $2,217,000, over our estimated fiscal year 1991 operating level of $21,183,000. This budget maintains the agency's staff at its authorized level of 226 positions. No additional positions are being sought at this time.

Of CBO's requested increase, $1,824,000, or 82 percent, is for personnel-related expenses. Our current appropriation will enable us to staff to 226 positions. As Congressional demand for, and legislative mandates requiring, CBO work continues to be strong, we believe it is important to maintain our work force at the authorized staff ceiling once that level is attained.

Our request also includes an additional $89,000 for automated data processing (ADP) and an additional $211,000 for systems, data, and model development work in fiscal year 1992. After decreasing approximately 3 percent in fiscal year 1991, our ADP budget increases 3.4 percent in our 1992 request, leaving it virtually flat since fiscal year 1990. Our ADP budget has been declining in nominal terms, and even more so in real terms, for over a decade. At 11.6 percent, our 1992 ADP spending as a percentage of the total agency request is still the lowest of the past decade.

The systems, data, and model development increase, while appearing significant, does no more than restore spending in this critical area to more appropriate levels after a decrease of 30 percent in 1991. Spending for systems, data, and model development is but 1.4 percent of our total budget. The remaining $93,000 of our requested increase is spread across a broad array of areas, including travel, printing, supplies, and training, and is the result of price increases.

Before discussing our request in detail, I will review for the Committee the principal services that CBO provided the Congress during this past fiscal year.

CURRENT CBO SERVICES TO THE CONGRESS

Once again in fiscal year 1990, CBO played a pivotal role in support of Congressional actions on the budget. From May 9, 1990, when the President and Congressional leaders agreed to begin budget negotiations with no "preconditions," through the arduous sessions at Andrews Air Force Base in September to the breakthrough agreement and subsequently adopted measures of October, the Congressional Budget Office devoted thousands of manhours to providing summit negotiators with timely, up-to-the-minute cost estimates of a wide variety of legislative initiatives, particularly in the area of entitlements.

CBO responded decisively to the needs of the summit in June, when we accelerated our economic forecasting process, and again in October, when we adjusted that forecast to take better account of the staggering events in the Persian Gulf. Throughout the summit, CBO contributed extensively to the complex fiscal policy analysis required in this period of extreme uncertainty in the budget, the economy, and the nation. Much of CBO's work in support of the summit found its way into the final products.

CBO also published a number of landmark reports in 1990, reports that have made lasting impressions on current and future budget and fiscal policy issues. Many of the concepts contained in a major 1990 CBO study on reforming the budgetary treatment of credit activities were codified by Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. A CBO study of last winter estimated the potential economic effects on Puerto Rico of changes in its political status, a question Congress is expected to deal with in the very near future. CBO also weighed in with a study of the effects on the U.S. economy and energy markets of taxing fossil fuels (carbon charges) to delay global warming, an issue sure to loom larger and larger on the Congressional agenda.

We continued our work in the area of deposit insurance in 1990 with a detailed study examining the objectives of deposit insurance and developing an analytical framework for evaluating reform proposals. We also estimated the budgetary effects of major reductions in military forces in the wake of changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as well as the cost of compliance with proposed and signed arms and forces treaties. Another major CBO study done in fiscal year 1990 that has proved timely since the start of the Gulf hostilities is our analysis of social representation in the military.

As always, Mr. Chairman, CBO studies are done at the written request of chairmen of full committees, subcommittees, and budget task forces, the ranking minority member of full committees, and the leadership on both sides of the aisle. In keeping with the intent of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, we do not undertake studies that do not have clear budgetary and economic implications.

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act

The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (the Balanced Budget Act) was amended in 1990 by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA). While continuing the many tasks assigned to CBO by the original law, OBRA also gave CBO a number of new tasks under Title XIII, the Budget Enforcement Act, which resulted in a major overhaul of the entire budget process.

First and foremost, CBO continues its current role in the sequestration process, though that process has itself been changed considerably. And while CBO's role continues to be advisory, the agency must still prepare very detailed reports involving even more complex calculations than in the past. CBO now prepares three sequestration reports each year, instead of two as in the past, including the Sequestration Preview Report released last week as Appendix A of our annual report to Congress, "The Economic and Budget Outlook Fiscal Years 1992–1996." Because of the lengthy nature of last year's budget debates, we will actually do four of these sequestration reports in fiscal year 1991.

Our responsibility under the Balanced Budget Act for alerting the Congress to a recession was maintained by OBRA, and I recently notified the leadership of both Houses of Congress that our current economic forecast contain two consecutive quarters of negative growth. This requires the Senate to introduce a resolution calling for the suspension of the Balanced Budget Act's spending contraints. Such notification by my office precipitates a similar option, but not a requirement, of the House leadership.

The Balanced Budget Act also requires CBO to provide the Congress with a report on unauthorized appropriations and expiring authorizations. This year, we filed that report with the Congress on January 15.

Finally, the Budget Enforcement Act gives CBO an enhanced role in preparing cost estimates for bills and in estimating the act's pay-as-you-go provisions with regard to future entitlement spending proposals. In addition, CBO is required to perform two analytical studies and report its findings to the Congress this spring: one report is on the correct accounting in the federal budget for federal deposit insurance spending; the other analyzes the financial risk posed to the federal government of government-sponsored enterprises (GSE's).

The Budget Act of 1974

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, mandates that CBO prepare certain reports on a regular basis and that it undertake other studies in response to Congressional requests. Specifically, CBO carries out the following tasks: it maintains current tabulations of Congressional revenue and spending actions (scorekeeping); prepares five-year cost estimates for bills reported by the authorizing committees (and now, upon final passage as well); prepares outlay estimates for bills providing new budget authority; supplies information on tax expenditures and revenues; annually reports projections of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for the coming five fiscal years; estimates the cost to state and local governments of carrying out or complying with federal legislation; prepares periodic forecasts of economic trends and alternative fiscal policies; and analyzes issues that affect the federal budget.

Scorekeeping

CBO provides the Congress with up-to-date tabulations of Congressional actions on revenue and spending bills. These tabulations are used, particularly by the Budget and Appropriations Committees, to measure the status of Congressional budget actions relative to the targets or limits specified in the concurrent resolution on the budget.

The bulk of CBO scorekeeping activities involves spending actions. The spending side of the federal budget is complex, consisting of more than 1,000 separate accounts. Furthermore, the Congress acts each year on a large number of individual legislative bills that affect spending, including 13 appropriation bills. CBO's scorekeeping system tracks Congressional action on all these bills from the time they are reported from committee to when they are enacted into law. As a result, the CBO scorekeeping data base for budget authority and outlays is very complex, and keeping it current represents a major effort. This effort will be all the more intense now that caps have been placed on discretionary appropriations through 1995. It will also be affected by the changed budgetary treatment of credit activity, which CBO had recommended.

CBO scorekeeping estimates are derived from our analysis of the President's budget, baseline budget projections, and bill cost estimates, as well as from the economic assumptions used for the concurrent budget resolution. CBO conducts a comprehensive review of its scorekeeping estimates at least twice a year to incorporate new information provided by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and other federal agencies, revised economic assumptions that may be adopted by the Budget Committees, and other relevant data.

Specially designed computer scorekeeping reports are provided weekly, and sometimes daily, to the Budget and Appropriations Committees. Frequent letters are also sent to the Chairmen of the two Budget Committees to advise them on current budgetary levels. In addition, advisory letters have been sent on request to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees on the budgetary impact of individual appropriation actions, such as a supplemental appropriation bill or a continuing resolution. The CBO automated scorekeeping data base also provides special computer reports to the Appropriations Committees to use in preparing their "views and estimates" reports due February 25, and in dividing budget resolution allocations among subcommittees.

CBO also prepares a weekly automated report on the legislative status of selected entitlement and other bills that would directly affect budgetary requirements. Similar reports provide information on the legislative status of bills affecting credit activities, bills providing required authorizations for requested appropriations, and proposed revisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Copies of these reports are provided to the staffs of the Appropriations and Budget Committees of both Houses.

Baseline Budget Projections

Each year, CBO prepares a new set of baseline budget projections. As in the past, the projections take as their starting point the budgetary decisions made by the Congress through its most recently completed session and show what would happen to the budget if no new policy decisions were made during the next five fiscal years. These projections do not represent a forecast of future budgets, because the Congress does make numerous new policy decisions in response to changing national needs and economic circumstances. But they do provide a useful baseline or benchmark against which proposed changes in taxes or spending policies may be measured and assessed. A longer-term framework is helpful in making annual budget choices, since these decisions sometimes have little impact on the budget in the short run. They do, however, significantly influence relative budget priorities over a period of several years.

Because the discretionary spending limits in the Budget Enforcement Act do not grow as fast as inflation, the baseline no longer represents current budgetary policy for discretionary programs in the out-years. Nonetheless, the baseline still serves several important purposes. It remains a reference point for estimating changes in revenues or entitlement spending for pay-as-you-go. The difference between the baseline and the caps for discretionary programs shows the amount of real spending reductions still to be made. And many of the adjustments to the discretionary caps are computed using the baseline.

CBO's capability to do budget projections has enabled the Congress to move more and more in the direction of multiyear budgeting. In the past, both Budget Committees have used CBO's baseline budget projections as a starting point for formulating their recommendations for the annual budget resolution. The CBO baseline spending projections are distributed to the Appropriations Committees and the authorizing committees as background information for preparing their "views and estimates" reports to the Budget Committees, now required by February 25. The Budget Committees then use the CBO baseline projections in their budget resolution markup materials to assess how spending and revenues should be altered in the future to meet fiscal policy goals and national needs. Indeed, this ability is now essential to the Budget Committees as they seek to implement the Budget Enforcement Act requirement for five-year budget resolutions.

The CBO budget projections took on an added role in the 1980's. They now serve as the baseline for computing the spending reductions to be achieved in the budget reconciliation process. Moreover, CBO has made similar use of baseline budget projections in its bill cost estimates for calculating the costs or savings that would result from legislative proposals to change existing law. This process is particularly important for calculating the budgetary effects of changes in various entitlement programs, especially considering the new pay-as-you-go provisions.

The growing use of budget projections requires CBO to maintain a large multiyear data base on a year-round basis. CBO now provides both Budget Committees with numerous sets of five-year projections of revenues and spending throughout the year, usually in the form of computer tabulations. In addition, CBO publishes annually a five-year budget projections report at the beginning of each session of the Congress and updates it each summer.

The current baseline deficit projection, formally released in a hearing before the House Committee on the Budget on January 30, 1991, projects a baseline deficit of $298 billion in fiscal years 1991 and 1992, declining to $135 billion by 1996.

The concept of a budget baseline was incorporated in the Balanced Budget Act for determining the need for and magnitude of across-the-board spending reductions to meet specific deficit targets. When the act was amended in 1987, the baseline concept was modified to approximate more closely the methodology we use in our baseline projections. The major change was to include a factor for inflation and pay adjustments in projecting discretionary appropriations. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 further refined the baseline methodology to project more adequately the level of resources necessary to maintain current services for personnel-intensive activities, such as those provided by the Legislative Branch.

Analysis of the President's Budget

The Congressional Budget Office carefully reviews the budget estimates that the Administration submits to the Congress. Where necessary and appropriate, CBO reestimates the Administration's budgetary proposals using its own economic assumptions and technical estimating methods.

The economic assumptions used by the Budget Committees to formulate the annual budget resolutions are sometimes different from the assumptions the Administration used to prepare the President's budget. A different set of economic assumptions may significantly alter the budgetary impact of the President's proposals. Both Budget Committees periodically ask CBO to reestimate the President's budget using different economic assumptions.

CBO has an independent capability for estimating the impact of various budgetary proposals on budget outlays. To keep these techniques and methods as accurate as possible, CBO staff carefully monitor both actual spending trends, as reported monthly by the Treasury, and various program data series that provide information on recent trends in the use of federal benefits and services, the growth in beneficiary populations, and other factors affecting federal spending. CBO uses these independent methods to reestimate the effect of the President's budgetary proposals. In recent years, these so-called "technical reestimates" have been significant.

In addition to reviewing carefully the Administration's budget estimates, CBO prepares an analysis of the President's budgetary proposals. This publication is requested annually by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to assist Members and staff in preparing for overview hearings on the Administration's annual budget. The report discusses the economic outlook for the next several years and the possible economic impact of the President's proposals. It also presents CBO's reestimates of the budget impact of these proposals based on alternative economic assumptions and on CBO's estimating techniques and methods.

Federal Bill Cost Estimates

CBO prepares cost estimates for virtually every public bill reported by legislative committees in the House or Senate that would have a budgetary impact. CBO also prepares numerous cost estimates at committee request for use in earlier stages of the legislative process. CBO's bill cost estimates have become an integral part of the legislative process. Committees refer to them increasingly at every stage of bill drafting, and they have an impact on the final outcome of legislation.

The number of such bill cost estimates prepared each year varies, depending on the amount of legislation being considered and reported by legislative committees. In 1990, CBO prepared 855 individual cost estimates, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—BILL COST ESTIMATES

[Formal and informal]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Federal estimates	676	687	601	667	743	771	603	855
State and local estimates	573	641	533	588	531	675	470	720

A large part of CBO's bill costing in previous years was for the House and Senate Committees receiving reconciliation instructions in the budget resolution. This year was no different, as CBO prepared cost estimates for all the spending provisions included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. In the past, CBO's tracking system for bill cost estimates has treated work on the reconciliation proposals as if they were a few large bills. As a result, this system understates the true workload shown in the figures in Table 1 for 1983 through 1990. Work on a reconciliation bill alone is equivalent to one hundred or more bill cost estimates.

In addition to cost estimates for bills reported by legislative committees, CBO also provides the Appropriations Committees with estimates on outlays for all appropriation bills. These outlay estimates are prepared for each appropriation account and are transmitted to the staffs of the committees largely in the form of computer tabulations. For example, many reports display both budget authority and outlay data in the Comparative Statement of Budget Authority (CSBA) formats used by the Appropriations Committees. Judging by the number of inquiries that CBO receives, it is fair to say that our estimating function is, by far, the most extensive of any legislative body in the world. CBO is always pleased to furnish technical assistance to other bodies interested in following the U.S. Congress as a model.

State and Local Government Cost Estimates

The State and Local Government Cost Estimate Act, enacted in late 1981, temporarily expanded CBO's responsibilities for bill costing by requiring estimates of the cost that would be incurred by state and local governments as a result of proposed federal legislation. The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act made this requirement permanent.

CBO reviews as many bills as possible to identify their potential impacts on state and local government costs. We focus on bills that, in our judgment, are likely to result in an aggregate annual cost to state and local governments of at least $200 million, or to have exceptional fiscal consequences for a geographic region or particular level of government. During 1990, CBO prepared state and local cost estimates for 720 bills. Of these bills, CBO estimated that 20 bills had an aggregate annual cost exceeding the $200 million threshold, 107 were below the threshold but had some potential effect on the budgets of state or local governments, and 593 had no impact.

Economic Forecasts and Fiscal Analysis

Each fiscal year, CBO provides the Congress with two reports on the economic forecast. The first is issued early in the legislative session to coincide with Congressional consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget. The second report is issued in midsummer.

CBO does not maintain its own macroeconomic model of the economy. Instead, it uses the major commercially available econometric models: Data Resources, Inc., the WEFA Inc., and the Washington University Macroeconomic Model. Moreover, CBO uses three models of the international economy developed by outside analysts to help track this increasingly important aspect of the nation's economy: the McKibbin-Sachs Global Model, developed by Warwick McKibbin and Jeffrey Sachs; INTERMOD, a world model developed by the Canadian Department of Finance; and MULTIMOD, developed at the International Monetary Fund.

We also rely on the advice of a distinguished panel of advisers who represent a wide spectrum of economic views. The panel meets semiannually, before a new forecast is issued, and the panel is supplemented from time to time with guests possessing expertise in particular areas of interest. Appendix A to this statement lists the current members of the panel.

The reports issued in January and June of 1990 focused on recent economic developments, discussed fiscal and monetary policy, forecast short-term economic trends, projected long-term trends, and detailed the federal budget outlook under these economic assumptions. CBO must use various models of the economy to comply with the requirements of the Balanced Budget Act that we report to the Congress if we foresee a recession. With the growing internationalization of the U.S. economy, the task has become more complex, because it is increasingly important to monitor developments abroad as well as in the United States.

More and more, the Congress is concerned with the way in which fiscal policy, as well as specific federal programs, affects the overall economy. Recently, CBO has enhanced its analytic capabilities in such areas of Congressional interest as the financial condition of thrift institutions, international debt, national saving, and U.S. living standards. Studies currently underway include an analysis of the Brady Plan, the outlook for national saving, and the potential economic risks of default in the insurance industry.

Tax Analysis

With each new economic and budget baseline forecast, CBO provides the Budget Committees with a set of standardized tables providing considerable background detail on our baseline revenues and estimates of recent tax legislation. The Budget Committee staff members have found these tables very useful.

CBO also provides several sets of five-year baseline revenue estimates based on alternative economic forecasts developed by the staffs of both Budget Committees. Most of these are done to aid the staffs in preparing the budget resolution.

Revenue scorekeeping reports, with bill-by-bill detail, are sent biweekly, or as needed, to the staffs of the Ways and Means, Finance, and Budget Committees. The reports provide five-year estimates of the revenue effects of each tax bill on the legislative process, and compare the cumulative revenue effects of enacted legislation with the targets set in the budget resolution. The revenue estimates shown in the reports are drawn from CBO cost estimate letters and are furnished to the tax-writing committees when each tax bill is reported.

CBO issued reports on a number of aspects of the capital gains tax issue, including indexing capital gains, the distributional effects of a reduction in the capital gains tax rate, and the effects of a lower capital gains rate on economic growth. In addition, CBO published a report on federal taxation of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and motor fuels.

Program Analysis

The CBO's program divisions—Human Resources, Natural Resources, National Security, and the General Government unit in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations—respond to requests from Congressional committees to analyze issues and options that help the Congress anticipate the consequences of legislative proposals. Four types of products illustrate the range of efforts carried out by the program divisions:

—Formal and informal cost estimates and other budget analytic work analogous to, or in support of, the efforts of the Budget Analysis Division. Much of this work involves developing simulation models to estimate the impacts of technical and other changes in legislation;

—Short-term policy analyses, usually to estimate the likely effects—other than costs—of proposed legislation;

—Longer-term analyses of broad issues, considering a full range of policy options. These projects typically result in published papers; and

—Testimony at Congressional hearings, which often follows from other work we have done.

The principal responsibility of the program divisions is to assist Congressional committees in examining the effects of legislative policy options on the budget. Over the years, CBO has responded to requests for analyses of key program issues from almost every committee of both Houses of the Congress.

In fiscal year 1990, CBO's program divisions completed 37 such reports for 14 Congressional committees—6 in the House and 8 in the Senate. Appendix B of this statement shows the distribution of all reports completed by CBO for Congressional committees in fiscal year 1990.

The subject areas of these reports have typically reflected the major budgetary issues before the Congress and the nation. Our program divisions support Congressional debate by organizing and presenting policy goals, often scattered among disparate programs in different budget functions and tax provisions, into a single analysis. In this way, the Congress can see more clearly whether its policies are having the intended effect.

Some recent studies of this type are Reforming Federal Deposit Insurance; Using R&D Consortia for Commercial Innovation: SEMATECH, X-Ray Lithography, and High-Resolution Systems; Family Incomes of Unemployment Insurance Recipients and the Implications for Extending Benefits; and Social Representation in the U.S. Military.

Much legislation with purposes not closely related to the federal budget nevertheless has important budgetary and economic consequences. Many committees have shown a strong interest in the analysis of the effects of such legislation. These analyses often expand and complement information provided in a CBO cost estimate.

In 1990, CBO provided Congress with several such reports, including U.S. Costs of Verification and Compliance Under Pending Arms Treaties; Carbon Charges as a Response to Global Warming: The Effects of Taxing Fossil Fuels; Federal Liabilities Under Hazardous Waste Laws; Budgetary and Military Effects of a Treaty Limiting Conventional Forces in Europe; and Farm Program Flexibility: An Analysis of the Triple Base Option.

In terms of direct support of the budget process by the program divisions, many CBO studies address the budgetary implications of changes in program emphasis or direction or changes in the carrying out of new initiatives. Committee interest in such analyses may be prompted by budget constraints or by the perception that existing programs may be inefficient or have outlived their original intent.

Recent CBO studies along these lines include Options for Paying Military Physicians; Medicare's Disproportionate Share Adjustment for Hospitals; Physician Payment Reform Under Medicare; Options for Improving Munitions Sustainability: A Summary; Updated Estimates of Medicare's Catastrophic Drug Insurance Program; and Moving the Marine Corps by Sea in the 1990's.

Based on current committee requests, CBO expects to complete a significant number of reports this fiscal year. We further assume that our level of activity in fiscal year 1992 will be similar to that of recent fiscal years. CBO's program divisions have remained remarkably stable in terms of staffing and funding since the inception of CBO. Through the years, they have accounted for approximately 30 percent of CBO's staff positions and about 30 percent of the funding.

Published reports are only the most obvious example of the analytic support that the program divisions provide to the Congress. Short-term analysis in the form of staff memoranda and letters is provided regularly to committee staffs by the program divisions. In addition, CBO is frequently called on by committees to testify. During the last fiscal year, CBO testified on 37 separate occasions. This testimony is often in connection with an ongoing or completed report, though we sometimes prepare new analyses for such appearances.

Finally, our program divisions have developed a number of sophisticated analytic computer models of federal programs. The output from these models is provided to our Budget Analysis Division (BAD) for use in its cost estimates, and program analysts frequently help revise or improve existing BAD models. This capability allows our program units to respond to requests that require sophisticated analytic treatment, such as simulating the effects of options on beneficiaries of federal programs. Similarly, the program divisions have developed models, both for the Budget Committees and authorizing committees, that estimate the costs and revenues of specific programs. The models are used by the committees to respond to proposals made during the markup of legislation.

The requests and demands made of our program units have not lessened under the Balanced Budget Act. The Congress, to carry out its policy objectives during these times of severe fiscal constraint, is considering numerous new and innovative approaches in an increasing number of program areas. CBO is being asked to evaluate and analyze many of these proposals and to put them in a budgetary context. In addition, the Congress will need to continue to assess the programmatic and policy implications of budget reductions. The CBO program divisions have the resources in place to provide information as the Congress makes these important reassessments.

ORGANIZATION OF CBO

For management and administrative purposes, CBO is divided into six divisions plus the Office of the Director and the Office of Intergovernmental Relations. While the functions of the divisions are unique, the work of each is highly dependent on that of the other, and I would like to take time today to share with you how this "crosswalk" works.

Three of our divisions—the Budget Analysis, Fiscal Analysis, and Tax Analysis Divisions—primarily support the needs of the House and Senate Budget and Appropriations Committees for accessible, comprehensive, and technical budget and economic information. The other three divisions—Natural Resources and Commerce, National Security, and Human Resources and Community Development, as well as the General Government unit of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations—provide key support, often early in the legislative process, to the budget and authorizing committees in analyzing various programmatic and policy options and their associated costs. To perform these tasks, each unit must collaborate with the others.

For example, the economic assumptions developed by the Fiscal Analysis Division serve as the basis for our cost estimating, projections, and analysis of issues. The budget numbers developed by the Budget Analysis Division often depend on methodological studies done in the program divisions. Finally, all numbers developed in connection with analytic studies are reviewed by the cost analysts in the Budget Analysis Division. This crosswalk among our divisions is absolutely essential to our ability to provide accurate cost estimates and comprehensive analyses of alternative legislative strategies.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 REQUEST

As I indicated previously, Mr. Chairman, the increase being requested over the 1991 operating level consists mostly of personnel-related expenses needed to fund CBO at the authorized staff level. Of the $2,217,000 increase being requested, $1,824,000, or 82 percent, is increased personnel costs. Of the remainder, $89,000 is for ADP purposes and $211,000 is for systems, data, and model development. Increases in prices in a wide array of other administrative areas account for the remaining $93,000 being requested.

Personnel Costs

Escalating personnel costs are the driving force behind most of CBO's requested increase. The steady rise in pay and benefit costs has driven up the personnel component of CBO's budget to 79.5 percent of the total 1992 request, compared with 59 percent as recently as fiscal year 1985. Similarly, benefit costs in 1992 will reach nearly 26.1 percent of payroll, far above the rate of 12 percent in effect before enactment of the Federal Employees' Retirement System in 1986. The required increases in funding for payroll and benefit costs puts enormous pressure on other portions of CBO's budget.

Merit pay increases averaging a modest 3.4 percent account for $578,000. Annualization of executive pay raises and of full-staff funding from fiscal year 1991 increases costs another $419,000. These components of personnel costs, along with the benefit increases, amount to 62 percent of CBO's requested increase. Overtime costs, required by legislation that became effective on September 28, 1990, will have to be absorbed. Cost-of-living adjustments for portions of calendar year 1991 and 1992 make up the remainder, over $700,000.

In the recent past, CBO has been forced to absorb cost-of-living increases, which we have accomplished by taking funds from other areas of the budget, such as ADP and systems development, and by holding our staff level below the ceiling. The continued robbing of Peter to pay Paul on our part, however, threatens the quality of the service CBO has thus far been able to supply.

ADP Costs

ADP costs increase 3.4 percent in the current request, by $89,000. These funds represent price increases and a small rise in anticipated use of timesharing. CBO is proud of having substantially reduced ADP costs over time while increasing productivity and overall computing resources. We have accomplished this by switching time-sharing mainframe applications to microcomputers, redesigning and reprogramming existing mainframe applications to take advantage of current technology, and carefully managing ADP resources. ADP is 11.6 percent of our 1992 budget, as compared with 29 percent of our 1983 budget. Actual ADP costs continued their steady downward trend in 1990 and are expected to hit an all-time low in 1991. Full funding of the 1992 request will allow us to maintain our technological edge in this critical area, but it is still only 59 percent of the amount spent on ADP in 1984.

Systems, Data, and Model Development Costs

The systems, data, and model development component of our budget is used primarily to purchase and modify data needed to update existing models. Spending in this area can vary widely, depending on such things as the availability of data and legislative changes in a specific program. Some models are updated annually, while others must wait for less frequently available data, such as those from the decennial census. Timing shifts of data availability in fiscal year 1991 allow CBO to cut spending here 30 percent from 1990 levels, which were already the lowest in more than a decade. The $211,000 increase being requested for 1992 returns spending in this category to more historical levels and would allow us to acquire critical data updates in the area of health care costs.

Other Costs

Administrative expenses in our 1992 request, at $1,764,000, shrink to 7.5 percent of our budget, down from 9.5 percent in 1990 and a projected 7.9 percent this year. They are lower, by $64,000, than our 1990 administrative expenses, unadjusted for inflation. The $93,000 increase being requested covers price rises in a variety of goods and services and, at an average of 5.6 percent, is slightly higher than inflation because of higher printing and postal increases.

CBO'S 1992 REQUEST VERSUS CBO'S BASELINE ESTIMATE

CBO's fiscal year 1992 budget request exceeds its baseline calculation for the agency by a little over $400,000, primarily because of two types of increases not accounted for by the strictly inflationary adjustments granted in the baseline. The current method of calculating the baseline, however, cut by 39 percent the difference between CBO's 1992 request and the baseline as calculated under the old Balanced Budget Act law.

The $400,000 difference is split almost perfectly between pay and nonpay calculations. Were it not for the $262,000 annualization of additional salaries for staffing to the authorized ceiling in the 1992 request, the new baseline calculation would have exceeded the request by $65,000. Similarly, on the nonpay side, the $217,000 difference between the request and the baseline is almost entirely the $211,000 increase requested for systems, data, and model development.

Unlike the old law, which had an absorption requirement for pay adjustments and a lower inflator for pay and nonpay items, the new baseline calculations appear to capture the inflationary increases required to continue current services.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, as I stated at the opening of this justification, I believe this to be a most prudent budget for CBO. Our budget request is driven primarily by mounting personnel costs, though no new positions are being sought. It is, I believe, a budget that will allow CBO to continue to serve the Congress at the level of excellence it has come to expect. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

APPENDIX A.—CBO PANEL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Barry P. Bosworth, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution.

Andrew Brimmer, President, Brimmer & Co., Inc.

Robert Dederick, Executive Vice President and Chief Economist, Northern Trust Company.

Martin Feldstein, President, National Bureau of Economic Research.

Edward M. Gramlich, Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Institute of Public Policy Studies, University of Michigan.

Lawrence R. Klein, Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania.

John Makin, Director, Fiscal Policy Studies, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

Rudolph Oswald, Director, Research Department, AFL–CIO.

Rudolph G. Penner, Senior Fellow, The Urban Institute.

George Perry, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution.

William Poole, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Brown University.

Alice M. Rivlin, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution.

Jeffrey Sachs, Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Harvard University.

Paul Samuelson, Institute Professor, Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles Schultze, Director, Economic Studies, The Brookings Institution.

Lawrence Summers, Department of Economics, Harvard University.

James Tobin, Sterling Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Yale University.

Murray Weidenbaum, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Appendix B.—Summary of completed CBO reports by requester (October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990)

Requester	*Number of reports*
House Committee on Agriculture	1
House Committee on Armed Services	2
House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	1
House Committee on the Budget [1]	4
House Committee on Energy and Commerce	1
House Committee on Ways and Means [1]	5
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry [1]	1
Senate Committee on Appropriations	1
Senate Committee on Armed Services	3
Senate Committee on the Budget [1]	8
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	1
Senate Committee on Finance	1
Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs [1]	2

Appendix B.—Summary of completed CBO reports by requester (October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990)—Continued

Requester	*Number of reports*
Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources	2
Mandated by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974	3
Mandated by the Balanced Budget Act of 1985	6
Total	42

[1] Dual requesters.

CBO'S CALCULATION OF THE BASELINE

Senator REID. Last year, there was considerable controversy over CBO's calculation of the baseline as a basis of budgetary policy. In your statement, you indicate that the procedures for calculation of the baseline have changed. Is it your view that the budget projections as now calculated provide bona fide current service estimates?

Dr. REISCHAUER. The answer to that is they are closer to an accurate estimate for the aggregate. For any single agency, the baseline really is not a particularly accurate measure of——

Senator REID. But all taken together, they are?

Dr. REISCHAUER. If we look across all the accounts of Government, the baseline is pretty close. There were a number of changes made, and those changes have particular relevance to this subcommittee because the methodology used to estimate personnel-intensive activities increased the baseline amounts rather substantially.

Senator REID. Does the baseline tell us now what the cost of existing levels of service and programs will be in the next fiscal year?

Dr. REISCHAUER. In the aggregate, yes.

Senator REID. Again, the same answer?

Dr. REISCHAUER. Right.

Senator REID. Because of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act, you have given us some of your views, but have you covered all of the additional tasks that you have as a result of this act?

Dr. REISCHAUER. Not quite all, because we were also charged in the Reconciliation Act with completing two studies—one on the proper treatment of deposit insurance in the budgetary framework; the second one on Government-sponsored agencies and the contingent liabilities they place on the Federal Government and the various ways of reducing that contingent liability.

Senator REID. The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 had a significant impact on CBO salaries. For example, your budget contains a $419,000 annualization of executive pay raises for and full staff funding.

In fact, Slade, because of this House pay raise, there are a lot of House staff that make more money than we do.

How much of this increase is for increases related to the Ethics Reform Act, and how much is for funding of CBO's 226 authorized positions?

Dr. REISCHAUER. About $157,000 is for executive salary adjustments. As you know, certain salaries, mainly mine and the Deputy Director's, are set according to the executive salary schedules, and those went up by roughly 29 percent. Then, when the Speaker adjusted the pay limits for House of Representative employees, I adjusted the management salaries at the Congressional Budget Office to reflect the leeway that was provided there, and also really to come into conformance with our major competitors.

We compete with the Federal Reserve Board, the Council of Economic Advisers, and OMB. OMB, obviously, and CEA are on the executive pay levels, and they have been rewarded significantly more generously than the Hill staff, in general, and CBO, in particular. We have no ability to provide bonuses or salaries at the level that they have, and I think I have made the adjustments, so that I would say we remain marginally competitive.

SALARY INCREASES

Senator REID. Which salaries of CBO have been increased as a result of the Ethics Reform Act and, if you know, by how much?

Dr. REISCHAUER. The Ethics Reform Act would, I think, have affected simply my salary and the deputy's——

Senator REID. That is it, then?

Dr. REISCHAUER [continuing]. And my salary went from $89,000 to $115,300, and the deputy's from $83,600 to $108,300. Then, as I said, I made adjustments in the three tiers of management that we have at CBO, when the Speaker made his adjustment.

Senator REID. I understand. You are also budgeting about $600,000 for merit pay increases under mandatory salaries and benefits. Senate Resolution 62, the Senate funding resolution, adopted by the Senate last week, provides Senate committees with funding for COLA's, and in some cases a few new positions, but any merit increases would have to be absorbed. Tell us why CBO and other support agencies should be treated differently than the Senate committees in this regard?

Dr. REISCHAUER. We, as I implied, are two things—people and computers—and if we have less money in the aggregate, what we would have to do is reduce the size of our staff. That really is the only way we would have to absorb the increases. There is really no other way. I think the method we use to compensate good performance is comparable to that of our competitors—namely, the Federal Reserve and OMB—so that we have to provide merit increases. We do not have the ability to provide bonuses, as the Library of Congress and the GAO do. For purposes of pay and privileges, according to the law, we are regarded as employees of the House of Representatives, and that constrains us in certain ways that executive agencies are not constrained.

Senator REID. In your prepared statement, you mention that in the recent past, CBO has been forced to absorb cost-of-living increases, which you have accomplished by taking funds from other areas of the budget, such as ADP and systems development and by holding your staff below the ceilings that we have set.

The committee has done some analysis and from fiscal years 1987 to 1990, CBO has lapsed to the Treasury $2.5 million. During that time, CBO's funding was increased by about $3 million. So, in recent years, you have failed to obligate appropriations equal to 83 percent of the increases that Congress has approved. So, does that mean that we should only give you 20 percent of what you request?

Dr. REISCHAUER. That is not a hard question to answer. No; it does not mean that. Let me give you two reasons. One is, for two of these years that we are talking about, CBO had no Director, as you know. It had an Acting Director while Congress was searching for a new Director. That led the agency to operate in a very restrained manner. There, obviously, was a lot of money in our budget, since the agency was assuming that a Director eventually would be named, though it did not come to pass.

I took over 2 years ago yesterday—in other words, in the middle of fiscal year 1989. Therefore, the first fiscal year for which, in a sense, I am responsible was fiscal year 1990, which ended last September. In that year, we lapsed $79,000, out of a grand total of $19,229,000, which is four-tenths of 1 percent. Of that $79,000, $52,000 was in a segregated account. We were given $150,000 to allow us to transfer our payroll from the Library of Congress to the National Finance Center, and we were told that if we did not spend all of the $150,000 in this account, we could not spend it on anything else. Hence, you can subtract that $52,000 from the $79,000 and get a grand total of $27,000 which lapsed, out of a $19.2 million budget, which is about one-tenth of 1 percent. When I actually did those calculations, I was terribly nervous. I said this is very close.

When we get close to the end of the fiscal year, we do not know what our bills are going to be from the Library of Congress or from HIS or from the Government Printing Office until they come in. Thus, we have to have some margin. The last thing I want and you want, obviously, is a Washington Post story that says the Congressional Budget Office cannot even operate within its limits. So, in the year I have been in charge, we have gone right to the margin.

Let me say one thing in addition: I am not going to run an agency, and I do not think CBO has ever done this, that when it comes near the end of the fiscal year and it finds that it has not spent the money that it requested—perhaps because HIS rates have fallen or we have not published as many documents as we thought 1 year ago when we submitted our budget—we are not going to shovel money out the door. I am going to return the funds to the Treasury. I am not going to buy things in anticipation of future needs or anything like that. I do not believe in those games.

Senator REID. I understand.

Slade.

THE EFFECT OF DESERT STORM ON THE DEFICIT

Senator GORTON. One question. Staff prepared a written question on the effect of the budget deficit of Desert Storm. I would like to shift that around with you and ask you a substantive question. Is Desert Storm going to ultimately have any impact on the budget deficit, or is it your view, in light of this appropriations battle and the shortness of it and your analysis of it, that we are going to end up making a profit?

Dr. REISCHAUER. It depends upon what the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate and the full House and Senate do. Assume the bill that was reported out by the House Appropriations Committee stands. This bill calls for an appropriation of $42.6 billion, of which there is room for $15 billion from the United States in the event our allies do not contribute sufficiently to the defense cooperation account. In that case, my gut feeling would be that this conflict will not cost the American taxpayers anything. Of course, as you know, we have commitments right now for $54 billion, which is considerably above this $42.6 billion. Thus, a moderate amount of slippage could take place, if there are some complexities associated with in-kind aid that are not included in the appropriation bill, but are included in the costs. It is conceivable, then, that the military might get well, so to speak, the taxpayer not be hurt, and our allies would not have to contribute the full amount. In the best of all worlds, that could come about.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Mr. Chairman, I missed something on the earlier question and I have some written questions for Dr. Reischauer.

Senator REID. We have some, too, so you may do those together and he can get back to us.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the office for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

THE ADP BUDGET

Question. Dr. Reischauer, I note that CBO is requesting an additional $89,000 for automated data processing which would bring the total automated data processing (ADP) budget to only 59 percent of the 1984 level, and applaud this reduction, but does CBO's request reflect the execution of an overall ADP plan?

Answer. Yes. CBO has an overall strategic automated data processing (ADP) plan that has one simple objective—"use computers to work smarter, not harder." In other words, the agency's goal is to provide a level of capability for ADP that enables us to meet a growing workload with a fixed level of staff for the least amount of money, while increasing our technology's ease of use.

To achieve this goal, we must stay informed of emerging technologies and be able to distinguish the difference between a trend and a fad. In this respect, we encourage our ADP staff to gain knowledge by reading trade publications and attending technology seminars/exhibits, and undergraduate/graduate classes. In this way, CBO's ADP staff members remain technically proficient and are equipped to suggest improved methods to meet our agency's mission in a manner that matches "state of the art" technology to CBO needs.

The single most important trend of the 1980's was the introduction and use of the microcomputer and networking technology. These developments have helped CBO to eliminate its costs for terminal equipment rental and word processing equipment, while significantly reducing its interagency/commercial timesharing costs. Clearly, "downsizing" mainframe applications to the microcomputer is rapidly becoming a popular method of containing ADP costs. However, not all of CBO's workload can be moved to a microcomputer at this time, nor have all of CBO's microcomputers been attached to a CBO-wide network.

In addition to the microcomputer, the use of a Data Base Administrator and the view of information as a corporate asset has been a significant development of the 1980's for CBO. This philosophy allows for centralized control of important data bases and yet permits decentralized use and access of data and data base programs. The results are less redundant data, improved quality of data, data integrity, data security, standardization, and improved managerial control of organizational information.

Finally, each CBO program division participates in the fiscal year budget submission and prepares a tactical ADP plan that considers overall CBO strategic policy and budget constraints. Every month, each division receives management information reports detailing its use of ADP resources and remaining ADP budget. Several times during the year, senior ADP staff members meet with each program division to review remaining budgets, to discuss hardware, software and data needs, and to evaluate current and future ADP concerns.

CBO'S ADP PLAN

Question. In last year's record you stated that, "CBO's overall ADP goal is to improve the agency's capability to process information and to increase its ease of use, while reducing expenditures for total data processing." To this end, you planned to carry out an agencywide network using the Local Area Network approach over a multiyear period. What phase does your 1992 ADP request represent in this plan?

Answer. CBO's ADP plan is a statement of objectives with no specific beginning or defined end. ADP is a constantly changing industry. What may be impossible today, given existing technology and budget constraints, may be practical in the future given tomorrow's technology and costs. Organizations with inflexible plans may find it difficult to adapt to rapid changes in technology. To the extent that CBO's goal is to simplify its ability to process information while increasing its ease of use and reducing total ADP expenditures, our goal has been achieved. However, as changes in workload and technology take place, CBO will continue to look for opportunities to update aging hardware and software while improving its ADP capability, especially if this improvement results in similar or less cost.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE LAN SYSTEM

Question. If CBO plans to commit to a LAN system, why should this committee fund any replacement of equipment or ADP system redesign and maintenance?

Answer. While CBO uses LAN technology to accomplish its mission, this technology complements existing systems rather than acts as a substitute. Some of these LAN's participate in an agencywide network, while others do not. As previously stated, not all agency microcomputers are attached to a LAN. While we anticipate that more agency microcomputers will become part of a network over time, the benefits to productivity of participating in networks will be the incentive to join, rather than an arbitrary agency mandate.

While an important technology, a network is only a single component of CBO's overall ADP strategy. Networks are currently used to facilitate communication with timesharing vendors—not necessarily replace them. For example, access to the National Finance Center's mainframe computer, located in New Orleans, is gained through a local area network, thus allowing shared access of a common resource by any person attached to the network for a limited and fixed cost. Without the aid of the network, each user would require costly communication equipment and a telephone line to achieve this capability. At CBO, networks are not normally employed to replace existing ADP systems. Rather, they are used to improve the delivery of information resources.

TIME SHARING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Question. Dr. Reischauer, you know how concerned this committee is over the issue of duplication of work among the legislative branch agencies. Please detail what if any analysis has been done on the possibility of time share pooling with the Library, OTA, and GAO? (And please do not simply list your current time share vendors.)

Answer. In the past, CBO has negotiated several interagency timesharing contracts that other legislative agencies also use. Generally, the motive has been to obtain favorable pricing for data and timesharing services. As these contracts expire and must be renewed, discussions are held with participating agencies to evaluate past use, project future use, discuss terms and conditions of the new contract, and negotiate an equitable payment schedule that is proportionate to each agency's consumption of resources. For example, the Data Resources Inc. (DRI) contract is renegotiated yearly and is signed by CBO, the Congressional Research Service (CRS), and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Although CBO, CRS, and GAO pay for this arrangement, under the terms of this interagency contract, all legislative branch agencies are free to use this proprietary service for a minimal access fee (paid to DRI). Some agencies, including OTA, have taken advantage of this favorable arrangement.

CBO does not currently share timesharing resources with the OTA, but the ADP staffs of both agencies regularly discuss and share technical information relating to other matters. To this end, we have had an initial discussion concerning a communication line between the two agencies to connect agency networks. The purpose of this connection would be to provide an alternative communication path to the National Finance Center.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Question. Administrative expenses have shrunk to 7.5 percent of CBO's 1992 request as opposed to 9.5 percent in 1990. Yet you stated for last year's record that the ratio of professional staff to administrative support staff was 4.8:1 and would not change in the future. Please explain this reduction. Is it a real reduction or merely the result of an increase in professional costs?

Answer. The personnel costs associated with administrative support staff included in the above ratio are part of the total personnel costs that make up 80 percent of the CBO budget request. In fact, the reduction in administrative expenses does not depend on the ratio of CBO professional staff to administrative support staff. The administrative expenses referred to in our testimony and your question include all nonpersonnel and non-ADP costs that directly support CBO operations such as travel, utilities, printing, supplies, and equipment. In fiscal year 1992, these administrative costs are lower than they were for fiscal year 1990 both in the nominal dollar amount and as a percentage of the total CBO budget. This drop mainly stems from the increase in personnel costs relative to other budget spending areas. Also, fiscal year 1990 included a large capital expenditure for copier equipment that will not be necessary in fiscal year 1992.

OVERTIME COSTS

Question. In your prepared statement you mention that overtime costs, required by legislation that became effective on September 28, 1990, will have to be absorbed. What is your estimate of CBO's overtime costs?

Answer. Additional per annum expenditures for CBO overtime should not exceed $5,000. This estimate assumes that paid overtime will average less than 10 hours per pay period. Since the beginning of fiscal year 1991, CBO has minimized its overtime charges by varying work schedules for those staff members who are eligible for overtime consideration.

STRESS OF THE 1990 BUDGET CYCLE ON CBO

Question. In your statement, you describe how CBO "devoted thousands of manhours to providing summit negotiators with timely, up-to-the-minute cost estimates of a wide variety of legislative initiatives." The stress that the past budget cycle placed on your agency must have been compounded by the 30 percent reduction in 1991 spending for systems, data, and model development and the 3 percent decrease in the 1991 ADP budget. How will CBO fulfill its mandates in light of these self-imposed cuts on such key areas? Summarize the critical needs which have existed for over two years.

Answer. CBO's ability to absorb the stress of the 1990 budget cycle should be credited to the willingness and ability of our staff to provide the level of support that the Congress requires under such circumstances and can be measured in terms of additional hours worked rather than ADP resources expended. The 3 percent reduction in fiscal year 1991 ADP costs represents additional timesharing savings achieved by introducing more efficient software and transferring the development of most in-house systems to a fixed-price mainframe environment. Moreover, in order to provide the funds needed for full staffing in fiscal year 1991, the systems, data, and model development budget was reduced by 30 percent, or $50,000. Expenditures for systems, data, and model development vary by year, depending on the availability of data and the requirement for cost estimates and analysis in areas in which old data could jeopardize CBO's analytic capabilities.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

Question. It is my understanding that a number of Congressional Committees have requested testimony from CBO. Could you describe to the Committee the extent to which CBO has been required to testify?

Answer. CBO testified on 37 separate occasions in fiscal year 1990 before 18 different Congressional committees. The pace has not slackened in fiscal year 1991. We have already testified 12 times for committees of the 102d Congress, including five times one week before five different committees. The testimony has often been in support of recent CBO work, such as on the costs of Operation Desert Storm or on our forecast of the economy and the budget outlook. Other testimony has dealt with additional policy analysis we did on such topics as reform of federal deposit insurance, the space program, and social representation in the military.

DEMAND FOR CBO PRODUCTS

Question. Has the number of Congressional demands on CBO increased and if so, how has CBO managed to deal with this increase without significantly raising your staffing level?

Answer. Demand for CBO work products continues to increase. Last year's budget summit is a prime example of CBO's support of the Congress. CBO provided literally hundreds of cost estimates and analyses of a wide variety of legislative initiatives. We altered our economic forecasting process both in June and October to provide summiteers with a solid base for their deliberations. Many of the recommendations in a CBO report on credit reform were codified in Title XIII of the Reconciliation Act of 1990. Moreover, the changes brought about by Title XIII add a number of additional responsibilities to CBO's growing workload, including an additional sequestration report and a series of different, more complex calculations to produce those reports; additional computations to calculate credit subsidies under the accounting reforms of Title XIII; two new mandated reports; and additional responsibilities for estimating pay-as-you-go provisions as required by the new act. As long as CBO has the flexibility to hire to our authorized ceiling of 226, we feel we can absorb these additional duties.

CURRENT CBO POLICY ANALYSES

Question. Could you bring the Committee up to date on some of the areas of policy analysis in which CBO is currently working?

Answer. CBO published 37 reports for 14 Congressional committees in fiscal year 1990. Some recently published reports are: Encouraging Private Investment in Space Activities, Student Aid and the Cost of Postsecondary Education, and How the Economic Transformations in Europe Will Affect the United States. Currently, among the many studies underway are ones of the Brady Plan, the effects of FIRREA on the thrift industry, the trends in federal support of "Big Science," and the causes of rising health care costs.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST INCREASES

Question. In your fiscal year 1992 request, several administrative areas show price increases higher than the inflation rate. Could you please explain this to the Committee?

Answer. The administrative areas currently growing faster than inflation include the following:

Printing: Since fiscal year 1988, there has been a 73 percent increase in our GPO per-page printing cost. The price increases announced by GPO for that period explain less than one-third of this rise, and CBO has been unable to obtain any further explanation.

Administrative contracts: The Library of Congress increased its prices by 31 percent in fiscal year 1991. Since personnel costs drive this contract, it should continue to grow at a rate higher than inflation.

Supplies: Within the budget category of supplies, periodical subscriptions have been increasing by an average of 10 percent annually.

CBO BASELINE

Question. How does your fiscal year 1992 request compare with the CBO baseline?

Answer. Overall, the CBO fiscal year 1992 budget request is a 10.5 percent increase over the fiscal year 1991 appropriation, while the baseline calculation represents an 8.5 percent increase. The total difference amounts to $414,000, primarily for increases in two areas not accounted for by the strictly inflationary adjustments granted in the baseline.

First, the mandatory pay items in the CBO request are $197,000 higher than the pay component of the baseline. This difference is mainly the result of a CBO request of $262,000 to annualize fiscal year 1991 full staffing efforts. Second, CBO is also requesting $211,000 for ADP systems, data, and model development and updates.

THE BUDGET SUMMIT AND THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Question. Since last year, a number of events have taken place which would appear to greatly impact the pace of operations at CBO, specifically the budget summit and the Persian Gulf crisis. Could you briefly explain to the Committee how CBO responded to these events?

Answer. CBO played a pivotal role in supporting Congressional actions on the budget last year, particularly in assisting the budget summit. CBO devoted thousands of work hours in providing summit negotiators with timely, up-to-the-minute cost estimates of a wide variety of legislative initiatives, particularly in the area of entitlements.

We responded to the needs of the summit in June, when we accelerated our economic forecasting process, and again in October, when we adjusted the forecast to take better account of the events in the Persian Gulf. CBO also contributed extensively to the complex fiscal policy analysis needed throughout the summit, and much of CBO's work in support of the summit found its way into the final products. In addition, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 codified many of the concepts contained in a major 1990 CBO study on reforming the budgetary treatment of credit activities.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf, CBO has done a number of analyses of the possible effects on energy prices and a major cost estimate of Operation Desert Storm. We have also reviewed the Administration's estimate of the operation's costs and testified before the Congress on our findings.

THE ECONOMIC AND BUDGET OUTLOOK

Question. In your "Economic and Budget Outlook for Fiscal Years 1992–1996," you estimate a fiscal year 1991 budget deficit of $300 billion, taking into account the downturn in the economy and failed savings and loans. Additionally, the report projected that the total federal deficit would fall below $100 billion by fiscal year 1995 if discretionary spending limits are maintained. In light of the additional costs as a result of Desert Storm and Desert Shield and a lower than projected GNP, how will this five-year projection be affected?

Answer. The extent to which our deficit estimates will have to change further to account for the Persian Gulf war and the recession is currently unclear. As a result of information contained in the President's budget proposal, we have revised our 1991 deficit estimate upward by $11 billion, primarily for costs related to Desert Storm. A full accounting of the war's costs, however, and the amount those costs will be offset by allied contributions is still to come. In the end, the deficit could be very little changed by the war. CBO continues to believe that adhering to the discretionary spending caps spelled out in the agreement will help achieve nearly $500 billion in deficit reduction over the five-year period, a substantial achievement whether or not the deficit falls below $100 billion by 1995.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator REID. The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 11:28 a.m., Friday, March 8, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1991

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room SD–116, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry Reid (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Reid and Gorton.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTHA S. POPE, CHAIRMAN, CAPITOL POLICE BOARD, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER, U.S. SENATE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **HON. JACK RUSS, CAPITOL POLICE BOARD, SERGEANT AT ARMS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**
- **HON. GEORGE M. WHITE, CAPITOL POLICE BOARD, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL**
- **FRANK A. KERRIGAN, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE**
- **JOHN CAULFIELD, GENERAL COUNSEL, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE**

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today the subcommittee will hear the proposed fiscal 1992 budget and program for the Capitol Police. The police request for fiscal 1992 totals $69.6 million. This represents an increase of $9.7 million over the amount available for the current fiscal year. In addition, the police have submitted a budget amendment for another $3.2 million in fiscal year 1992.

The budget summit agreement has placed great constraints on this subcommittee and the budget as a whole. Only the most critical of requirements can be funded. Our task today is to attempt to identify these critical areas. We will also explore the progress of several initiatives underway by the Capitol Police at the direction of this subcommittee.

We believe that measures like administrative unification and civilianization can significantly streamline operations and improve effectiveness. We will be interested in a progress report on these and related matters.

Martha Pope, the Chairman of the Capitol Police Board, will be our principal witness. She is accompanied by other members of the Board—George White, Architect of the Capitol, and Jack Russ, the House Sergeant at Arms—and Chief Frank Kerrigan.

Welcome to each of you. If you have prepared statements, they will be entered in the record in full.

And Ms. Pope, we have your formal remarks and we would ask you to please highlight those and then we will go to questions.

Ms. POPE. All right. Fine, Mr. Chairman. I didn't know if Senator Gorton wanted——

Senator REID. I'm sorry. That's the second time in a row, isn't it?

Senator GORTON. Mr. Chairman, I will simply put a statement in the record. I would like to hear from the witnesses, but with your leadership we have done quite a bit to enhance our police protection just in the course of the supplemental process we are going through now.

The particular crisis through which we have gone has indicated the need for greater security and the Capitol Police Force has responded very positively and very favorably. It takes me a lot longer to get on to the Capitol grounds in my car now than it used to.

PREPARED STATEMENT

And so I look forward to hearing from them and determining with you how we best can support them in a vitally important part of the way in which we work.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to welcome the Capitol Police Board to discuss the Fiscal 1992 budget request for the U.S. Capitol Police.

During consideration of H.R. 1281, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill, the Committee addressed several issues to enhance the security capabilities of the U.S. Capitol Police. In addition to measures outlined in the fiscal year 1992 request, the Committee provided numerous items to enhance the security of the Capitol Complex this fiscal year. These items, including additional personnel for the off-sight delivery center and Library of Congress and bomb sniffing K–9's, were warranted due to the increased threat of terrorism as a result of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. This International crisis, however, served to expose many vulnerabilities in the security system that have existed for quite some time.

My concern, Mr. Chairman, is that any relaxing of the "new and improved" security will again expose these potential areas of vulnerability. Undoubtedly, our ability to protect the Capitol Complex was tested in recent months, and at considerable expense. Capitol Police personnel have been required to work extended tours of duty resulting in the need for excessive overtime. The cost associated with this manpower requirement has been approximately $325,500 per week. At that rate, the $2,300,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1991 was exhausted by early February.

I do not question the need for these security enhancements nor the need to provide the maximum level of protection for some of our nation's most historically significant buildings, their treasures and their people. the seemingly endless escalation of expenses in an environment where fiscal resources are limited does not make a good combination. Where do we draw the line between what we can afford and what is absolutely necessary to protect Capitol Hill?

I strongly believe that the U.S. Capitol Police should be able to compete with the best police in the country. We send them to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Georgia—at great expense to the Federal Government, we have recently renovated police facilities—at great expense, and have made, or in the process of making, substantial improvements to the salary and benefits for our uniformed and civilian employees—also at great expense. I truly hope that most of the police force fills their hours of duty with little event. But if the need should arise, every officer, regardless of tenure of salary, should be able to respond skillfully and professionally, regardless of the situation.

One Capitol Police function we often take for granted is the important role they plan in public relations. The Police are an extension of the Congressional offices for many constituents. They give direction and valuable information to the thousands of visitors that come to the capitol each year. All of these demands must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, I know that a great deal of time has gone into the preparation of this budget and that it is a difficult task assessing the annual security needs of Capitol. The Fiscal 1992 combined budget request for the U.S. Capitol Police is $69,986,000. This is an increase of $9,687,000 or 16.1 percent, not including supplemental appropriations. This percentage is far above what the subcommittees are likely to receive in their allocations. The subcommittee will then be forced to choose where the cuts are to be made in other functions. rest assured that I intend to work closely with the Boar and Chairman Reid to find a balance between these growing needs and the limited financial resources available.

SUMMARY

Senator REID. Thank you, Senator Gorton. It is great to have you on the committee.

Ms. POPE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to just submit my testimony for the record and very briefly highlight the main points for you and Senator Gorton.

As you mentioned in your opening remarks, our original fiscal year 1992 budget request was $69.9 million, which is a 16-percent increase over last year. I would like to point out that more than 80 percent of the increase, or about $7.8 million, is due to mandatory pay and related costs such as COLA, longevity increases and agency contributions for personnel benefits. We have provided the committee with detailed information on that.

In addition, we have asked for an additional $3.2 million for fiscal year 1992, which would annualize the costs for some of the measures that we had to take for Operation Desert Storm which were included in the supplemental.

The only major new program request is authorization and funding for pay scale compression. As you know, currently it takes 26 years for an officer to reach the top salary for his or her work. We would like to compress that to 14 years, which would bring it into compliance with most of the neighboring police forces.

Finally, I would just summarize very quickly the efforts that we have made to comply with the whip's security enhancement plan. Nearly all elements of the plan have been implemented. We have an off-site delivery center for inspection of trucks going to the Capitol and to the Hart Building. The screening of Hart Building deliveries, as you know, is something new that we are doing in response to Operation Desert Storm. Permanent parking has been removed from the plaza. We have enhanced bomb detection through use of canine teams, magnetometer screening for employees for the Senate, and vehicular barriers at access points for the plaza.

There are some remaining measures that have not been taken that were recommended. Those include mylar for the windows and the question of the perimeter around the Capitol grounds.

PREPARED STATEMENT

With that, I would just like to thank you very much for your efforts on the supplemental request. It is, obviously, very important to us and we know that you have both been very, very helpful in getting the additional funding for measures related to Desert Storm.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTHA S. POPE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am here this morning in my capacity as Chairman of the U.S. Capitol Police Board to submit the fiscal year 1992 budget request for the Capitol Police. My fellow Board members, the Honorable Jack Russ, House Sergeant at Arms, and the Honorable George White, Architect of the Capitol, are also here and will be making their own statements, as will Frank Kerrigan, Chief of Police.

As you know, I was elected Sergeant at Arms in early January. Just two weeks into the job, we were at war and it was necessary for me to focus a substantial amount of my time and attention to security and police matters. I have been profoundly impressed with the responsiveness, the commitment and the professionalism of our police force. They have been ready, willing and quick to act in a crisis situation.

Because of our increased security needs, both during and after Desert Storm, our Police officers have been on 12-hour shifts. The additional precautions taken have strained every resource the Police have available in manpower, equipment and funding.

This Committee has in the past been supportive of efforts to professionalize and strengthen the Capitol Police, and the activities of the last few months have clearly proved the value of that foresight. Your continuing support through the fiscal year 1991 Supplemental request and our fiscal year 1992 budget is now needed more than ever if the Police are to meet all the demands of our heightened security requirements.

For fiscal year 1992, the original budget request was $69.9 million, a 16 percent increase over last year. More than 80 percent of the increase—about $7.8 million—is due to mandatory pay and related costs, such as COLA, longevity increases and agency contributions for personnel benefits. Detailed information on this budget request has been provided to you.

Because neither the threat of terrorism nor the preventive security precautions undertaken can be immediately eliminated after the end of actual hostilities, an additional $3.2 million is requested for a total fiscal year 1992 budget of $73.2 million. The additional funding includes $2.6 million in projected overtime and $600,000 to annualize the personnel, supplies and equipment provided as a result of the fiscal year 199 supplemental funding bill.

The only major new program requested is authorization and funding of pay scale compression. It now takes 26 years for an officer to reach top salary. The average for other metro agencies is 12.8 years. We can move to parity by compressing our pay scale to 14 years. Furthermore, last year's passage of the Police Retirement Act allows most officers to retire after only 20 years, rendering the current pay scale obsolete since many will never reach their maximum pay step.

Compression will mean some officers in some pay grades will realize an increase in pay. However, for the most part, Capitol Police salaries do not compare favorably to other law enforcement agencies in the area. In 1986 there was a $3,000 across-the-board increase for Lieutenants and below—the first and last increase the Police have had in 17 years. They have had only COLA since then, compared to the nationwide average of 5 percent raises every year for the past year. In fiscal year 1992 the cost for pay scale compression is estimated at $1.6 million.

Nearly all elements of the Whips Security Enhancement Plan have been implemented. We now have an Off-Site Delivery Center to screen delivery trucks to the Capitol and Hart Building, all permanent parking has been removed from the Plaza, enhanced bomb detection through use of canine teams has been established, magnetometer screening of employees was instituted in the Senate, and vehicular barriers are in place. Again, Desert Storm proved the wisdom of the early implementation of these programs. Remaining items include installation of mylar film on the windows of the Capitol Building and the development of alternatives for screening visitors at the outside perimeter of the Capitol Plaza.

In closing, let me say that I am new to this job, but I have already had reason to be proud of my association with the Capitol Police. There are many challenges lying ahead, and I look forward to working with this Committee to move ahead on these issues.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before you. If you have any questions, the Chief and I will be glad to answer them.

CANINE TEAMS

Senator **Reid**. We were able to get not all the canine teams, but we did get 6 new canine teams and 10 handlers, so we have done some things that will be most helpful.

Your original budget proposes an increase of $9,687,000, which is an increase of about 16 percent. You have also submitted, as I have indicated, a budget amendment for another $3.2 million in 1992.

You have briefly touched on it, but will you tell us how you can justify such increases in light of the budget constraints that we have under the summit agreement?

Ms. **Pope**. As I pointed out, 80 percent of the increase for fiscal year 1992 is for mandatory pay and related costs. The $3.2 million includes $2.6 million for projected overtime and $600,000 to annualize personnel, supplies, and equipment provided as a result of the fiscal year 1991 supplemental funding bill. Of course, there is now going to have to be some adjustment made because there are things that we requested for fiscal year 1992 that we received in the supplemental and we would not need to make an additional request. So I think there are some changes that we would make and some requests for reductions in fiscal year 1992.

PAY COMPRESSION

Senator **Reid**. One of your increases is $854,000 for pay scale adjustments. We included language in our committee report last year at your request authorizing you to proceed with phasing in pay compression within available funds. We had been told that since this was a managerial matter, report language would suffice. The language was contradicted in neither the House report nor the statement of managers on the conference report. Our thought was that you could utilize savings from civilianization and in other areas to finance at least the beginnings of this reform. It appears, however, that you have made no changes in the pay schedule at this point. Why is that?

Ms. **Pope**. If that is pay compression, my understanding is that that is pending before the House Committee on Administration and that it does require their approval.

Mr. **Russ**. Mr. Chairman, we had a change of committee chairman and everything that was to be done was resubmitted to be discussed again, so it is pending now.

Senator **Reid**. Is it the feeling of the Board that this requires statutory change, or can it be done by rule change?

Mr. **Russ**. It does not need statutory change, and it will be done on our side shortly.

CIVILIANIZATION

Senator **Reid**. At last year's hearing, the General Accounting Office testified that the Capitol Police could save an average of $20,000 for every position which was civilianized. The Board assured us of its support for this concept. In fact, it was indicated that over 100 positions now held by uniformed officers could be converted to civilian status. The budget now before us proposes only 50 positions for this civilianization. Why 50? Why not 100 or 75?

Ms. POPE. I will ask the Chief to respond.

Chief KERRIGAN. We recently submitted a proposal to House Administration to civilianize 114 positions. The House added a floor amendment requiring the 50 for this year. However, since then they have asked us to update our proposal to include all of the police positions on the House side that we feel can be civilianized. So we submitted the 114 positions and are waiting for approval from House Administration.

Senator REID. Give us an example of some of those that will be civilianized.

Chief KERRIGAN. On the Senate side we use security aides to assist the policemen at the doors. So we are going to hire civilian aides to do that same job on the House side that they are doing on the Senate side. We are going to hire civilians to do clerical jobs that are now performed by police. Some of the other positions are in radio maintenance, vehicle maintenance, et cetera.

Senator REID. We'll be just as efficient?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir.

Senator REID. How many uniformed positions have you converted, then, since last year?

Chief KERRIGAN. None.

Senator REID. And you are in the process of that now?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; we currently have 81 civilian positions on the Senate side, and we are waiting for approval of the 114 on the House side. This will have to be done by attrition, so it will take a while to phase in all 114 positions.

Senator REID. So the House contingent of the police force doesn't have any civilians at this stage?

Chief KERRIGAN. That's correct.

Senator REID. When do you think you will have your first civilians on the House side?

Chief KERRIGAN. That depends on House Administration.

Senator REID. You are just waiting for them?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; we are ready to start hiring the civilians as soon as we receive approval.

Senator REID. GAO told us, as I have indicated to you, that there would be a $20,000 per position savings. Your figures indicate only $8,000.

Chief KERRIGAN. That's correct.

Senator REID. How do you reconcile these two estimates?

Chief KERRIGAN. GAO's calculations included training and other costs that are funded through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Capitol Physician's office. This is the major difference.

Senator GORTON. Presumably it is a savings though to the Government.

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes; it is a savings to the Government.

Senator REID. GAO's figures then are approximately right?

Chief KERRIGAN. In savings to the Government, I believe they are, yes, sir.

Senator **Reid**. Another component of the increase is $3,400,000 for FERS. The FERS retirement system isn't new. What explains this large increase?

FERS COSTS

Chief **Kerrigan**. The passage of the new Capitol Police Retirement Act classified USCP officers under FERS and the difference there as law enforcement officers for retirement purposes, as opposed to congressional employees. The OPM's normal cost percentages for law enforcement officers under FERS is 28.6 percent, as opposed to 20.1 percent for congressional employees. Also, costs for the compressed pay scale, COLA's, and longevity increases account for this large increase.

Senator **Reid**. I think you mentioned that 80 percent of the increase you propose is for mandatories. How much is included in this category for longevity and merit increases?

Chief **Kerrigan**. Let me get the figures here. That is $497,000 for the longevity increases.

OVERTIME COSTS

Senator **Reid**. That is sufficient on that subject.

The Persian Gulf crisis generated extraordinary overtime, and we provided $6,100,000 to offset these costs in the emergency supplemental. Your original budget request includes $2,400,000 for overtime. You have also submitted a budget amendment which includes $2,600,000 for overtime.

Why do you anticipate an increase next year in overtime requirements?

Chief **Kerrigan**. As a result of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, our normal overtime requirements have gone up quite a bit, and we anticipate that some of those programs that we instituted will stay in effect. How long they are going to stay in effect is unknown at this time.

Senator **Reid**. Well why do they have to be handled by overtime personnel?

Chief **Kerrigan**. We don't have the manpower to handle them along with the normal duties that we had prior to Desert Storm. One of the areas where we need additional personnel is the K–9 unit, and with the approval last night for the six additional canines, this will help. This is one of the units that is using up the overtime, and it will take us about 6 months.

Senator **Reid**. To train, isn't that right?

Chief **Kerrigan**. Exactly. It will take us about 6 months to get them on the street, if everything goes well.

Senator **Reid**. Over the years though, the last few years, we have increased the size of the force. Now, it would seem that that would take care of some of the increases in overtime that you talk about.

Chief **Kerrigan**. In the last 3 years we haven't increased the size of the force. Our overtime is not coming from the increased number of demonstrations, but from the size and the intensity of some of the demonstrations. Also, the protective details are still on the increase.

The type of demonstrations that I am talking about are like the two that we had this fall with the Ku Klux Klan. Our entire force was on the street, and one day like that costs approximately $150,000. The joint sessions now require more manpower because of the increased security that we have put in the outlying areas. So those are the problems we are having with overtime, the demonstrations, those type of things.

JURISDICTION

Senator REID. The conference agreement last year included a provision where we expanded the jurisdiction of the Capitol Police Force. This provision expires at the end of this fiscal year. You know, we thought that the authorizing committees would devise a permanent solution to the problem. What is happening with this?

Chief KERRIGAN. Again, we have gone to the authorizing committees and they are going to take it up this session. The problems we are still having, as you well know, what was passed last year gave us the jurisdiction to go apprehend a subject off the grounds if the crime was committed on the grounds. The problem we are still having is crimes that the officers see taking place off the grounds, they still do not have the jurisdiction to intervene or make any arrests in that type of a case, and it is still quite serious. We had a person this winter run into our headquarters and tell us that there was an assault taking place and they were afraid the person was going to be killed, and it was about a block off our grounds. Our people went ahead and responded to the scene, and, in fact, there was an assault taking place. We went ahead and took a chance and intervened and waited for Metropolitan Police to show up. Taking that chance is a risk for our officers because of the liability problems they could run into, and that is the thing that I want taken care of so our officers aren't held liable for anything that they may do off the grounds that is legal for them to do.

Senator REID. Well, is the language that we put in the bill, then it should be broader, is that what you are saying?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; that didn't give us the jurisdiction off the grounds unless the offense took place on the grounds, so we do need broader language to include—if it was just similar to what the Park Police has, and that is jurisdiction within the District of Columbia, and what we would do is administratively supervise that.

Senator REID. How is the situation working with Union Station? We gave you that on a permanent basis.

Chief KERRIGAN. We have the parking lot behind Union Station, and that is working out fine.

Senator REID. Has that been a help?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; I think it has cut down on the problems that we had behind there, and if anything does take place there we have the jurisdiction to take action.

Senator REID. Jurisdiction, like almost all police matters, raises a host of thorny legal issues. How does the Capitol Police obtain legal advice on such issues as arrest authority? Let's take that for a beginning.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Chief **KERRIGAN**. We have within our organization a general counsel's office. They assist the officers with any questions they may have in that light. Also, we consult with the U.S. attorney's office and with the District of Columbia's legal people.

Senator **REID**. Let's talk about the legal counsel's office. How many attorneys are there to advise the police?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. We have one civilian attorney and one attorney who is a police officer assigned there.

Senator **REID**. You have a Capitol Police officer who is an attorney?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir.

Senator **REID**. He works there?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. In the legal counsel's office, yes, sir.

Senator **REID**. So there are two?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir.

Senator **REID**. They are there during the daytime?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir, or if there is a problem in the evening or whatever, they can respond.

Senator **REID**. Who hires them? Is it the Police Board?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; the Police Board hires the civilian, and, of course, the police lieutenant who is serving in that capacity came up through the ranks.

Senator **REID**. Isn't that unique that you would have a police officer who is also an attorney?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; it is. We are very lucky in that respect.

Senator **REID**. So does the office need two attorneys?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir, and could use three really.

Senator **REID**. And these people are hired—they make an application and the Police Board hires them?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. I believe that is so.

Senator **REID**. Is the legal counsel here? How are you hired?

Mr. **CAULFIELD**. It is by the Board, subject to approval of House Administration.

Senator **REID**. What is your name for the record?

Mr. **CAULFIELD**. John Caulfield.

Senator **REID**. Your appointment is up to House Administration?

Mr. **CAULFIELD**. Yes; it is a House position.

Senator **REID**. Why is that?

Mr. **CAULFIELD**. Well, originally it was created based on a recognized need for legal counsel. In the early 1970's and late 1960's, there were numerous demonstrations and it was felt that there was a need to have an internal legal advisor.

Senator **REID**. For the police?

Mr. **CAULFIELD**. The *Dellums* v. *Powell* case, the one that was just settled after 19 years, created the awareness and the need, and so the fact that the House created it was just a matter of realizing the need and then creating the position.

Mr. **RUSS**. Mr. Chairman, that is our system. We create some jobs, you all create others, and that is one of the things we are trying to correct, is to have a one payroll system for the Capitol Police. I think the people under the gymnasium are under the Senate, and the Chief's under the House, the Deputy is under the Senate, that type of thing. It just goes back and forth.

Senator REID. One of the goals of the committee working with Senator Ford is to try to work this out so that the legal counsel, as an example—I can give you some other examples—has the feeling that he works for the entire Police Board and not House Administration or Senate Rules Committee, whatever the case may be.

Mr. CAULFIELD. Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe it was in 1987 that the Board—and Mr. White and Mr. Russ can verify this—formally determined that the general counsel to the Capitol Police would also serve as the general counsel to the Board. So that is the current situation.

Senator REID. Was that something he said, or was it report language, or what was it?

Mr. CAULFIELD. It was at a Board meeting. The report language says that the general counsel, that is, the legislative history states the general counsel to the Chief and the police will also advise the Board.

Senator REID. From whom do you get your assignments then, work responsibilities?

Mr. CAULFIELD. From just about everyone.

Senator REID. Well, who is "just about everyone"?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Board members individually, the Chief, and when the individual police officers have problems based on their need.

Senator REID. Is it one of these four people here then? Is that it?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Yes; one of these four people, or collectively all of these four people.

Senator REID. Anyone else, other than these four?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Well, as I noted previously, when problems arise with individual officers, it may be addressed by the general counsel.

Senator REID. I understand that an individual officer could ask you a question, of course. I understand that. And that is what you were saying?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Yes.

Senator REID. Tell me how the pay scale for the legal counsel is established.

Ms. POPE. I don't really know the answer to that. I think he is on the House payroll, and so it is just determined by the House. Is that correct?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Yes.

Ms. POPE. The House decides.

CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLES

Senator REID. Presumably, capital assets are depreciable and subject to periodic or cyclical replacement. Yet I notice that your budget for the last several years includes similar amounts from year to year for certain categories. For example, in 1987 you requested $190,185 for replacement vehicles; in 1988, $165,817; in 1989, $187,237; and in 1990, $177,906.

How do you come up with such modest variations from year to year in your vehicle procurement needs?

Chief KERRIGAN. The total number of vehicles has remained fairly constant for the past few years. On the average, marked patrol vehicles will adequately serve the Capitol Police for approximately 4 years before requiring replacement, and an unmarked sedan will serve for approximately 5 years. Specialty vehicles such as the vans, trucks, buses are expected to serve from 8 to 10 years. And we have a schedule that we try to replace them so many per year, and that is the reason the price stays pretty much the same each year.

Senator REID. How many do you expect to replace in 1992?

Chief KERRIGAN. For 1992, we have asked for $290,400 to replace 10 motorcycles and 14 of our other vehicles.

Senator REID. Your current vehicle fleet includes 1 bus, 1 crane, 1 command van, 1 motor home, 1 Transvan motor home, 5 trucks, 9 vans, 11 four-wheel drive vehicles, 3 station wagons, 46 sedans, 50 motorcycles, and 1 golf cart.

Which of these do you plan to replace this year?

Chief KERRIGAN. This year we are replacing eight sedans, two 4×4's and two of the station wagons.

Senator REID. You have talked earlier about number of years these vehicles would be in service. Is it an average mileage that is on the cars that you decide to get rid of them? How do you replace a patrol vehicle, as an example?

Chief KERRIGAN. We go by the mileage and also the condition of the vehicle. Some of the vehicles through the years have been involved in accidents and some of them have more wear and tear on the engines than others. We try to pick out the worst ones every year and replace them.

Senator REID. Before I leave this, could you supply for the record the average miles per year for all vehicles in the fleet and the current mileage?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; I would be glad to.

[The information follows:]

Make—Body style	Shop No.	Average year miles	Current mileage
Jeep—CJ5 4×4	80–10	2,100	19,423
Chevrolet—Van	81–1	1,475	12,920
.....do	81–2	1,900	35,320
Jeep—Pickup 4×4	81–11	3,020	16,200
Dodge—Van	82–10	1,850	31,150
Blue Bird—Bus	83–1	3,400	22,760
Toyota	83–7	2,110	98,450
Chevrolet—Van	83–8	4,325	73,086
Oldsmobile—Sedan	83–9	5,120	68,257
Chevrolet—Trans van	84–1	275	7,169
Dodge—Ramcharger 4×4	84–2	3,767	34,271
Ford—Pickup 4×4	84–3	4,748	129,400
Ford—Cmd. vehicle marked	84–16	530	55,690
Dodge—Van	84–17	3,150	68,250
Chevrolet—S/W	85–1	5,790	44,790
.....do	85–2	5,046	32,765
Chevrolet—Blazer 4×4	85–4	19,323	63,437
Ford—Van	86–1	1,034	3,166
Chevrolet—Sedan	86–3	3,505	52,990
.....do	86–4	5,450	30,400

Make—Body style	Shop No.	Average year miles	Current mileage
Oldsmobile—Sedan	86–9	7,468	75,220
Chevrolet—Sedan	87–1	12,370	64,220
......do	87–2	9,913	43,102
......do	87–3	7,196	46,870
Chevrolet—Van (K–9)	87–4	5,819	38,890
Chevrolet—Sedan	87–8	17,683	38,170
......do	87–9	12,427	50,916
......do	87–10	6,376	32,900
Plymouth—Sedan	87–11	3,706	19,990
Chevrolet—Van (K–9)	88–1	10,375	33,700
Chevrolet—Suburban 4×4	88–2	15,939	37,435
Chevrolet—Blazer 4×4 (K–9)	88–3	14,471	40,987
Ford—Pickup 4×4	88–4	18,960	62,706
GMC—Crane 4×4	88–7	2,895	11,200
Chevrolet—Sedan	88–8	11,957	37,275
......do	88–10	13,281	37,950
Chevrolet—Sedan marked	88–11	28,179	43,100
Chevrolet—Sedan	88–12	17,806	51,100
......do	89–1	12,919	27,104
......do	89–2	15,591	31,388
Chevrolet—Blazer 4×4 (K–9)	89–3	25,031	47,220
Chevrolet—Suburban 4×4	89–4	16,217	22,912
Chevrolet—Blazer 4×4 (K–9)	89–5	24,936	48,120
Chevrolet—P/W 4×4 marked	89–6	9,201	15,379
Chevrolet—Sedan	89–7	4,060	11,570
Chevrolet—Sedan marked	89–8	6,828	13,602
......do	89–9	5,233	8,720
Chevrolet—Sedan	89–10	6,000	13,200
Chevrolet—Sedan marked	89–11	25,904	33,277
Chevrolet—Suburban 4×4	90–1	10,552	11,270
Chevrolet—Van	90–2	3,158	4,792
Chevrolet—S/W	90–3	5,194	7,326
Chevrolet—Sedan marked	90–4	34,856	35,560
......do	90–5	32,112	32,312
......do	90–6	12,324	15,103
......do	90–7	14,040	14,140
......do	90–8	9,718	12,280
Chevrolet—Sedan	90–9	6,923	7,223
......do	90–10	5,933	6,292
Chevrolet—Sedan marked	90–11	7,785	7,885
Chevrolet—Sedan	90–12	5,218	5,418
......do	90–13	9,781	10,209
Ford—Sedan	91–1	New	6,012
......do	91–2	New	3,176
Chevrolet—Sedan	91–3	New	6,614
Chevrolet—Blazer 4×4 (K–9)	91–4	New	418
Chevrolet—Sedan	91–5	New	376
......do	91–6	New	775
......do	91–7	New	450
......do	91–8	New	275
......do	91–9	New	115
......do	91–10	New	125
......do	91–11	New	130
......do	91–12	New	100
......do	91–13	New	NA
......do	91–14	New	NA
......do	91–15	New	86
Chevrolet—Bomb trk marked	91–16	New	NA
Chevrolet—Suburban			

NOTE: Average yearly miles is based upon mileage from February 1990 through February 1991. Those vehicles that are NA have been received in the last week and are currently being outfitted with the required policy equipment.

PAYROLL DISPARITIES

Senator REID. Has the disparity between pay of House and Senate Members and staff resulted in comparable disparities between the House and the Senate contingents, including, for example, legal counsel?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Well, within the police department, both the Senate and House officers are paid exactly the same.

Senator **REID**. Even though the Senate and House are paid on different scales?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Exactly. The only difference is the Senate receives their pay every 2 weeks and the House receives theirs once a month.

Mr. **RUSS**. That is a particular hardship too, Mr. Chairman. Two years ago we tried to put the entire payroll under the Architect, because the younger officers having to switch from House to Senate, we took away the H and the S in front of the names so the No. 1 person would hit it. Five or six years ago, if a sergeant vacancy came open and it would happen to be a House payroll, under the old promotional system we went down and got the No. 1 House person to fill that vacancy. Now we just get the No. 1 person, no matter where they work.

So it does create a hardship for a young person who is getting paid once a month to switch to twice a month, or vice versa. That is why we tried to get it under the Architect. And we were—it was pretty much defeated, but we are going to try it again.

CAPITOL POLICE VEHICLES ASSIGNED TO BOARD

Senator **REID**. Do you have any police vehicles assigned to members of the Police Board?

Ms. **POPE**. I do not.

Mr. **RUSS**. I have two—three.

Mr. **WHITE**. None.

Senator **REID**. Mr. Russ, tell us why it is necessary to assign vehicles to the Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. **RUSS**. Basically, just the volume. I have 435 Members and five delegates, and one vehicle is a four-wheel drive emergency vehicle that is primarily used for House leadership in the winter time and for other odds and ends. The two vehicles are used for bank runs and to pretty much take care of Members during the day. And they also are used for police special events. They have been just about to every conference, House and Senate, that we have had since the Senate and House started doing conferences. They were up in New Jersey last weekend. The weekend before that they were in Virginia.

Senator **REID**. Mr. Russ, there are other vehicles assigned also under the Sergeant at Arms account; isn't that right?

Mr. **RUSS**. No.

Senator **REID**. Under the police account then?

Mr. **RUSS**. It is under the police account.

Senator **REID**. There are others assigned than just the three?

Mr. **RUSS**. No; I have three. That's it.

Senator **REID**. OK. And the allocation of these vehicles and the activities is handled by your office?

Mr. **RUSS**. Yes; well, I have police officers who do it.

Senator **REID**. Are those the three that are assigned to you?

Mr. **RUSS**. The two that are assigned to me, yes.

Senator **REID**. They make decisions on the vehicles?

Mr. **RUSS**. They take care of Members exclusively, because we found that there is no way the Patrol Division could handle the volume that we handle during the day of just normal activity. And the DPU and the plainclothes officers borrow them frequently.

PROCUREMENT PROCESS

Senator **REID**. While we are on the topic of procurement, would you describe your regular procurement process for acquiring equipment and services?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir; the Capitol Police procurement process starts with an approved budget funded through the legislative appropriations process. When an item is requested by an element of the force, the procurement section——

Senator **REID**. What do you mean "an element of the force"?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. One of the divisions, Patrol Division, Plainclothes Division.

Senator **REID**. I understand.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. The procurement section will then locate the item, obtain the best possible price using the guidelines in the Capitol Police procurement regulations promulgated by the Board and reviewed by GAO. Once a price is obtained, a purchase order is issued, which is approved by me. Methods of obtaining the best price are patterned after those methods used in all Federal procurements as outlined in the Federal acquisition regulation for the executive branch.

PROCUREMENTS DIRECTED BY BOARD

Senator **REID**. What if Mr. White, as an example, or Mr. Russ, or Ms. Pope, decided that they wanted to order something; are they one of the elements that you talk about?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; they can individually order something, they have in the past.

Senator **REID**. Does it go through this same process?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. It depends. Sometimes things are purchased that were not approved by the Appropriations Committee.

Senator **REID**. I guess what I am asking you, are there any checks and balances? Let's say that the Architect or one of the other members of the Police Board, let's say you, wanted—I haven't any idea what—can you order that and sign off on it yourself?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; pretty much so.

Senator **REID**. Shouldn't we come up with a program where there is—and I am sure there is nothing wrong going on, but just not only in this modern day and age we have to do away with what is wrong, but what appears to be wrong—shouldn't we come up with some kind of a process where that can't happen?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. I certainly wouldn't have any problem with that, and I don't believe the Board would.

Senator **REID**. Would you then make some recommendations? As I have indicated—and you might want to work with legal counsel on this—what I think we need is something so that if a member of the Police Board ordered something, they couldn't approve it themselves.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, sir; we can come up with something.

Senator **Reid**. Or, in fact, I think it should be so that it takes at least two or something like that.

Chief **Kerrigan**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Reid**. I served on a little board like this for 4 years once, and I think it is important not only to do away with what is wrong but also what appears to be wrong.

Mr. **Russ**. Mr. Chairman, could I just interject, could we get a list of things that we have ordered that did not go through the proper procedure?

Senator **Reid**. That would be fine. I don't really know of anything. My point is—and I have indicated a couple of times here today—I think that what I am concerned about more is not what has gone wrong, because I don't know of anything that has gone wrong, but what could go wrong.

Mr. **Russ**. Well, there were some questions about those bicycles that we ordered.

Senator **Reid**. We are going to get into the bicycles. We will have plenty of time to talk about the bicycles.

GAO REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

Mr. **Caulfield**. Mr. Chairman, excuse me, but I think it should be pointed out that the police have procurement regulations that were approved by the GAO.

Senator **Reid**. The Chief indicated that was the case. The problem that I had, and it was just a matter I guess of curiosity, for lack of a better word, is what happens if a member of the Police Board orders something?

Ms. **Pope**. Senator, I am a little bit new to this. I was told when I first came on board that someone in GAO made what I gather was an informal opinion, because there has never been anything in writing and it wasn't from GAO generally, but just one person from GAO. It was stated that one member of the Board requesting something had to be considered sufficient justification for the Chief under the procurement guidelines.

Senator **Reid**. Is that your understanding?

Chief **Kerrigan**. Yes, sir; yes, it is.

Senator **Reid**. Counsel, have you heard of this opinion of GAO?

Ms. **Pope**. That's my understanding, that that is the guideline under which the Chief currently operates.

Senator **Reid**. I'm glad I brought this up. Do you know anything about this?

Mr. **Caulfield**. Which opinion are we talking about here?

Senator **Reid**. We are talking about an opinion from the General Accounting Office that says any Board member requesting something is sufficient cause that the Chief has to sign off on it.

Ms. **Pope**. It is my understanding that it wasn't generally from GAO or a formally issued opinion, because I can't find any record of it anywhere, but it was just one individual at GAO——

Senator **Reid**. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. **Caulfield**. No.

Senator **Reid**. Is that the standard operating procedure?

Chief **Kerrigan**. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator **Reid**. OK. I think that that probably should be corrected. You know nothing about it, Mr. Attorney?

Mr. CAULFIELD. No, I don't.

Senator REID. I'm sorry, what is your name?

Mr. CAULFIELD. John Caulfield.

Senator REID. I'm very sorry.

Mr. CAULFIELD. That's OK.

Senator REID. Mr. Caulfield, you don't know anything about that?

Mr. CAULFIELD. No; I don't know anything about an underlying unwritten opinion from GAO.

Senator REID. Well, if someone came to you today like I am and said, can a Board member request something on their own and if so does the Chief have to sign off on it, what would be your opinion?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Does the Chief have to sign off on it? Well, my opinion would be to check with our fiscal management people and make sure that it complies with our procurement regulations and go forward from there.

Senator REID. So what you are saying is that a Board member requesting something is not in and of itself sufficient cause that the Chief signs off on it?

Mr. CAULFIELD. It is not an automatic directive for procurement of an item.

Senator REID. OK. Thank you.

SOLE SOURCE PROCUREMENTS

One of the main requirements appears to be competition in procurement. Do you ever make sole source procurements, or have you ever made unplanned procurements at the direction of anyone, Chief?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes; the Capitol Police do make some limited sole source procurements.

Senator REID. Is it based on dollar amount, or what is it?

Chief KERRIGAN. A prime example of this would be we buy Polaroid film directly from the manufacturer. Some electronic countermeasures equipment is available from only a single source, and then only to Government agencies. Upon receiving direction from a Capitol Police Board member, some unplanned procurements have been made. And currently the policy, based upon a single Board member to approve procurements, like we discussed, that has been done. But most of the time we purchase only those items that have been requested through the budget process.

PROCUREMENT OF BICYCLES

Senator REID. On a related procurement matter, last year the Capitol Police acquired seven mountain bicycles at a cost of approximately $893 each, and this included headlights. Without the headlights, the bicycles were priced at $667, meaning the headlights were $220 some odd dollars.

At that time, I wrote to the Board with some specific questions, and I did receive a response. I would like to have a little further clarification on some of the points raised in that correspondence. We requested a copy of the requirements analysis that we assumed was conducted to determine the need for these bicycles. None was provided, although the letter suggested some of the uses to which the bicycles may be put.

Does this mean that there was no systematic requirements analysis conducted?

Chief KERRIGAN. There was not a systematic analysis done. However, we had a captain who surveyed other departments on the type of bicycles they were using and made the choice that way.

Senator REID. How did you determine the precise properties, and even the specifications, that such bicycles would need to have?

Chief KERRIGAN. Again, it was through that survey that the captain made.

Senator REID. Who is the captain?

Chief KERRIGAN. Captain Curry.

Senator REID. How does he know anything about bicycles?

Chief KERRIGAN. He used to own a bicycle shop himself. He doesn't have the bicycle shop any longer though, and we didn't buy the bicycles from him.

Mr. RUSS. But someone accused us of that, right?

Chief KERRIGAN. I believe so.

Senator REID. Even if one assumes that the bicycle patrols can be useful, and certainly one can determine they can be useful, how can you defend the acquisition of these expensive bicycles? Or maybe they are not expensive. My kids are out past the bicycle stage, maybe they are not expensive.

Mr. RUSS. They are expensive.

Senator REID. I mean, If the bicycles aren't expensive, the headlights are, I'll tell you that.

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir; those headlights are the halogen-type headlights that are able to light up a good deal of area and they last for a tour of duty of 8 hours. But you are correct, they are a little bit expensive.

JUSTIFICATION OF BICYCLES

Senator REID. Tell me why you need mountain bikes on Capitol Hill.

Chief KERRIGAN. Again, through the survey it was found that this is what a large number of the bicycle squads were using throughout the country.

Senator GORTON. Mr. Chairman, I think I can help you out. I think mountain bikes are what you need. The police in Seattle pioneered this use of——

Senator REID. We sent two people out there to study Seattle.

Senator GORTON. The kind of 10 speed that I ride on would not be appropriate for any kind of police use. I think a mountain bike, particularly if they are going to go——

Senator REID. Because they are sturdy?

Senator GORTON. Because they are sturdy and very maneuverable and don't get banged up easily and have special handle bars—just a conformation that is much better than a 10-speed racing bike.

Chief KERRIGAN. And Seattle was one of the departments that was looked into, and as you said, we sent two people there.

Senator GORTON. I haven't seen one in use here at all. I'm sort of surprised by this. Are you using them at all?

Chief Kerrigan. Yes; we are. We are probably not using them as much as——

Senator Reid. They are the stealth bicycles. [Laughter.]

Chief Kerrigan. One of the reasons we had to stop using them was because of Desert Storm. We had to use the people that we were using on the bikes in other areas. But, again, I think you will see them again on the street now.

Senator Reid. Why are we ordering more then?

Chief Kerrigan. It has been suggested that we order more, but the Board has not acted on this suggestion.

Senator Reid. How many do we have now, seven?

Chief Kerrigan. Seven, yes.

Senator Gorton. These are expensive bikes, but you can buy a lot of them for the price of one car.

Mr. Russ. Mr. Chairman, could I interject here just for a second?

Senator Reid. Sure.

Mr. Russ. It has been suggested that this is my toy.

Senator Reid. I haven't seen you on any of them.

Mr. Russ. Well, I have one. And during most demonstrations on Capitol grounds before we ever purchased a bike, I rode my mountain bike around Capitol Hill. I live on Capitol Hill so I understand the availability and the ease that it goes up and down steps and in and around different areas. I have been studying this for quite some time. Over 20 metropolitan areas in this country, including Las Vegas, Seattle, San Diego, University of Maryland—we studied Rockville, they have a police officer who uses the mountain bike in Rockville, MD, and University of Maryland, we have talked to them at great length about it.

We were directed that we could not buy foreign motorcycles. It was my humble opinion that something that fuel efficient, cost effective, and pollution free in over 20 metropolitan police departments has proven to be a major deterrent in street crimes, like those that were taking place in a big way in the Senate park over here. I felt that it would be a good idea for us to explore it.

I went to the Speaker of the House, he approved it. I went to House Administration, the committee approved it. I had no idea anyone in the department knew about mountain bikes. I didn't know at the time that Dave Curry owned a bike shop. I asked him about it. He said he had sold it. I thought he was the logical one, and I talked to the Chief about it, to put him in charge of it.

However, somebody in the police department apparently sent an anonymous letter saying that we did not go through proper procedures and that we didn't take bids, we weren't doing—we were doing something unethical.

I think we have followed the procedure. I think this—we have already had two major police departments in this area come to us now and say we want to do it, can you help us with it. And that is the Metropolitan Police and the Park Police. I feel that it is a good idea. I think it may be very well the future if we can't find American bikes, motorbikes, and I don't think we can.

Harley-Davidson had a big production and said they were going to present us one the other day, but when it got down to the specs they couldn't meet it. And given that, or motorcycles, big Harley-Davidsons, I think we are going to have to find something that is going to allow the police officer some mobility. And frankly, I can't see where 20 major metropolitan areas can all be wrong.

MOBILITY

Senator REID. Well, I don't know about Seattle, but I would bet it is probably a lot like Las Vegas. The reason they do it is the traffic becomes jammed and bicycles can get up and down the streets.

Mr. RUSS. They say street crime is its major deterrent. It is silent, fuel efficient, quiet.

Senator GORTON. I think there is more to it than just traffic jams, Mr. Chairman. I have got to say I agree with this 100 percent. I think it amounts to a foot patrol, a person not on a vehicle, and probably multiplies by somewhere between 4 and 10, that individual's mobility and presence.

I am prejudiced on this issue. I have been a bicycle rider all of my life, but I think that it is a very effective law enforcement tool and it beats motor vehicles in many respects. Very thick traffic is one additional use, but just a couple of patrols around here with no traffic at all are going to cover a substantially greater area on a bicycle than they would on foot. And as opposed to an automobile, they can get off fast and react very fast. I think it is a great idea and I would not object at all if you have more, if, however, you use them.

Mr. RUSS. Well, we have two police officers now on them, and I talked to them at length the other day, and they are completely satisfied with them, they think it is a major deterrent to crime, and I hope that we can have seven. And if we can't find motorbikes that are made in America, we are going to have to come up with something in between, and in my opinion this could be the answer.

Senator REID. In the Las Vegas area they are used on the strip where the traffic is so heavy, and they have been quite successful. The police officers who ride them, they ride two bicycles together. They are well armed and they have special equipment for the bicycle.

But as you mentioned, Senator Gorton——

Senator GORTON. Well, in Seattle we have a horse patrol also.

Mr. RUSS. I also ride horses, but we are not going to get into horses.

Senator REID. But the Park Police has horses that they still use. You have two officers who are now trained to ride them?

Mr. RUSS. No, sir; we have seven officers who are trained officers, but we only have two who are actually riding them at this time.

Senator REID. Well, it is obvious you have a great fan in Senator Gorton which—but seriously, that means a lot. I do think that before we order more we should get the full use out of the seven.

Ms. POPE. I should say that one of the reasons they are not all being used right now is that when we were in the middle of Operation Desert Storm we had to assign a lot of our resources to other things. It is just a question of priorities, of whether we want to hire and assign seven additional—or more if we get more bikes—personnel just specifically to the bikes, or whether we are going to use existing resources, and if so, where we are going to get them from.

I defer to the Chief on whether he thinks he has sufficient resources right now for the bikes.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Well that's one of the things that I had discussed with Mr. Russ, and it was my opinion that we didn't have enough people to put out on the bikes full time, and that is the reason I used the people that we used. And they were members of our CERT unit, and——

Senator **REID**. What does that mean?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. That is our containment emergency rescue team. It is similar to a SWAT outfit. They are all in good shape, they can ride the bikes up and down the hills. That's one of the considerations. But when Operation Desert Storm came up, we had to use those people in another capacity, and now we are trying to get them back on to the bikes. So I think you will see more of them out there now.

Senator **GORTON**. Can you get up the Capitol steps on one of them?

Mr. **RUSS**. Absolutely, up and down.

Mr. Chairman, could I just ask, were there any improprieties in purchasing the bicycles, Chief?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. No.

MOTORCYCLES

Senator **REID**. Last year's bill, as we have already talked about, included language prohibiting the purchase of motorcycles of foreign manufacture. You in a letter have indicated concern that there are no American motorcycles to be purchased, and you have reemphasized that today, that the only American-made motorcycle manufacturer is an 800 cc category and it is too large for Capitol Hill.

What is the size of the average motorcycle in your fleet?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. We have 13 Honda 200's.

Senator **REID**. Is that about the right size?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; ours range between 200 and 400 cc's, and we feel that is correct for what we need here on Capitol Hill. Like Mr. Russ stated, Harley-Davidson was supposed to have presented us a model that they thought would work here earlier this week, and at the last minute they backed out.

Senator **REID**. They can't do it?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. It is my opinion that they cannot. I don't know if you have heard any more from them, but——

Mr. **RUSS**. Several manufacturers have come to us with military versions of motorcycles that they think that they could fit our needs, but at this time they haven't been able to deliver them. And Harley-Davidson wanted to have a press conference and they backed out that they couldn't do it.

Senator **REID**. Did they back out permanently or temporarily?

Mr. **RUSS**. We don't know. They won't respond.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. They didn't say.

Senator **REID**. Well we should be able to find out.

Mr. **RUSS**. We would like to buy American. It is our policy to buy American. We and the press have asked them and they have refused any comment at this time.

Senator **REID**. What specifications can they not meet? They can't make the small ones?

Chief KERRIGAN. The small ones, 200 down to 400 cc range.

Senator REID. Maybe we should talk about replacing the entire fleet with bicycles then, now that we have Senator Gorton on the committee. [Laughter.]

Chief KERRIGAN. There are times when we do need motorbikes.

Senator REID. Are you saying that you will need some and we should buy foreign?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes; we will need to eventually replace the motorbikes we have, and if we can't obtain American, we definitely would need to buy foreign at that time.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIFICATION

Senator REID. The subcommittee has been concerned about the administrative unification of the Capitol Police Force. Last year we had GAO look into the matter and included some language in the committee report directing the Capitol Police to address such discrepancies between the House and Senate contingents as leave policies, longevity pay increases, civilianization, and noncompetitive promotions.

The subcommittee recently received your report on these issues and it appears that you are making some progress with controlling noncompetitive promotions for technical positions, and you have submitted statutory language to take care of the differences in leave policy. Automation of longevity pay increases does not seem to be worth the effort.

So the one remaining major problem, assuming adoption of your lead language, is civilianization. Does this fairly characterize the situation as you I see it?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir, it does.

Senator REID. Would you briefly explain what your language on leave policy would be and what would it do?

Chief KERRIGAN. The language would formalize our current leave system in terms of accrual rates for annual leave and sick leave and the use of leave in general. Additionally, it would provide for lump sum payments for unused annual leave, a leave sharing program, and perhaps the biggest change would include the provision for leave without pay. The leave without pay provision, if approved by the Senate Disbursing Office, would eliminate major disparities between the two payrolls. Such problem areas as injuries, leave buy-back options, and disciplinary policies dealing with leave issues could all be resolved through this proposal.

The Senate leave system is different than the House leave system. The House leave system is better for those areas that I mentioned—in injuries, leave buy-back options, and disciplinary processes where we need to possibly remove leave from some of the officers. It is a problem, because we can do it for one-half the force, the other one-half of the force we can't. So it is a major problem. It is another one of those areas, like I said, under unification that really needs to be addressed.

Ms. POPE. If I could just state for the record—and it appears that the Board is in agreement on this—that unification is extremely important for a number of reasons—morale in the police department, a sense of unity, and that they are working for the Chief.

Senator REID. How long do you think it will take to accomplish this?

Ms. POPE. The one remaining thing, if I could interject, would be a single payroll, whether that be under the Architect, although the Architect now evidently is planning to go to the National Finance Center at the Department of Agriculture, and that might be the best way to go on it. But that would require, I think, statutory approval by both the House and the Senate. However, I think that's the most important thing left to do, that the police be under an independent single entity.

Senator REID. Any reason we couldn't do that this year?

Mr. WHITE. No reason.

Mr. RUSS. We proposed this 2 years ago, and really it came down to one entity on House Administration and some people on Rules Committee at that time did not want to do it. The Board has a formal proposal to do this very thing, and it was turned down, and we really think now with the new people on House Administration—I have already talked to the chairman, he is in complete agreement with it.

Senator REID. Another area of concern has been the pay system. What are the major differences between the House and Senate pay? Is it anything other than the 2 weeks and month?

Chief KERRIGAN. No; that is the only difference. They all get paid the same salary.

FITNESS FACILITY

Senator REID. Last year you stated over one-third of your force utilizes the fitness facility on a regular basis. Is that about right?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir.

Senator REID. It is still about the same?

Chief KERRIGAN. No; it has increased somewhat. I will give you the figures here. Right now we have a total of 547, or 42 percent, are using the facility.

Senator REID. That is excellent.

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir.

Senator REID. I talked to one of the people in the Hart Building basement, and he comes in, gets here at 4 o'clock in the morning or something so he can do his workout before we start work.

Chief KERRIGAN. Right. We keep it open 24 hours a day so all the different reliefs can use it.

Senator REID. Tell me how you are encouraging members to use the facility.

Chief KERRIGAN. We have a full-time civilian employee who runs the facility, and she puts on all kinds of different programs to get people interested in the facility, and also the people that are currently using it, to get them to use it more. They join the different marathons here in the city, and join other events here in the city with the people who use it.

Senator REID. John Dingell, when I first came back to Washington in 1982, was really concerned about the security forces in effect at our defense installations. There were Department of Energy installations where atomic weapons are stored and tested. And it was a real battle for reforms to take effect, but they finally did. The change was to require that these security officers had to pass minimum physical fitness requirements.

Is there anything like that in effect with the Capitol Police?

Chief KERRIGAN. No; at this time we do not have minimum requirements. As you know, some of the force is quite old and came on before we started the physical fitness program or the training that we now send them through, which requires quite a bit of physical fitness. So it was felt that we couldn't go back and force those people into a physical fitness program. The officers that we are currently getting, once they come back from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, are probably in better shape than they have ever been in. We have found that most of those people continue with the fitness program that has been set up for them at FLETC. They join the fitness center when they get back and take advantage of all the programs offered.

Mr. CAULFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I interject something here? There is a whole body of case law on physical fitness, ongoing physical fitness, and what we would have to implement is a program where we provide the members of the force with notice that you can only maintain the position by keeping up to a certain standard of fitness. In addition, one of our problems is that we do not have a doctor. Many police departments throughout the country have doctors in-house or doctors that they can go to. The Capitol police utilizes the Capitol Physician's Office to do physicals for entry level applicants. However, it is a larger request for us to say that we also want an ongoing physical fitness test from the Capitol Physician's Office.

Senator REID. That is something the Police Board will have to make a decision on. I don't think it is our responsibility to do that.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CHIEF KERRIGAN

Chief, I understand that you are leaving the Capitol Police this summer?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes, sir, that's correct.

Senator REID. Are there any recommendations which you could give this committee on the ways to improve the operation and performance of the Capitol Police?

Chief KERRIGAN. I believe one of the things that we have talked about this morning is unification and making the Capitol Police one unit. Even though we function as a single unit, a House man works on the Senate side or vice versa, there is still a little bit of a division there, I am on the House payroll, you are on the Senate, and the differences in the leave system, et cetera.

I think it is important that the Capitol Police become a separate entity like the Architect's people are. I think this would solve a lot of our problems and we should continue with our current promotional system. It is fair and it is a good system, so keep that going with no interference from the outside. I think the Capitol Police are on the right track. As you well know, the Capitol Police didn't use to be much.

Senator REID. Oh, I don't know about that.

Chief KERRIGAN. This was before your time that I am talking about. Anyway, what I am talking about, was the lack of professionalism, and the training wasn't there. When I came on, the training wasn't much.

Senator REID. When did you come on?

Chief KERRIGAN. I came on in 1966. I believe, since that time, the Capitol Police have become one of the finest police departments in the country. We used to rely on the Metropolitan Police to handle our major demonstrations and to investigate crimes committed on the Hill. This is no longer the case. The Capitol Police are now assisting and training other departments throughout the country. From New York, California, all around, we have them coming to us now. And I think that that is a step in the right direction. Before, we couldn't do anything for ourselves, now we are helping others.

Another thing I think we need to take care of, and I think everybody is working on it, is the pay compression. We are lagging far behind other law enforcement jurisdictions in this area. We need to get it down to 14 years for our people to reach their top salary. Now some of them can retire after 20 years and it would take them 26 years to reach their top salary, which is an awful long time.

We need to get the jurisdictions straightened out, and I believe that's well on track. Some police regulations need to be taken care of so it would be easier for the Capitol Police to operate. It is those things that require immediate attention. And all in all, I think the Capitol Police are in pretty good shape.

SELECTION PROCESS FOR NEW CHIEF

Senator REID. Ms. Pope, I would like to discuss the selection process for Chief Kerrigan's replacement. What action has been taken so far?

Ms. POPE. We have had one Board meeting and agreed to look for an outside organization that would assist us in our selection, and I have scheduled an additional Board meeting to discuss it further. I think we have made some preliminary decisions. We would like to look within the force and promote from within, if that is possible, but we clearly feel that we need to open the application process to people that are not currently on the Capitol Hill force.

I have a personal feeling in this, that we are most likely to find a suitable person within the metropolitan area because they would be more sensitive to the unique qualifications that you need for this police force, but I am not wedded to that.

Senator REID. So you haven't ruled out finding someone on the force now?

Ms. POPE. No; we have not ruled that out and we will definitely look at people on the force, but have also decided that we need to look off the force as well.

Senator REID. This is obviously an important position, and I assume that the Board will consult regularly with the leadership of the House and the Senate, the authorizing committees, and this subcommittee and its House counterpart in the recruitment and selection of the new chief; is that fair?

Ms. POPE. That's correct. That is fully our intention.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator REID. Tell anybody who wants to come in they can come in.

CAREERS WITH CAPITOL POLICE

Senator GORTON. Now that you are finishing a 25-year career, Chief, tell me why someone would want to be a member of the Capitol Police as a career. How easy is it, or how available are jobs which are relatively intellectually stimulating? Security is, obviously, of overwhelming importance, but there is a lot of repetition and a lot of standing around.

Why would someone thinking of law enforcement as a career want to be a Capitol policeman rather than on the Metropolitan Police or the Arlington police, or the like? What is there that has been rewarding enough, even for you getting all the way to the top of the ladder, to cause you to stay for 25 years?

Chief KERRIGAN. It has been very rewarding, and I think in my case it was seeing the change that took place in the Capitol Police, going from an untrained, nonprofessional department to one of the best trained professional departments in the country. And I think for somebody that is just coming on to the department, you know, the difference—we do have a difference between us and the Metropolitan Police or any of the county departments. A lot of our work is in security areas, but I believe that they have a chance here to get into different fields that they may not be able to get into in other departments.

Senator GORTON. Well let's take that young person, man or woman, who is looking to be a recruit now. What can they look forward to?

Chief KERRIGAN. Well, to start with, the first thing I tell them at graduation is don't get discouraged, because that young person is going to start out replacing somebody on midnights, sitting at one of those posts that will absolutely drive you nuts after awhile.

The first thing we tell them is don't get discouraged, there are things that you can get to. I talk to them about getting into the protective detail, the people that are in the galleries, the plainclothesmen, the patrol detail, the people that are on the motorcycles, out in the vehicles, the canine unit, our CERT, which is the same as SWAT for other departments. In the last 2 years we have gone to national competition. We have come out No. 1 and No. 2 in the country. We beat out Los Angeles and New York City, just to name a few.

There is a lot of pride right now within the Capitol Police. Our ceremonial unit is one of the best in the country. It has been recognized as the best. There are things like that that they look to and see that they can get into.

I think the team that we put out for demonstrations is one of the best in the country, and with the money that we are receiving from the supplemental, we are going to be able to increase the size of that unit. These younger officers will have a chance to join that unit right away. There are a lot of assignments within the department for a young officer to look forward to with the Capitol Police.

Senator GORTON. Let's take that young recruit who has gone through the training school and comes back and gets that midnight security detail. How long does the average recruit, starting at that point, serve?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. I can't give you an exact time, but I would say an average of probably 2 years. It depends on the turnover that we have. As we hire people, then those people get to move on and they are replaced with a new recruit.

ATTRITION RATE

Senator **GORTON**. No; I don't mean how long do they stay in that job, I mean how long are they going to stay in the Capitol Police, on average?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Do we have an average on that?

Mr. **GROSS**. The attrition rate is about 8.2 percent.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. That is the attrition rate though. I can't really say for the new recruit.

Senator **GORTON**. So the attrition rate is what?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. About 8.2 percent.

Ms. **POPE**. It is 8.2 percent annually.

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes, annually. We found here lately that the new recruit is staying longer than he was. Of course, a lot of them still go to the counties and to the other departments.

Senator **GORTON**. That anticipated my next question. Does the person who leaves you in anywhere from 2 to 10 years more likely than not to go into another law enforcement agency?

Chief **KERRIGAN**. Yes; they are, and there are several reasons for that. As you know, a lot of the counties offer take-home cars. They don't have to ride in here to the city. And also there is a difference in the police work that they do. A very small percentage of our officers are out on the streets making arrests every day. That comes from the Patrol Division. Out in the counties they get involved in more of that. Part of our job here, a lot is our job here, is very boring and it is hard to keep their interest. But we try our best to get them involved in things that will keep them here.

CAPITOL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Senator **GORTON**. A question for you. When are you going to paint that police building? I understand it is great inside, but it looks like a junker outside.

Mr. **WHITE**. We have asked for funds in this 1992 appropriation request, which is——

Senator **REID**. How much would it cost, roughly, to paint that building?

Mr. **WHITE**. I have forgotten, but I think there is $200,000 allocated for that purpose.

Senator **REID**. Do we have any money we could reprogram to do that?

Mr. **WHITE**. Sure.

Senator **REID**. I think we should do that.

Senator **GORTON**. Yes.

Mr. **WHITE**. Sure, we can reprogram, and then you can replace that. We have got the request——

Senator **REID**. It really is ugly.

Mr. **WHITE**. It was one of those things that we avoided doing so as not to increase the cost of conversion of the building. There were several items like that—a new roof that we later put on, and the exterior of the building, which sorely needs it, you are absolutely right.

WEAPONS CONFISCATION

Senator GORTON. The seizures of guns apparently has gone up dramatically. Why? Are you catching more of them, or are we just still at a time when more people are carrying them? What is your explanation?

Chief KERRIGAN. I believe the latter is correct, more people are carrying them. A lot of those seizures that we make are started by traffic stops. We make a traffic stop and we find out that the person that is driving, or one of the passengers, are armed. I can give you the exact amount that we have recovered at the doors.

Senator GORTON. I am interested in how many people tried to come into one of the buildings armed?

Chief KERRIGAN. That's what I am going to give you right now.

Mr. RUSS. We had two private detectives trying to protect Solarz the other day.

Senator GORTON. I saw that in the paper.

Chief KERRIGAN. The guns that have been confiscated in 1990, we have seized 6 at the Capitol rotunda, 3 at the law library door, 3 at the document door, 1 at the Rayburn Building, 1 at the Hart Building, and 1 at the Cannon Building, for a total of 15 that have been carried into the buildings. Now, a lot of those are people that come from States where they are permitted to carry weapons and they don't know that it is against the law here.

Senator REID. It sounds like they got into the Capitol, doesn't it?

Senator GORTON. Yes; they went to the loft of the library or something?

Ms. POPE. In the rotunda. They were in the Capitol with them?

Chief KERRIGAN. Yes; that's where we stop them, is right there at the entrance.

Ms. POPE. At the entrance to the rotunda.

Senator GORTON. The entrance to the rotunda, the entrance to the law library door.

Chief KERRIGAN. That is where our metal detectors are set up there and that is where we picked them up.

Senator REID. What do you do with them? I mean, we all read about Solarz' bodyguards, but——

Chief KERRIGAN. The weapons or the people?

Senator REID. The people.

Chief KERRIGAN. They are charged with carrying a prohibited weapon.

Senator GORTON. And they don't get them back?

Chief KERRIGAN. No; they don't, those weapons are destroyed.

Senator REID. Do you think most of them are, as you have indicated, from other jurisdictions where they are allowed to carry weapons?

Chief KERRIGAN. I would say probably the biggest percentage of them that are trying to come into the buildings are that.

Ms. POPE. Do you have reason to believe that some of them have been bringing weapons in with the intention of using them within the building, I mean, that they had planned a crime?

Chief **Kerrigan**. No; the greatest percentage of them are just citizens that think it is legal to carry weapons with them and they don't think about it until they come into the building.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator **Reid**. Thank you. We will be submitting the balance of the questions for your response in the record.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

SALARY AND BENEFITS

Question. Do the Capitol Police's Salary and Benefits compare favorably with other law enforcement agencies in the area?

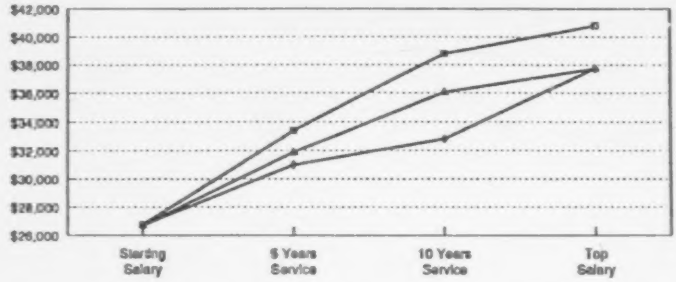
Response. In a recent Salary & Benefits survey of the major Police Departments in the area, the Capitol Police are at a big disadvantage at the 5 & 10 year levels. We are below the average starting by only a few dollars, but over $2,400 below the average salary at the 5 year level and $5,960 below the average salary at the 10 year level. In addition to the above salary differences, most of the other Departments receive night differential, Holiday premium pay, and the MPDC, U.S. Park Police, U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, receive retention pay of 5% of base salary for 15 years, 10% of base salary for 20 years, 15% of base salary for 25 years, and 20% of base salary for 30 years or more.

Question. How will they compare with the proposed new salary enhancements?

Response. By compressing the current USCP salary schedule from a 16 step, 26 year pay schedule to a 12 step, 14 year pay schedule, the pay differences will still be somewhat below the area average (see attachment 1) and it still does not include the other benefits listed above.

ATTACHMENT (1)

USCP - Area
Officer Pay Comparison



	Starting Salary	5 Years Service	10 Years Service	Top Salary
Area Average	$26,770	$33,401	$38,791	$40,806
USCP Current	$26,719	$30,995	$32,831	$37,727
Current Salary Gap	-$51	-$2,406	-$5,960	-$3,079
USCP Proposed	$26,719	$31,888	$36,062	$37,732
Proposed Salary Gap	-$51	-$1,513	-$2,729	-$3,074

Question. The Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990 (PL101-509 Sec. 404) provides for locality pay for law enforcement officers in selected cities. The Washington D.C. area is scheduled for a 4% differential. Does the USCP qualify for this locality pay? If not, aren't they going to fall further behind in Pay and Benefits?

Response. Capitol Police officers are considered Congressional Employees for pay purposes, therefore, they are not covered under the provisions of this Act. Because of this, our personnel will continue to fall further and further behind when compared to area law enforcement agencies. Some mechanism needs to be put in place to ensure that the U.S. Capitol Police would receive the same locality pay as does the U.S. Park Police and the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division.

Question. You are requesting a $49,000 increase in hazardous duty pay for additional compensation of leadership drivers. Please explain the hazardous nature of these positions?

Response. Pursuant to H. RES. 294, the Leadership Drivers, due to special circumstances involved in their positions, receive hazardous duty pay for the potentially hazardous situations they may encounter. Each driver is also limited by the Resolution to 25% of base pay in overtime compensation. They are schooled in Defensive Driving Techniques in order to better prepare them for potentially hazardous situations.

Hazardous duty pay is also requested for CERT members, due to their potentially hazardous duties, special training requirements and unpredictable work hours.

In FY 92 funds are requested for 22 CERT members and 5 Drivers at $1,800 each.

Question. If the proposed salary increases are implemented, will we be getting a higher quality workforce?

Response. If implemented, the proposed salary increases would bring us closer to parity with other area Police Departments. Even with the approval of the Compressed Pay Scale, there will still be a sizeable pay gap between USCP officers and the area average at the 5 and 10 year pay levels. Hopefully, with the approval of the Compressed Pay Scale, we will be better able to recruit and retain quality officers.

Question. Will it reduce the need for additional personnel?

Response. No, the Compressed Pay Scale issue is a parity issue. However, if we are competitive in the area of Salary and Benefits we may have less of an attrition problem (8.2% for CY90).

Question. Have calculations been made comparing an increase in the number of uniformed officers required to offset the high cost of overtime pay for the current force, and if so what did your study conclude? (If not, why?)

Response. Initially, we considered requesting additional personnel to staff the additional posts/assignments and services that have resulted from Desert Storm. Since the end of the war, we have been able to phase out a number of the additional post/ assignments and anticipate further reductions in the future. With the high cost and long term impact of new personnel (first year costs alone for new officers are projected to be approximately $40,000), we determined that it would be more cost effective to fund the new post/assignments and additional services with overtime. In FY 91 we project, at our current rate of expenditures, that overtime costs will be approximately $8 million. However, in FY 92 we project only $5 million. Hopefully, in each of these fiscal years our actual overtime costs will be much less. Basically, some of the new posts/assignments will most likely be temporary. Therefore, we believe that funding these posts through overtime would be more cost effective than committing the Capitol Police to long term costs associated with new personnel.

We have requested additional personnel (K-9 & freight handlers) in those areas where overtime alone cannot solve what could most likely be temporary posts/assignments.

Question. Have you calculated what the long-term impact will be on your budget for these new salary proposals?

Response. Yes, we did a five year cost analysis to determine what the cost difference between our current pay scale and the proposed pay scale would be. Over a five year period (FY91-FY95) the average additional cost for each year is approximately $1.3 million.

URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL

Question. Chief, in the Urgent Supplemental request for Desert Shield/Storm you requested funding for 9mm weapons, body armor, and a number of other uniform and equipment items. Are any of these items in your FY 92 request? If so, can the FY'92 budget be reduced and by what amount?

Response. Yes, these items are included in the FY92 Budget Request. With the passage of the Urgent Supplemental Request, our FY92 request could be reduced by approximately $75,000. This amount represents the amounts requested for first year phase in costs for 9mm pistols, body armor, and some uniform items for CERT.

Question. Your urgent supplemental request for fiscal 1991 in connection with security enhancements related to the Persian Gulf crisis included 6 additional vehicles to be assigned to 12 additional K-9 teams. The House denied the entire request. The Senate bill includes funding for the teams and for four of the vehicles.

According to information supplied by the Capitol Police, only 11 of your 46 sedans are dedicated to routine patrol work and only 6 of the 11 4 wheel drive vehicles patrol on a routine basis. Please explain why you need additional vehicles to support your K-9 teams when a number of vehicles in your existing fleet appear to be utilized on an intermittent basis.

Response. Currently, there are four 4X4 vehicles assigned to K-9 for routine patrol and 2 vehicles assigned for K-9 support. This is for a cadre of 24 K-9 teams for 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. We have requested authorization to increase this cadre by 50%. The vehicles used our by K-9 Unit require a large luggage area, such as a Chevrolet Blazer, to hold kennels for two dogs, while allowing access from the rear and/or front of the kennel. The interior of the vehicle must be of the type that can be hosed out with water to clean up after the dogs. Sedans and stationwagons have not proven to be acceptable K-9 vehicles for our two-man per vehicle patrol concept. Vans, by their design, have large cargo areas, but do not allow easy access to the dogs. When possible, we have utilized acceptable vehicles from our fleet to augment K-9 patrols, but their adaptability to this type of work has been less than desirable.

Question. Undoubtedly, the Crisis in the Persian Gulf stressed your security capabilities to the limit. This has taken place since the submission of your budget request. How did the system and Police force perform and can we maintain this level of security in a more cost effective manner?

Response. As you know, during the Desert Storm conflict, we significantly increased our police patrols for the Capitol Complex. Obviously, the increased security assignments were necessary to reduce the likelihood of a terrorist threat occurring on Capitol Grounds. The added security measures exhausted our FY91 overtime appropriations and the Department, as you know, sought authorization to reprogram monies from our salaries account to cover future overtime expenditures. Further, the Department submitted a supplemental amendment to our FY92 budget submission to cover overtime expenses.

Many of our officers were placed on a six or seven day work week, twelve hours per day. These long and arduous work schedules have placed not only a fiscal burden on the Department's budget, but it has also placed a physical strain on all of our officers as well. It should be noted that since the end of the Persian Gulf war, we have cut back in a number of areas that we felt we could. We will continue to hold frequent meetings with our command officials to ensure that we are providing security in the most cost effective way possible.

CAPITOL POLICE UNIFORMS

Question. I have seen a number of Capitol Police officers in various uniforms. How many different style uniforms are worn by your officers and why?

Response. The Capitol Police issues one style of uniform, considered to be the standard issue, to every officer who is required to wear a uniform on duty. Additionally, some officers, because of their duty assignments are issued a "utility uniform". This can best be described as a "work uniform" worn by our mechanics, Off-Site Delivery Center personnel, radio technicians, and others where the standard issue uniform could be easily soiled or damaged. Other units, such as K-9 have a uniform of their own. The purpose of the K-9 uniform was to provide a utilitarian style that would not show soiling from dog hair, but could withstand rough treatment during searches and training. CERT has a training uniform worn only during training sessions and a tactical uniform worn during their special assignments. The officers that ride the bicycles have a different uniform that is compatible with bike riding and is patterned after other Police Department uniforms for bicycle operators. The Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) has a black utility jump suit that is utilized during large demonstrations.

SECURITY

Question. Chief, in your opening statement, you stated that office thefts increased by 122%. What are you doing to combat this drastic increase?

Response. Our Criminal Investigations Division is in the process of implementing a Crime Prevention Unit. One responsibility of this unit will be to increase the awareness of crimes committed in office buildings, thus raising the awareness of staff. We are hopeful that this assistance will be one more deterrent to this problem with office thefts. We have also distributed information to our uniformed officers concerning known thieves and have instructed the officers in the buildings to increase their vigilance while patrolling.

Question. In light of the increased threat of terrorism to the Capitol and Congressional buildings, have your plans been revised to provide additional security around the perimeter of the Capitol?

Response. As you know several years ago, Congress appropriated $13 million dollars as part of the Joint Whip's Security Plan. The Plan called for an extended perimeter around Capitol Square. However, the monies cannot be spent until authorization has been obtained from the responsible committees of the House and Senate (Senate & House Appropriations). The Capitol Police continue to support the concept and need for an extended perimeter that would provide for the necessary standoff distance to screen both pedestrian and vehicular traffic prior to granting access into the Square. The fence proposal, albeit controversial, is an effective means to control activity into and around the Capitol.

Therefore, until the issue of an extended perimeter can be resolved, the Department will continue to enhance security for the Capitol by increasing our patrols both inside and outside of the Capitol Building. This process, however, will significantly impact on personnel and overtime resources to continue to provide this level of protection.

Question. Your FY'92 budget request seeks a 16% overall increase. It now appears likely that each subcommittee may only receive in the area of a 6% increase, just slightly more than the rate of inflation. If the Capitol Police Board were forced to receive only the likely 6%, what programs would you cut and why?

Response. The 16% ($9,687,000) increase represents our initial request. We have since requested a budget amendment of 3.2 million bringing our total requested increase to 21% ($12,887,000). 62% ($7,990,000) of the overall increase is "mandatory" in nature to cover COLAS, longevity increases, Benefits, and the Ombudsman position. 13% ($1,697,000) of the overall increase is for the "Pay Scale Compression", Terminal Leave Pay, Hazardous Duty Pay, and the General Expense increase. 25% ($3,200,000) of the overall increase is directly related to increased security. This additional funding is necessary to cover the additional overtime due to the increased security, K-9 upgrades, freight handlers, and additional supplies for the K-9's, ammunition, etc.

If we were to receive only a 6% increase, the "Pay Scale Compression", Terminal Leave Pay, Hazardous Duty Pay, and the General Expense increases would all have to be cut. Also, the 3.2 million for increased security would have to be cut. The remaining $7,990,000 (13%) are mandatory increases. The only way we could make further cuts would be through the reduction of police services and post reductions. I understand that these are very difficult times considering the budget restraints that the Budget Committees are working under. I assure you that the USCP has made every effort to minimize our funding requirements. However, in order to ensure the security of the Capitol Complex and meet our financial obligations in providing that security, this increase of $12,887,000 (21%) is essential.

Question. What do you see as the long-term and immediate security needs of the Capitol that are not outlined in your budget?

Response. Pertaining to the long-term security needs of the Capitol, the Department is looking forward to working with the responsible Committees of the House and Senate to find ways to further improve security for the Capitol Building. Once again, the Department continues to support the "extended perimeter" concept as proposed by the Joint Whips and security experts in the past.

As you know, the AOC at the direction of the Appropriations Committees is conducting a cost and design study for an underground visitor's center on the East Front Plaza to screen visitors prior to access being granted into the Capitol. The "visitor's center" may be a viable alternative if the impasse surrounding the fence can not be resolved. An extended perimeter of some variety is needed to ensure optimum security and protection for the thousands of people that work and visit the Capitol daily.

As far as short-term security needs are concerned, the Capitol Police in conjunction with the Police Board and the Architect of the Capitol recently requested authorization to procure six new state-of-the-art magnetometers by utilizing existing funds contained in the House Con Res. 550 account. If approved, the new weapons detection portals would replace dated and obsolete equipment currently in use in the House and Senate Office Buildings. This request was submitted to the House Legislative

Appropriations Subcommittee. Your assistance in obtaining this request is greatly appreciated.

PARKING

Question. While not even a block away, parking lot 18 appears to be very poorly illuminated at night. It is my understanding that there the safety record is good but a single mast with flood lights would surely reduce the likelihood of an incident in the future. Can arrangements be made to better illuminate the parking lots?

Response. I agree that lot 18 could use some extra lighting and I'il be happy to refer this matter to Mr. White, AOC.

Question. Have you given much thought to how security measures and parking restrictions will need to be altered once the new Administrative Court Building is completed?

Response. The Senate currently leases approximately 500 parking spaces at Union Station for Senate staff. This parking area is now patrolled by our officers. Once the new Administrative Court Building is completed, there will be two levels of parking available which will provide between 975 - 1000 spaces. Approximately 500 of these spaces will be for Senate staff to replace those leased at Union Station and the remaining spaces will be for the occupants of the building. The Capitol Police is responsible for the security of the interior and exterior of the new Administrative Court Building (P.L. 100-480) and as such, we have requested through the AOC Budget, initial funding for 20 additional employees (17 civilians and 3 officers) to provide the necessary security for this building.

DISCHARGE OF WEAPON

Question. How many incidents occur on average per year where an officer is required to discharge his or her firearm?

Response. The last officer involved shooting occurred in 1988 when a suspect attempting to flee from a stolen automobile assaulted an officer and during the ensuing struggle, the suspect was shot.

Even though the U.S. Capitol Police have been fortunate in not having more actual shooting incidents, the potential exists more often than one would like to believe. During the fiscal year of 1990, Members of the Department seized fifteen (15) semi-automatic handguns, two (2) long barreled weapons (one rifle, one shotgun), and twenty three (23) revolvers. Twenty five (25) of these weapons were seized in conjunction with arrests. The remaining number (15) were found or turned-in.

OTHER SERVICES

Question. What services will the Employee Assistance Program provide to the force? Are these areas which are not currently being addressed? Can we infer that the force is experiencing problems which require these services?

Response. This program provides confidential referrals and counseling to officers having alcohol, drug, marital, job, economic, or other personal problems. It also provides training in a pro-active attempt to reduce the chances of the problems occurring in the first place. These are areas which in the past were not addressed and yes, the force is experiencing problems which require these services. Just like all other walks of life, the force is not immune to these problems. It is also a well known fact as a result of the hours and stress associated with police work, that the divorce rate among police officers is among the highest in the Country. Also, the dangerous and stressful situations likely to be encountered by a police officer often leads to alcohol problems.

Question. I understand that you contract outside services for the promotional processes through the rank of Captain. What process do you use for those ranks above Captain? Are any of those in the rank of Captain or above considered for the Chief's job?

Response. Outside services are contracted for portions of the Detective, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain promotional processes. One half of the processes are contracted, and the remaining one half are developed and administered within the USCP.

The former professionally developed promotional process utilized for Inspector in 1985 was recently discontinued. There is no formal process in place at this time for Inspector nor for any rank above. The Capitol Police Board will determine the guidelines for the selection process of the new Chief of Police. However, it is my understanding that members from within the Department will be given the opportunity to apply for the position.

Question. What is the E.O.D. Range service and how does it differ with quarterly qualification for 9mm weapons?

Response. The E.O.D. Range Service is a demolition range utilized by personnel assigned to the Technical Security Division for training purposes and the destruction of confiscated property. This range is also used for Tear Gas training and tactical training. In the past, the E.O.D. Range was provided to the USCP free of charge by the United States Armed Forces. We are now being charged.

The following costs are broken down as follows:

1.	(AH) Fire Prevention/Protection	$ 730.00
2.	(AP) Utilities	$1,969.00
3.	(AW) Real Property Maintenance	$ 237.00
4.	(AX) Disposal Services	$ 100.00
5.	(BR) Training	$3,646.00
6.	(SC) Ammunition	$ 80.00
7.	(SD) Ordnance Equipment and Components	$ 370.00
8.	(SI) Construction Equipment Components	$ 353.00

Question. What impact will the increase for breathalyzer testing have on the program?

Response. This is a new item and corresponds to the establishment of a USCP program to train and certify breath test operators, and certify, calibrate, and repair breath alcohol instruments in-house. The establishment of this program has allowed the USCP to end its reliance on other agencies for training of operators as well as for the repair and calibration of USCP instruments. This reliance has, at times in the past, resulted in a shortage of operators and/or instruments, as other agencies must give a higher priority to their own program. Two officers have been certified to instruct operators and calibrate and repair instruments. The training program has been approved by the Medical Examiner, and in-house repair and calibration of the instruments has, on several occasions, saved expenses for shipping and repairs to instruments, and decreased instrument downtime.

WEAPONS

Question. And, while we are on the subject of firearms. Please refresh the committee on the advantages of the 9mm semi-automatic versus the standard issue .38.

Response. REVOLVER VS. SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

A. The 9mm is easier to shoot, holds 15 rounds instead of 6 and has more fire power. Firearms trainers tell us that weapon control through trigger pull is the single hardest thing to teach. Revolvers have a long, heavy trigger pull, making control difficult. 9mms, with a lighter, shorter trigger pull, increase that control. Additionally, the recoil in pistols is transferred to the hand more efficiently.

B. Since pistols are easier to shoot, the result is more productive training. Because an acceptable skill level is reached sooner, more firearms training can be geared toward practical applications.

C. There are no light target loads, such as wad cutters, for pistols. Thus, using service ammunition raises the credibility of training.

D. There is a higher skill level maintenance with pistols. F.B.I. studies have shown that the skill level of a pistol shooter decreases far less between training periods than that of a revolver shooter.

E. For all the reasons outlined above, shooter confidence is enhanced. Shooter confidence (or lack of it) is one of the most important factors in violent confrontations.

F. 9mms require less armory time and resources. The revolver has many more moving parts, and the interrelated timing of these parts is critical to the revolver operating properly.

G. 9mms afford quicker reloading. Even with experienced, proficient shooters using speed loaders, firing 18 rounds from a revolver takes twice as long as from a pistol.

H. 9mms are more reliable and durable. To correct a stoppage (reliability) of a revolver, the shooter needs help and time to return to shooting capability, even if it's caused just by carbon build up. There are immediate action drills to correct pistol stoppages. Breakdowns (durability) occur less frequently in pistols.

I. A pistol holds more rounds. Though this is the advantage many law enforcement officers focus on, it is the least important.

TRAINING

Question. In fiscal 1991 you also spent $3,349 to send staff to three courses in physical fitness. One trip was to a "Fitness in Business Conference" in Phoenix, Az, another was to a "Physical Fitness Course", Glynco Ga, which I assume was offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the third trip was to Dallas, Tx, for "Physical Fitness & Coordination Training".

What did these courses provide that could not be satisfied through local training? Why was this training needed at all?

Response. The three courses/conferences were necessary to keep our fitness staff current in the health and fitness field. It is necessary that they stay current in their field because they are the people designated to keep our police force healthy and free from injury and disease. Just as physicians and other professionals find it necessary to stay current in their field, our fitness staff must do the same. It is also necessary for safety reasons. If our fitness staff is not current on the latest health and fitness information, they could injure someone with improper advice.

Question. If appropriate local training was unavailable, why would not the course offered at FLETC suffice?

Response. The particular courses that the staff attended provided specific training in areas that the fitness staff needed that was not offered locally.

The courses attended were designed for fitness professionals dealing with health and fitness related issues for law enforcement agencies or for dealing with employees in a work setting.

The course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center offers a limited amount of information. It is a good course but is not sufficient for the amount of knowledge that our staff needs to deal with the large numbers of personnel with various fitness needs and health problems. The training offered in Arizona and Texas was recommended by the Federal Law Enforcement Center. They send their fitness staff to these locations, as well.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Question. Has the Capitol Police Force developed a comprehensive replacement schedule for its Capitol Assets or is the current practice to request funds for the upcoming year to replace equipment broken in the current year?

Response. The Capitol Police do not have a comprehensive replacement schedule for Capital Assets, but it has developed a guideline to follow in scheduling replacement equipment within that account. For example;

> Portable radios are expected to serve for ten years;
>
> Motorcycles are expected to serve for five years;
>
> Patrol vehicles have a life expectancy of approximately four years, while unmarked sedans can be expected to last five years.
>
> Specialty vehicles such as the bus, vans, and trucks are expected to serve for eight to ten years.

By using this guideline, the Capitol Police have been able to meet replacement needs and meet any unforeseen equipment failures.

Question. Please update the Committee on the programs which the Capitol Police have implemented which require Electronic Countermeasures equipment, intoxilyzer equipment, and an explosive storage magazine? What immediate benefits will be realized through its procurement?

Response. The new equipment for the Electronic Countermeasures Section would enhance the ability of the Section to successfully detect the threat of or presence of clandestine listening devices.

The Capitol Police has recently instituted its own Alcohol and Drug training and equipment repair program in an attempt to meet the rising demand for increased enforcement in this area. Previously, we relied on other agencies to provide equipment repair and training for our officers but because of the expense and increased need for these services it became necessary to institute our own program. Attached (see attachment 2) is a list of items that were included in the 1992 budget and justification as to why these items are needed to ensure this program best meets the needs of the Capitol Police.

ATTACHMENT (2)

A. Simtek Alcohol Simulator Recirculation System for the Intoxilyzer 5000.

This is a new item. This instrument recirculates alcohol vapors into the alcohol simulator allowing for a fully self contained system which in turn will produce a greater degree of accuracy.

This instrument will allow the Intoxilyzer 5000 to operate with a higher degree of accuracy and will also prevent many court challenges which may occur due to simulator tests being performed improperly. This system will also reduce the number of simulator solutions required to be purchased as the dissipation level of the solutions under this system is far less than under the system currently used. Current rates for the preparation and testing of solutions are based upon an hourly rate of $20.00, payable to the D.C. Medical Examiner's Office. This item will extend the life of the simulator solution from two weeks to approximately three months, if necessary. This will represent a substantial savings to the department in the expense of the alcohol enforcement program. This system is needed to ensure that the alcohol enforcement program operates as efficiently as possible.

B. Payment to the D.C. Medical Examiner/Breath-test Program.

These funds will provide for payment to the D.C. Medical Examiner for the following services in the amounts indicated:

1. $2000.00 for Breath-test Program Supervision.
2. $ 240.00 for Laboratory preparation and testing of breath alcohol simulator solutions.
3. $ 760.00 to allow for chemical analysis of at least 19 blood or urine specimens at $40.00 per analysis.

This is a new item and corresponds to the establishment of a U.S. Capitol Police program to train and certify breath test operators. This program also allows for certification, calibration, and repair of breath alcohol instruments in-house. The establishment of this program has allowed the U.S. Capitol Police to end its reliance on other agencies for training of operators and repair and calibration of U.S. Capitol Police instruments. This reliance, at times in the past, has resulted in a shortage of trained operators and/or calibrated instruments, as other agencies must give a higher priority to their own programs. Two officers have been certified to instruct operators and calibrate and repair instruments. The training program has been approved by the Chief Toxicologist, D.C. Medical Examiner's Office,. In-house repair and calibration of the instruments has, on several occasions, saved expense for shipping and repair of instruments, and decreased instrument downtime. This is a needed expense to ensure that the U.S. Capitol Police Alcohol Program be allowed to operate effectively.

C. Repairs to Intoxilyzers, Simulators, and Other Alcohol and Drug Enforcement Equipment.

This item will provide the necessary funding to allow for any necessary repair to instruments and equipment utilized by the U.S. Capitol Police which cannot be repaired in-house. It includes such equipment as breathtest equipment, simulators, cameras, and road side breathtest equipment.

The U.S. Capitol Police, without the funding to pay for the repair of the above equipment, would be faced with the curtailment of some investigative abilities, such as photographs at the scene of traffic accidents, and would be forced to rely on other agencies to repair other necessary equipment when they were available to do so. This item reflects a 5% increase over FY 91 due to the fact that the U.S. Capitol Police have purchased additional electronic equipment during the past year, and this additional equipment may mean additional needs for repairs.

The development of the Alcohol and Drug Program is a very important new part of the Capitol Police and the funding for these items is needed to ensure that this program be allowed to operate within the guidelines setforth by the D.C. Medical Examiner's Office and D.C. Corporation Counsel's Office.

Question. Under General Expenses you are requesting $103,585 for Electronic Countermeasures Equipment. Is this additional equipment or replacement equipment? Does this represent new technology? If so, do our officers have the training necessary to utilize it or will training then be required? At what cost?

Response. Some of the equipment requested is replacement equipment that is constantly in need of repair, some equipment represents additional equipment to augment the present capability to provide the maximum amount of security in the shortest possible time. The technology of this equipment is constantly changing, thus any new equipment, whether additional or replacement, will represent the latest technology. Funding has been requested to cover training costs for the personnel assigned to the Electronic Countermeasures Section. Due to the technical nature of the Countermeasures Unit, the Department must rely on the expertise of this Unit in determining the equipment and training needs of this unit.

Question. The same pattern of recurring amounts programmed for the replacement of depreciable assets appears for a number of other classes of equipment as well as for example, security equipment and hand held metal detectors, photographic equipment, special equipment containers and lockers, and communications equipment. Please explain this for the record. Also, provide for the record the amounts in each of these categories and for vehicles that have been lapsed to the Treasury from fiscal 1987.

Response. These items of equipment are examples of the types of equipment budgeted for in our Capital Assets object class. The security equipment budgeted for is equipment representing the latest technology in the field. This equipment replaces older equipment that often becomes obsolete after a short period of time. Photographic equipment replaces older equipment, such as cameras and accessories that have broken or worn out and provides for some new equipment that may be required by different elements of the force. The special equipment containers are for the new equipment that has been acquired that is not adaptable to older containers that are in stock and for additional containers that have been required. Communications equipment replacement is based upon a guideline the Capitol Police follows wherein a radio is expected to remain in service for approximately ten years.

These items are all included in our Capital Assets object class. The amounts that have lapsed to the Treasury since FY 1987 are as follows:

1987	$504.05 and $1,466.39 for the "We the People Celebration" in Philadelphia, Pa.
1988	$960.69
1989	$159.34
1990*	$1,789.91

(Note: Not all items that have been ordered have been received. Minor price changes due to partial cancellations or shipping charges may occur.)

RETIREMENT

Question. How many officers will be required to retire under the mandatory provision of the new retirement act, during 1992?

Response. 118 officers will fall under the mandatory provisions of the retirement act during 1992 and another 58 will become eligible for retirement.

GAO STUDY

Question. The GAO recently completed a study entitled "Capitol Police: Administrative Improvements and Possible Merger with the Library of Congress Police". While the GAO made no specific recommendations, it did come to several conclusions that could bring about savings and greater efficiency within the Capitol Police. Have you had the opportunity to consider any of these findings?

Response. We have moved forward with the civilianization recommendation. Approval is currently pending before House Administration. 114

police positions have been identified by the Capitol Police that can be converted to civilian positions. Once all the positions are filled we project a 5 million dollar savings over a five year period. We have also requested language that could formalize our leave system, thereby eliminating most of the differences between the House & Senate Payrolls.

Question. Would you consider altering your FY'92 budget proposal to implement any of these findings?

Response. No. Due to the above mentioned considerations these administrative changes have to be dealt with prior to altering our FY 92 budget proposal. However, our FY 92 budget does reflect a projected saving of $400,000 by civilianizing 50 police positions.

JURISDICTION

Question. The USCP was granted expanded jurisdiction for FY'91. Has this new law solved the problems you were having with jurisdiction? If not, what additional changes are now needed?

Response. The U.S. Capitol Police have been assigned ever increasing official responsibilities which entail travel beyond the statutorily defined geographical boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds (e.g., authorized residence checks, transportation for Members of Congress, Hill-related criminal investigations, etc.). In addition, several portions of the U.S. Capitol Grounds for which the U.S. Capitol Police have responsibility are not contiguous. Therefore, as part of their official duties U.S. Capitol Police officers are routinely required to traverse areas beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds, within which, the District of Columbia courts have ruled, they have no greater law enforcement authority than the average citizen. However, unlike the average citizen, U.S. Capitol Police officers wear police uniforms and operate marked police vehicles which, in the eyes of the average citizen, clearly identify them as police officers.

A Capitol Police officer who, while on an official assignment beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds, observes a serious criminal act in progress, has no greater authority to take police action than a passing citizen despite being in a clearly better position to do so by virtue of training, equipment, and capability. If a Capitol Police officer were to witness an armed assault or robbery, he/she would have to decide whether to take police action which may later be considered by the courts to have been taken as a citizen, or to avoid active involvement and simply notify the law enforcement organization having jurisdiction and hope that they arrive in time to avoid serious injury to the victim. Although the former alternative may result in the capture of a criminal suspect, it may also result in civil litigation and potential liability for which the officer may not be afforded immunity; the latter alternative would likely result in the escape of a violent criminal suspect, and possible injury to the victim, but would not subject the Capitol Police officer to any potential civil liability. The few moments of hesitation during which an officer contemplated his/her alternatives in such a situation could very well be a matter of life or death if the criminal suspect were to take advantage of such hesitation and turn on the officer. Further, once it became known that Capitol Police officers might not invariably take action when confronted with criminal activity beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds, criminals would become more brazen and violent crime would likely increase just beyond those boundaries. In addition, it is unreasonable to expect a trained police officer to not take police action when confronted with a violent crime since such a response is inimical to his/her training and reflexes.

While it is true that Capitol Police officers may face civil liability for their police actions on the U.S. Capitol Grounds as well, at least on the Capitol Grounds they will likely be considered to have acted within the scope of their employment as police officers and should, therefore, be afforded government representation and qualified immunity from liability. While beyond the boundaries of the Capitol Grounds on an official assignment, if a Capitol Police officer takes police action as a citizen, he/she may not necessarily be considered to have acted within the scope of his/her employment and may lose important protections from liability as well as incur the financial hardships associated with defending himself/herself in resulting civil litigation. U.S. Capitol Police officers should not be expected to make these troubling decisions as a result of carrying out their official duties.

The U.S. Capitol Police had long interpreted the D.C. Code as granting them arrest authority throughout the District of Columbia comparable to that of the Metropolitan Police Department and the U.S. Park Police. However, in at least two recent criminal cases, D.C. Court judges have strictly interpreted the D.C. Code in a manner which, except in specifically delineated circumstances such as protective assignments, limits U.S. Capitol Police arrest authority to the U.S. Capitol Grounds. In both rulings, the judges, while commending the police for taking action, regretted their decisions and suggested that it was up to the legislature to correct the jurisdictional deficiency they had identified.

As long as there remains any lingering uncertainties concerning the extent of the U.S. Capitol Police arrest authority in areas other than the U.S. Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Capitol Police officers will be hesitant to take swift police action lest the courts rule that they had no authority to do so. Further, different criteria apply for arrests made as a citizen and those made as a police officer within his/her jurisdiction. Therefore, even if a Capitol Police officer had the opportunity to effect an arrest, as a citizen, for a violent crime occurring just beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds, he/she would have greater limitations on his/her arrest authority than if within the Capitol Grounds. Consequently, Capitol Police officers would have to be constantly mindful of their precise location (i.e., within or beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds) and apply the correct arrest criteria for that location prior to taking any police action. Uncertain location dependent police authority limitations are prone to misinterpretation in the heat of the moment when police action is warranted. In addition, these uncertainties have had a negative impact on overall morale since many officers on the street view the inability of the organization to protect them while acting in an official capacity as a management position of non-support.

Nearly every day U.S. Capitol Police officers observe or are otherwise directed by complainants or witnesses to crimes in progress occurring beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Grounds. Uniformed police officers becoming aware of such occurrences, especially crimes of violence, have been trained that they have a moral duty to take action. The general public does not understand the fine distinctions of the law governing arrest authority, nor should they be expected to do so. They reasonably expect the police officer to assist them when they call for help. Unfortunately, U.S. Capitol Police officers involved in such situations have no more authority than any other citizen, and, again, the officers are faced with the untenable dilemma of taking swift, necessary police action or refraining from such action due to a real concern over potential civil liability.

Moreover, given the geography of the United States Capitol Grounds, U.S. Capitol Police officers cannot avoid exposure to crimes occurring in areas beyond its boundaries. Since these officers must frequently transit areas that are not part of the Capitol Grounds, they are sometimes confronted with serious crimes such as robberies and assaults. Any Capitol Police officer who finds himself/herself in this predicament feels an obligation to act. However, given the existing jurisdictional uncertainties, by taking action he/she could face the prospect of civil liability for acting outside the scope of his/her employment. Under current precedents, an officer who takes action in such a situation might be held individually liable for his/her actions, and might receive no support from the government in terms of legal representation or reimbursement.

This is an anomalous situation which appears to be unique to the U.S. Capitol Police. Most, if not all, states have recognized the problems associated with "locking police agencies in a box from which they dare not emerge." This problem has been addressed in most states by granting law enforcement officers state-wide arrest authority or "peace officer" status. The Congress also recognized the difficulties inherent in such jurisdictional limitations when it enacted relevant portions of the District of Columbia Code. The problem was addressed in the same fashion as the various states by granting law enforcement officers arrest authority throughout the District of Columbia. Members of the United States Park Police and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division currently have such authority, but not the United States Capitol Police.

The purpose in seeking a legislative solution to this dilemma confronting Capitol Police officers is not to expand the area actively policed by the department. Rather, the intent is to better protect the occupants of the Capitol Grounds, and to safeguard officers from potentially tortious situations which may ensue while protecting areas within their current responsibility. Prior to the recent adverse court rulings, U.S. Capitol Police officers routinely effected arrests for criminal acts occurring outside the geographical boundaries of Capitol Grounds. The U.S. Capitol Police hierarchy had a common sense approach to ensuring that officers did not attempt to police areas that were not their responsibility. The applicable standard for judging each situation required supervisors to ascertain that an officer was "where he was supposed to be, doing what he was supposed to be doing." Further, activities beyond the Capitol Grounds were closely coordinated with the appropriate police agencies. For example, security checks and alarm responses to nearby residences of Members of Congress were coordinated with the Metropolitan Police Department's First District. Responsible officials of that agency welcomed our presence, and simple ground rules were agreed upon to avoid any conflict.

If expanded jurisdictional authority is enacted, it is not intended for the U.S. Capitol Police to routinely patrol areas beyond the boundaries of the U.S. Capitol Buildings and Grounds. However, since several portions of the U.S. Capitol Grounds are not contiguous, there would necessarily be some occasion for Capitol Police officers to exercise this expanded arrest authority while going to and from these non-contiguous areas as well as during the course of carrying out their official assignments such as authorized residence checks, providing transportation for Members of Congress, and pursuing Hill-related criminal investigations. The U.S. Capitol Police would promulgate and issue strict administrative guidelines governing the exercise of this expanded jurisdictional authority and would impose appropriate administrative sanctions for violations thereof, and would continue to cooperate with other police agencies, especially in terms of notifications and coordination of any outside police actions.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator REID. Senator Gorton has no more questions and neither do I. The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 11:35 a.m., Friday, March 22, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1991

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 9:40 a.m., in room SD–138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry Reid (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Reid and Gorton.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BILLINGTON, THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **WINSTON TABB, ACTING DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS**
- **HENRIETTE D. AVRAM, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR COLLECTIONS SERVICES**
- **DONALD C. CURRAN, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR CONSTITUENT SERVICES**
- **MARY KATHLEEN PRICE, LAW LIBRARIAN**
- **JOHN Y. COLE, JR., ACTING ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS**
- **RHODA W. CANTER, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR MANAGEMENT AND ACTING ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS**
- **RALPH OMAN, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS**
- **JOSEPH E. ROSS, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE**
- **HERBERT S. BECKER, DIRECTOR, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES**
- **FRANK KURT CYLKE, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**
- **ALAN JABBOUR, DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER**
- **JAMES R. TREW, DIRECTOR, INTEGRATED SUPPORT SERVICES**
- **KENNETH E. HARRIS, DIRECTOR, PRESERVATION AND NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS**
- **ADOREEN MCCORMICK, LEGISLATIVE LIAISON OFFICER**
- **MICHAEL H. SHELLEY, SPECIAL PROJECTS ASSISTANT**
- **JOHN D. WEBSTER, DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL SERVICES**
- **JOHN O. HEMPERLEY, BUDGET OFFICER**

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The subcommittee will come to order.

This morning we will consider the budget request of the Library of Congress. The Library is requesting a total of $359.9 million, including offsetting collections of $23.3 million and 5,247 positions for 1992. This represents an increase of $55 million, or 18 percent, and 47 new positions. The proposed budget also includes funding to fill 198 positions that are presently vacant. As a whole, this provides a total increase in staffing of 245 work-years, or 5 percent over the Library's estimated on-board strength at the end of the current fiscal year.

Senator Gorton, would you be kind enough to make your opening statement.

Senator GORTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank you. I will not be able to stay for the balance of the hearing but will have some questions which I will submit in writing. I simply want to say on my first appearance here with the Library of Congress that I regard it as one of the central institutions of the Federal Government. It is the repository of much of our history as a Nation and much of our culture and the cultures which have preceded our own. You and I, I believe, in succession are essentially trustees of that history and that culture through the Library of Congress and have a special role to attempt to see to it that it is both financed and managed in a way in which it can continue and build upon its own proud past.

We may have very real difficulties with some of these requests, but I know that I join with you in understanding the importance of the Library of Congress to the United States of America and I pledge to you that I will work with you to see to it that it does have the proper backing here in the Congress of the United States.

Senator REID. Senator Gorton, I am grateful to you for your work not only today, this work we are doing with respect to the Library of Congress, but for your participation generally with this committee and especially this subcommittee. The matters about which this subcommittee is engaged don't receive the public notice that some of the other more pressworthy hearings the committee holds. But there is nothing more important than the work we do in making this Government function properly, and I appreciate your efforts toward making this subcommittee fulfill it responsibilities.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Senator REID. The committee, Dr. Billington, welcomes you and your colleagues. We have your prepared remarks which will be made part of the record.

I understand that Mr. Ross of the Congressional Research Service and Mr. Oman of the Copyright Office have statements, and they will also be inserted in the record at this time as if given in full.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BILLINGTON

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear here to address the Library of Congress budget request for fiscal year 1992.

The request before you is for a total of $359,962,000, including authority to obligate $23,292,000 in receipts, for a net of $336,670,000. This is a net increase of $51,558,000 over fiscal 1991. In addition we have a revised amendment for you for $435,000 for increased security at the Library.

This budget request represents a long-term effort that we must now begin in order to build a solid base for our future service to the nation in the information age. This increase has two almost equal parts. The first is $27.3 million for mandatory pay and price level increases needed to maintain our current efforts -- including the attack on our 40 million item backlog of unprocessed items, a task from which we must not retreat. Thus, sustaining our present operations accounts for half of the requested budget increase.

The second part of the increase -- $27.7 million -- is needed to prepare the Library of Congress for the extraordinary opportunities it has as the nation's largest information and knowledge base to mobilize its resources for new national uses in the 1990's and beyond. The $27.7 million would be used to improve the organization, preservation, access to, and usage of our great collections of 97 million items. Of this, $7.6 million is for new automation systems, $6 million for book preservation with newly perfected cost-effective techniques, $4.5 million for support services, $1.9 million for storage space for the collections, and $1.3 million for the Copyright Office, most of which will be recovered by a copyright fee increase.

The Library of Congress In Operation

To put our budget request in perspective, I would like to highlight some of our major tasks of the past year:

- We completed 509,000 research assignments for the Congress.
- We cataloged 198,000 books and serials and estimate a savings to our nation's libraries of at least $370 million in cataloging costs.
- We processed 685,000 claims for copyright and answered over 435,000 copyright inquiries.

- We circulated, through a network of 160 libraries all over America, 20,500,000 disks, cassettes, and braille items to nearly 700,000 blind and physically handicapped patrons.
- We served some 1,040,000 readers in our general and special reading rooms, circulating over 2.5 million items.
- We responded to more than 53,000 requests from local libraries around the country for free interlibrary loan services.

Moreover, in planning for the Library of Congress in the 21st century, we began to implement new programs and services directed at sharing our resources more widely.

- We started "LC-Direct," an experimental service being offered to our 50 state libraries to provide online access to the Library of Congress electronic databases.
- We consulted the nation's science and technology information community in order to develop new and improved services for the nation's scientists and students, including electronic delivery of information.
- We conducted our second Educators' Institute for teachers and librarians from 38 states on the Columbus Quincentennial and began planning a third institute (on the Bill of Rights) for this coming summer.
- We tested the multi-media American Memory project, which shares Library of Congress resources, at 11 school and library sites, and planned an expansion of it to 30 more sites.
- We opened our first "states of the nation" exhibit in Oregon -- "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," a 30-panel educational exhibit reproduced from the Library's collections.

Technology and the 21st Century

As we move toward the 21st century, one of the major challenges of the Library of Congress is to stay abreast of expanding knowledge and to share this knowledge more widely with the American people. Emerging national electronic networks make this possible. Using the Library's enormous assets is essential if the United States is to stay competitive in the world markets.

A recent study issued by Harvard University on the "information industry" in the U.S. (1975-87) stated that the information industry accounted for $1.8 trillion in 1987 revenues -- 40 percent of the gross national product. The study further stated that the annual growth rate for the information industry was 12 percent. The Library of Congress as the nation's prime source of information and knowledge can make a major contribution to this growing industry in information, to education and to American enterprises in a world of harsh competition.

The Library is finding, through technology, new ways of serving American education. Our American Memory project -- with its unique multi-media technology -- points to what can be done. In a recent evaluation of the test site participants for American Memory, a seventh grade teacher from Orangevale, California reported: "It is a wonderful device to get children interested in research . . . . You get double value for your time because they get access to technology and they also get access to the wonderful resources." A Fairfield, California assistant principal said: "I could see every social science teacher at my high school using this with all levels of kids." An English teacher in Oakton, Virginia said that the political cartoon collection in the prototype "would be really useful with group work . . . . It would allow kids to form their own interpretations and then compare them with the original intents."

Arrearages

I appreciate the support and understanding that this Subcommittee has given the Library of Congress in past years. As I promised last year, we are working on all fronts to attack the arrearage problem. We have over two-thirds of the approved new staff employed to help us, and we are actively recruiting the rest. Reducing arrearages is the number one priority of the Library of Congress.

We have been looking at innovative approaches to involve senior managers and library professionals who are not catalogers in the arrearage reduction program. For example:

- Division chiefs in Constituent Services will devote a specified amount of time collating serials;
- We will designate "production only" days in which employees will devote the entire day to their assigned tasks without meetings, travel, or training;

- We will be soliciting Library staff to volunteer at least eight hours this fiscal year to work related to arrearage reduction;
- We will increase our use of minimal level cataloging and copy cataloging done by other libraries;
- Our staff bulletins will devote a series of articles on the importance of arrearage reduction; and,
- We will utilize the incentive award system to reward cataloging staff for increases in productivity.

Automation

The 1992 budget request reflects what our Library of Congress should be doing to become the national information base for Congress and the American people in the twenty-first century. No other institution in the world can provide what the Library of Congress can for the nation as a whole, just as no other nation in the world has the potential to give more to the information age than America. So in essence, this special request for modernization is a plea to support the infrastructure for our future competitiveness.

We are requesting an increase of $7.6 million for automation -- modernizing technology that permits us to organize, retrieve, and inform our users about the 97 million items in our collections. Increased dependence on emerging national information networks by government officials, state and national legislators, scholars, scientists, business executives, and educators requires the Library of Congress to upgrade its automation support systems to meet expanding demands. The national research and educational network that is coming into being requires the full participation of the Library of Congress.

Expanded usage is precisely what we want in order to serve the nation better, but it requires us to replace our aging automation systems at a faster pace than current resources allow -- SCORPIO, MUMS, COPICS, are increasingly obsolete and user-unfriendly. We must install new technology to improve and enlarge the Library's data base and begin bringing the content of its collections online. The Library's automation budget has not kept pace with the demands for computerization within the Library and outside. As a result, our automation staff has had to focus on maintenance rather than on building new systems to meet new needs. Our automation workload has grown from supporting 75 systems in 1980 to supporting 123 systems in 1990 -- an increase of

64 percent. During this period funding for automation equipment and related items has increased only 9 percent, with a staffing increase of a mere 7 percent. The $7,644,902 requested includes $5,483,000 for non-personal services -- including computer work stations, 800 billion bytes of storage and expansion of our network and optical disk capability; and $2,161,902 for 15 new positions and 26 unfinanced positions which will allow us to accelerate rebuilding outmoded systems.

Preservation

Preservation of the Library's priceless collections has long been one of our grave preoccupations. Sustaining this collection for future generations is one of our most fundamental obligations.

The Congress of the United States has played a primary role in the world with its long support to the Library of Congress for preservation. I am happy to report that, after years of testing, we will let one or more contracts during fiscal 1991 for mass deacidification of deteriorating library materials. We plan to deacidify approximately 300,000 books in fiscal 1992; thereafter 1 million books a year at an estimated cost of $7.50 per book. We are requesting $4,870,000 in no year money for this purpose. This request, plus funds available for deacidification that have already been appropriated, will permit the first one-million item production level.

We are also requesting $279,393 to fund ten new positions to provide in-house quality control and to monitor the books being treated to insure the effectiveness of the treatment. This is vital to the success of the Library's deacidification program.

Finally, under preservation, we are seeking a price-level increase to support the Library's ability to microfilm books that are too brittle to save. This is a major component in the National Preservation Microfilming Program -- a cooperative national program supported by libraries across the country with assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Managing and Servicing the Collections

We are requesting an increase of $638,000 to sustain purchasing power for books and other materials for the general collections and the Law Library. The average cost of library materials has risen 10 percent from 1989 costs.

The Library is currently developing a new automated system known as

ACQUIRE to provide more comprehensive control of our acquisitions activities, including an increased emphasis on acquiring materials through copyright, gift, and international exchange. We are requesting $494,517 for seventeen unfinanced positions to support this and other acquisition activities.

We are requesting $326,785 for nine unfinanced positions under Collections Services to increase the security and accessibility of our special collections. This is needed because of the tremendous growth in nonbook materials, in certain area studies collections and in the demand to use them. For example during the last decade the Chinese collections have grown at an annual rate of 14,000 volumes with an 85 percent increase in readership. During the same period, our manuscript collections have grown 50 percent while the reference staff has remained the same. The Motion Picture Broadcasting and Recorded Sound collections have tripled in size while the reference staff has decreased by 50 percent.

The newly renovated and restored Main Reading Room --our nation's symbol of learning -- will reopen in the Jefferson Building in June. With the generous support of the Congress, this reading room will both retain its historic architecture and dignity and provide new online access to the Library's computerized files and other state-of-the-art technology. We are asking now for the human resources needed to make this great Congressional investment in beauty and scholarship work efficiently for our users. The Science Reading room will also reopen in fiscal 1991 when the Social Science Reading Room closes for renovation.

These changes will provide 787 seats for readers in the general reading rooms -- a 33 percent increase in seating capacity as a result of renovation. We are asking the Congress to fund 30 unfinanced positions to staff these and the other reading rooms. We have maintained a nearly 20 percent vacancy rate over the past few years in reader services. Demand for reference assistance and for circulation of books within our Capitol Hill buildings is expected to rise by 30 percent in fiscal 1992. Deck attendants and technicians are necessary to make the national collections accessible to all readers. The European and Hispanic Divisions of the Library, for which we are requesting area studies specialists, have faced specially increased demand from the Congress, the scholarly community, and the general public. These area specialists are needed to assist in the development of the collections as well as to provide reference and research assistance. We are also requesting funding for three positions to improve our congressional loan service. Ten new positions are required to begin operation of a temporary Collections Storage Facility.

Law Library

The Law Library -- the only comprehensive legal research library in the United States government -- needs increased resources to exploit fully its potential. Our distinguished new law librarian is finding new ways to integrate foreign legal services with other congressional services as well as to serve the legal community better.

Foreign and international law plays a greater role in the deliberations of Congress and the government than ever before. More resources are necessary to revitalize the Law Library. We are requesting $591,174 for 12 unfunded positions, including 3 European Legal Specialists, a Foreign Legal Specialist in civil law to coordinate access to foreign legal databases, and Chief of the American-British Law Division to coordinate a national legal outreach program and to manage the Law Library Reading Room -- one of the most heavily used reading rooms in the Library. We should not lose this opportunity to prepare Congress' Law Library for a new century that promises even more demands for legal research.

Cultural Services

The Cultural Affairs Service Unit contributes directly to the nation's education and intellectual life through programs that promote use of the Library's resources and expand its national audience. We are requesting $406,080 to fund six unfinanced positions and for badly needed support for our exhibits, publications, and other educational activities. Traveling exhibits have generated great enthusiasm and educational activity in local communities and exhibits are planned for 16 states in 1992.

Management Support

If the Library of Congress is a key part of the infrastructure of the information age, Management Services is the infrastructure of the Library. For Management Services, we are requesting a growing workload increase of $3,504,014. This will enable us to:

- Begin the development of a timely and effective financial reporting system as recommended by the audit that the Library requested from the General Accounting Office;
- Enhance the efficiency of our human resources with special emphasis on affirmative action and training; and
- Shore up our facilities, procurement, and mail operations.

For the past several years I have been looking at resource allocation in the Library of Congress in the hope of shifting activities more efficiently within our base. We are requesting $255,937 for five unfinanced positions to improve our ability to provide essential financial and management information precisely in order to be able to make these tough choices in a fully professional manner.

We are requesting funding for four affirmative action intern positions to allow for a permanent affirmative action intern program of eight positions. At a recent meeting of senior managers at the Library of Congress our current affirmative action interns talked about their intern experiences. Their enthusiasm for new training opportunities was contagious. It reinforced my conviction that these internships by women and minorities can not only contribute to reducing underrepresentation in various job categories of the Library, but also unleash new enthusiasm and productivity in the work force generally. We have interns serving currently in the following categories: librarian; budget analyst; contracting specialist; and computer specialist.

Finally for Management Services, we are requesting funds to improve our building facilities services, including industrial health, mail and delivery operations, and procurement activities -- all of which are currently suffering from lack of adequate staffing.

Space

In addition to our request for interim space, we are requesting an additional $1.1 million in our space rental budget -- a 49 percent increase -- due to newly imposed General Service Administration rate increases. The increase is not necessarily correlated with increased payments to building owners but will go into a pool of money for the improvement of Government buildings. I believe that the Library and the legislative branch would be better served, at considerable savings, if the Architect of the Capitol were to act as our leasing agent in lieu of GSA. I have discussed this with George White who is agreeable to this. We will need congressional authority to do so and have requested appropriate legislation. This is in line with the Committee's directive to the Architect about finding warehouse space for the legislative branch. For our immediate needs we have presented a 1991 reprogramming request to you for authority to lease space to accommodate the arrearage project.

The Library of Congress is especially grateful to this Subcommittee for its support of the acquisition for the Library of the Sixth and East Capitol Street property. We are working with the Architect of the Capitol, and hope that we can move forward with the badly needed childcare facility as soon as possible.

Copyright

For the Copyright Office we are requesting an increase of $3.2 million for mandatory costs, unfunded positions, and an optical disk system to improve service to copyright users as well as to free up badly needed space. This increase is virtually offset by an increase of $3.1 million in collections resulting from the January 1 fee increase.

Congressional Research Service

Additional funds in the Congressional Research Service are needed to meet mandatory costs, to improve CRS' capability to conduct quantitative analysis which is essential as the Congress grapples with complex social problems accounting for over half of Federal outlays, and to support its access to reference databases, needed to provide timely research to the Congress.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Finally, we are asking for an increase of $1,720,000 to maintain the highly popular reading program for the blind and physically handicapped at the 1991 level. For the first time, funds for development and production of talking book machines are being requested as no year funds to avoid their cancellation before delivery of the machines. This change is mandated by a new law enacted during the last Congress (P.L. 101-510) relating to obligation of funds.

Conclusion

In sum, Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee, the Library of Congress -- as it moves toward its bicentennial in the year 2000 -- with appropriate Congressional support will be able to reach out to our citizens in our cities and townships in the 50 states to meet their knowledge needs in the age of information. Congress' support of this incomparable base of knowledge has made us ready to exploit fully the Library's potential to be not just the greatest but the most useful intellectual resource in the history of civilization.

My colleagues and I will be happy to answer your questions.

Where We Are: Automation, 1991

Aging systems developed in early to middle 70's

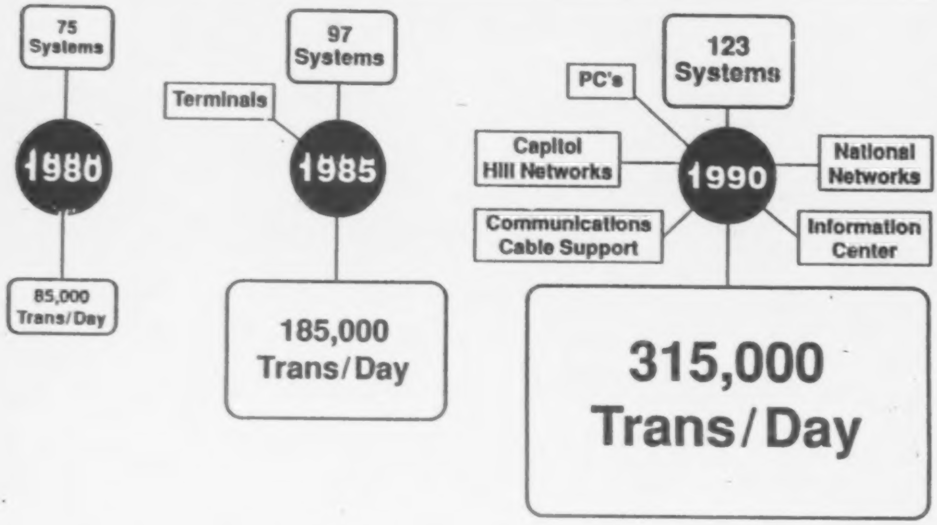
- Out-dated computer languages – costly to maintain
- Separate systems – don't talk to each other
- Prevent introduction of new user-friendly technologies

Where The Library of Congress must be by the Year 2000

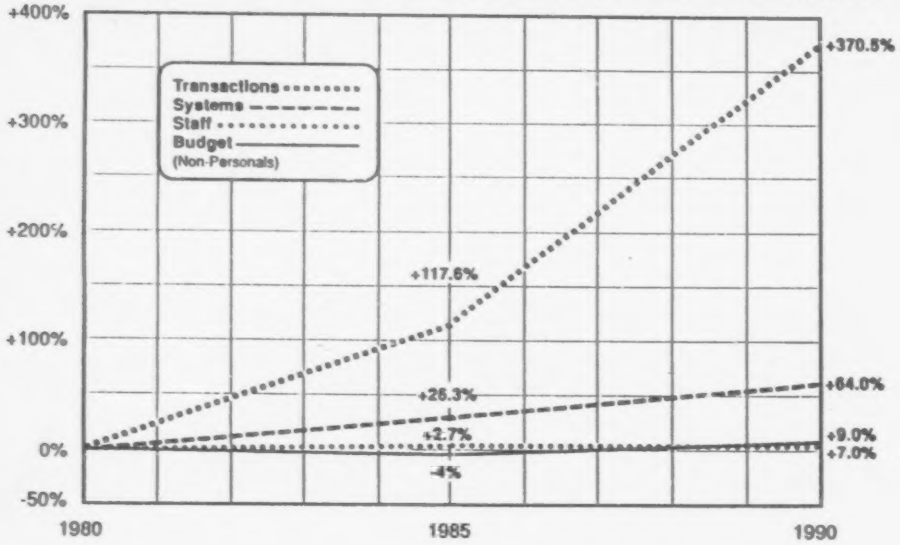
Integrated, user-friendly systems

- **Menus for easy choices**
- **No computer commands to learn**
- **Touchscreen technology**
- **Networking with Congress and the Nation**
- **Incorporate new formats** (pictures, maps, manuscripts)
- **Easier to maintain and upgrade – making obsolescence obsolete**

Increases in Workload and Services: 1980-1990


75 Systems
1980
85,000 Trans/Day
97 Systems
Terminals
1985
185,000 Trans/Day
PC's
123 Systems
Capitol Hill Networks
National Networks
1990
Communications Cable Support
Information Center
315,000 Trans/Day

Percentage Increase 1980-1990: Workload vs. Resources



Added Resources Needed in FY92

Staff ($2.2 million)
- **To develop new user-friendly systems with easier access to library collections**
- **To replace aging systems**
- **To develop Capitol Hill and National networks**

Non-personals ($5.4 million)
- **Increased computer storage capacity**
- **Up-to-date software and hardware to support new systems**
- **Intelligent versus dumb terminals for users**

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Services to the Nation
ALASKA
HAWAII
PUERTO RICO
VIRGIN ISLANDS
◆ Research Libraries – Cooperative Cataloging
● Sites for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (Regional)
• Sites for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (Subregional) (also includes Guam)
✕ Interlibrary Loans (also includes Guam)
✚ Sites for Traveling Exhibits
■ Surplus Books Donations (also includes Guam)
♥ State Centers for the Book
★ American Memory
✱ Foreign Acquisitions Program Participants
▲ Reference Correspondence Agreements
◆◆ On-Line Computer Access Sites (LC Direct)
▭ Cataloging Services to the Nation's Libraries - Savings of $370 million
⬬ Global Libraries (includes number of cable network cities)

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH E. ROSS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am very pleased to appear before you to present the fiscal 1992 budget request for the Congressional Research Service. We are requesting a total of $60,959,000, which is an increase of $8.2 million over fiscal 1991.

More than 92 percent of the request, $ 7.56 million, is for mandatory and price level items. These funds for mandated benefit and pay costs are critical to our ability to maintain current services without serious deterioration.

Only $650,000, 8 percent of the increase, is for growing workload. This is for increased access to automated resources to improve analytic and reference services, and will help CRS meet the Library's objective to provide Congress with needed information and knowledge as you deal with the issues facing the nation in the coming years.

First, we are requesting funding for expert assistance in support of quantitative analysis, which will improve CRS' capability to provide the best analytical support to the Congress on social welfare policy. Analyses of these issues, which constitute half of all Federal spending, depend on intermittent access to sophisticated actuarial computer modeling, and specialized statistical expertise. We also require access to proprietary software and programming support for analysis of new, complex Federal statistical surveys. Some examples of present and continuing issues requiring such support include access to and financing of health care services, improving Federal support for and financial management of education, and understanding the complex social and economic circumstances of the nation's disadvantaged.

The second part of our growing workload request will significantly improve timeliness of many congressional reference requests by providing additional access to subscription databases. Use of these databases has enabled us to absorb workload increases over the past years without commensurate increases in numbers of positions. A skilled reference librarian can often locate information in a ten minute database search which would take the same professional several hours to find manually -- if the item can be found at all. When our workload is the heaviest, reference backlogs can reach 4,000 to 5,000 pending, resulting in one to two week turnaround times for most reference inquiries. Increased database use will greatly improve both the response time and the quality of responses for a large number of requests.

Last year I reported on the Strategic Management Review process we undertook to improve products, services, research coordination and planning. In the Fall we completed the comprehensive study and we are now implementing many of the recommendations. We undertook the study with the expectation that while we continually strive to meet the Congress' needs for research and analysis we had not systematically reviewed our internal operations and processes to make certain that they were consistent with changes in how the Congress operates and sources of information available to it that have taken place over the past 15 years.

Interviews with a sample of Members of Congress and staff were designed to increase our understanding of Congress' need for and use of research and analysis. Based on these interviews we have modified our report and memorandum formats to accommodate shorter, more focussed written products. In addition, we are placing renewed emphasis on our ability to support all Congressional committees and make certain that our research plans are coordinated with the committees' needs for research and analysis. The growing workload request for increased capacity to perform quantitative analysis will help us meet this objective. We have established an ongoing process to evaluate the responsiveness of CRS products and services to meet congressional needs, to assure that we fulfill our central objective to support the legislative agenda of the Congress with high quality research and analysis.

We are also taking steps to improve our responsiveness to congressional requests for basic factual and background information on the complete range of public policy issues. This important part of our workload continues to grow. Because of its importance to Congress we have placed renewed emphasis on making certain we have resources necessary to meet Congress' need and timetable for this information. The growing workload request for increased database access will help achieve this.

An important part of the Strategic Management Review was to review our internal capabilities. We will continue to take advantage of advances in information technology and have developed a long range plan for doing so; for much of this we will depend upon the support of the Library's Information Technology Systems Office. We are developing improved orientation programs for our staff and are looking at all training needs in a more systematic way to improve management and technical skills. To achieve this, we will be working closely with the Library's Human Resources Directorate. We are also developing internal planning mechanisms that will enable CRS to better prepare for upcoming policy issues. I believe that all of these activities will make CRS services more efficient and effective.

The Strategic Management Review involved a very large number of CRS staff who enthusiastically offered their ideas and energy while maintaining their regular workloads. I am always impressed with the energy and dedication our staff has and am proud of our ability to adjust internal operations and processes to meet changing congressional needs.

At the start of the last year, I was asked by the Librarian to serve additionally as Acting Associate Librarian for Congressional Services, to coordinate all Library activities in support of the Congress. It has been a rewarding experience. It has enabled us to meet regularly with senior managers in other service units to improve existing services, and to plan new ones. One area of new service drawing from many parts of the Library is support to the Congress in its efforts to help the emerging democratic legislatures in Eastern Europe. I want to make special mention of the increased coordination between CRS and the Law Library, and support for the initiatives that Kathleen Price, the new Law Librarian, is pursuing to improve our collective services to the Congress.

Another area of improved Library-wide coordination of congressional support is on Japan issues. Pursuant to the Conference Report on the fiscal 1990 appropriations, we have approached this through creation of a Japan Task Force which is headed by a CRS specialist, Dick Nanto, and brings together staff from all parts of the Library who work on Japan issues. Since creation of the task force, CRS has issued 28 reports or audio briefs, and kept up to date 11 issue briefs, and the Law Library has produced 7 reports and memoranda. Members of the task force also participated in a number of seminars and briefings, worked on an assessment of the Library's Japanese and English language collections conducted by the Asian Division, and identified the most critical areas for collections building to support better analysis for the Congress. Last month CRS modified the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Service to allow subscribers to more easily monitor literature on Japan in the CRS Public Policy Literature database. Next fiscal year, when funds appropriated in fiscal 1991 for these purposes will become available, we are planning the addition of staff with expertise on Japan issues and language, as well as increased coverage of Japan issues in our database.

I appreciate the support this committee has provided to CRS in the past, and the confidence you have expressed in CRS to assist Congress in dealing with complex and difficult public policy issues. I hope you will be able to provide us with the resources necessary to continue and improve our services to you. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

STATEMENT OF RALPH OMAN

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today.

For five years I have promised the Copyright Office staff and the people who use the copyright system that help was just around the corner. Finally, that help has arrived. Your support for passage of the fee increase and your approval to use some of the new revenue to hire staff gives us just the boost we need to restore the quality service the copyright community has come to expect. We've had another extremely productive and record-setting year. It has been an exciting year as well, with the patent and copyright bicentennial, the GATT negotiations, the passage of a copyright law in China, and three very successful training sessions in the International Copyright Institute, one entirely in French for francophone Africa. Intellectual property continues to be a shining star in our economy. Last year the copyright industry generated foreign sales of $25 billion. The total copyright industry contribution to the economy is an extraordinary six percent of the Gross National Product.

In the Copyright Office, we received almost 685,000 claims last year, up from 650,000 the year before, so our workload continues to grow by more than 30,000 claims each year, and we continue to look for ways to improve service--to the copyright community, to Congress, and to the Library. We improve service by installing state-of-the-art computers and by simply working smarter.

With workload increasing about 5 percent each year, by the year 2000 we will clear 1 million claims per year. I have requested funds to fill 23 underfinanced positions for fiscal year 1992 to handle this year's increase. But, looking beyond 1992, I am asking for $1 million for an optical disk system to automate the registration process totally. You may be surprised to learn that we still number each certificate manually. We have 15 people who spend the day with a 19th century hand stamping device. They don't wear green eye shades, but they could. They push the handle of the stamp 2 million times a year. It is a mind-numbing and inefficient operation. With the new system we can generate these numbers automatically by computer. It will also speed up processing time, and free up 4000 square feet of space. And I see a fringe benefit as well: it will greatly reduce the need for staff increases beyond 1992. The Congressional Research Service has already installed this technology. With it we will be able to replace four manual operations and save $365,000 a year in personnel and equipment. Besides the hand-stamping of 700,000 registrations, it will also eliminate the manual production of the certificate. We will also be able to store on the optical disk the six million paper applications we now store in boxes on shelves. Once we put them all on the disk, we can send the paper to dead storage and not worry so much about security, misfiling, mutilation, wear and tear and user access.

We have worked closely with the Library's automation office. They agree that the optical storage technology will mesh nicely with our existing systems. And it fits in comfortably with the Library's ambitious plans for computer resystemization.

I propose that $500,000 of the $1 million total cost come from reprogrammed Copyright Office funds this year, while the remaining $500,000 be appropriated in fiscal year 1992. This additional money would be covered by the additional revenues from the fee increase, which just kicked in on January 3. With equipment and salary savings of $365,000 a year, we will recoup this investment in three years.

I will be happy to answer any questions you have, now or in writing.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. At this time if you would summarize your remarks, the committee can proceed with some questions that we have prepared for you.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the chance to be here on behalf of my colleagues, many of whom are gathered here from the Library, to present the budget request for fiscal year 1992. I do so, first of all, with deep appreciation for the support this committee and you have already given, especially last year, but also with a sense of obligation to inform you and the Congress about the extraordinary opportunities I think the Congress has to mobilize the unique resources of its library to help meet really quite directly some of the Nation's present and future needs in education, economic competitiveness, and security.

I will briefly summarize the request, allowing the detailed statement to be submitted for the record. We are living in an information age. From 1975 to 1987, the information industry produced 40 percent of our gross national product and grew at an annual rate of 12 percent. This library is the largest and most diverse repository of information and of knowledge in the world—in fact, in the history of the world—and it can make major contributions to this age and to the Nation's growth and prosperity, which is so largely based on this kind of information, if it can do two things simultaneously—both sustain its historic services and at the same time begin using new technologies for national needs.

The Congress' determination both to sustain the old and to create the new was embodied in your decision a decade ago not just to restore the glorious Jefferson Building, but also to equip it with the most modern technology. We look forward to welcoming you all to the reopening of the main reading room at a special congressional preview on May 7, the first in a series of celebratory events we will have opening up this building and leading up to the Library's bicentennial in the year 2000.

INCREASE EXPLAINED

Now, in order to adequately serve that future, I come before you today with a budget request that reflects what we believe the Library should be doing to become key to the national information base for Congress and the American people in the 21st century. We are requesting a total of $359,962,000, including authority to obligate $23,292,000 in receipts, for a net increase of $51,558,000 over fiscal year 1991.

Our overall increase has two almost equal parts. The first is $27.3 million for mandatory pay and price level increases needed to sustain our current efforts, including our highest priority, attack on the backlog of unprocessed items. We appreciate especially your support last year for launching our battle against arrearages and we cannot let this effort flag.

The second part of the increase—$27.7 million—is needed to preserve and prepare our great collections for new national uses in the 1990's. In the past year, this Library completed over 500,000 research assignments for the Congress, cataloged nearly 200,000 books and serials, saving our Nation's libraries at least $370 million, circulated over 20 million items to the blind and physically handicapped, and served more than 1 million readers in our reading rooms.

SHARING THE LIBRARY'S RESOURCES

At the same time, we began to implement new programs for sharing our resources more widely by starting an experimental service offering to all 50 State libraries on-line access to the Library's electronic data bases. Now, this chart gives you some indication of our various services to the Nation State by State. I don't want to take time explaining each detail, though I am happy to answer any questions you might have about it, but it does indicate that there really is a very substantial body of such services.

AMERICAN MEMORY PROJECT

Now, let me just talk about a few of them, or let me talk just about one of them, because the American Memory Project, which is, along with our LC Direct, the sort of flagship of our beginnings of an electronic delivery system to the Nation. American Memory is being developed to serve American education in a new way by making key collections of our historic sound recordings, documents, and photographs available on optical disks to local schools and libraries. We have tested this at 11 sites with 30 more to follow this year. The evaluations have been very enthusiastic.

Now, particularly important to all of this, to sustain all of this service and to help build this national information base for the 21st century, is our requested increase of $7.6 million for automation. We simply must modernize our technology if we are properly to organize, retrieve, and begin sharing in new ways the more than 97 million items in our collections.

AUTOMATION

Expanded use is precisely what we are seeking in order better to serve the Nation and its emerging national research and educational network. This requires replacing our aging automation systems at a faster pace than present resources allow without at the same time disrupting current operations, which cannot be suspended while we modernize. The proposed budget will make a dramatic difference in rapid delivery of information, a fivefold increase in electronic storage that can be accessed in 20 seconds or less. Our automation workload has grown in the 1980's at rates far outstripping our modest growth in staff and equipment, as these charts will graphically illustrate.

First of all, where are we in automation in 1991? Our aging systems were developed in the early to mid-1970's. They were cataloging for the general reader and so forth, outdated computer languages, which are costly to maintain, to say nothing of the technical difficulties involved, and separate systems which basically don't talk to each other. It is not desirable for where we want to go because they prevent the introduction of new, more user friendly technologies. So where do we want to be by the year 2000? We want an integrated user friendly set of systems with menus for easy choices, no computer commands to learn, touch screen technology. We will have this to a substantial degree, as you will see when we reopen the main reading room, but we need to keep going and expanding this and begin networking with Congress and the Nation, including congressional district offices. We need to incorporate new formats as well—pictures, maps, manuscripts, these immense collections that the Library has which have so far been unusable in remote regions but will become so. And, of course, a new system will be easier to maintain and upgrade, making, in effect, obsolescence obsolete, so that we won't constantly have to face the prospect of a total overhaul of this kind.

Now, to illustrate the need for all of this, I want to show the next chart, which will indicate the increases in workload and services from 1980 to 1990—from 75 to 97 systems in 1985 and then to 123 in 1990, the movement from dumb to intelligent workstations, the great increase overall from 85,000 to 315,000 transactions per day.

SYSTEMS DEFINED

Senator REID. What is a system? I don't know what you mean by that—97 systems, 75 systems?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, different electronic systems. I will let Mr. Becker, Director of Information Technology Services, explain exactly what we mean by systems.

Mr. BECKER. A system is a simple or complex set of software integrated to perform a set of functions for producing a product for a particular user. For example, there is a system that supports the processing of copyright registrations that includes software for creating and maintaining a large date base. It is called COINS. There are a whole series of systems supporting a variety of activities in the Library.

Senator REID. Each system supports a specific program?

Mr. BECKER. Some systems support a variety of programs. Other systems only support one particular activity within the Library.

Senator REID. OK.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Now, there is also chart four——

Senator REID. Now I really know a lot about systems.

Dr. BILLINGTON. That's known as systems analysis I think. These are systems of different sizes and complexity and it is only a kind of rough indication of the growth of complexity here.

INCREASE WORKLOAD VERSUS RESOURCES

Chart four indicates the percentage increase in workload versus resources, which is the crucial item here. You have there—if you define it in terms of systems, a 64-percent increase since 1980, but more realistic is the question of transactions, which is even greater, 370.5-percent increase in transactions on a very nearly constant staff and budget. So this is an accumulated need that really can no longer be deferred.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Now, the added resources that are needed to overcome this past accumulated problem is $2.2 million for staff to develop new user friendly systems to provide easier access to the Library's collections and replace the aging ones, and particularly to develop the Capitol Hill network, and beyond that, the national network. Nonpersonals are $5.4 million to increase computer storage capacity—it will increase, Mr. Chairman, from about 180 billion bytes to nearly 1 trillion—and to get up-to-date software and hardware to support the new systems, and again to move to intelligent versus the dumb terminals that were earlier used. So intelligent workstations versus dumb terminals seems like a good move since we have very intelligent people using these systems.

In any case, that's the picture there, which I apologize for perhaps taking a little more time, but because that's a major new element I thought I should explain it in some detail.

PRESERVING THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTION

Just briefly on the rest of the request, the bulk of our other requests are for preserving and servicing the Library's priceless collections, and unless they are preserved, processed, and serviced, they cannot really be used as part of this emerging national information base.

I am happy to report that after years of testing on the preservation front, we will let one or more contracts during fiscal year 1991 for mass deacidification. We plan to deacidify approximately 300,000 books in fiscal year 1992 and 1 million books a year thereafter at an estimated cost of about $7.50 a book. We are requesting $4,870,000 in no-year money for this purpose, which combined with the funds already appropriated for deacidification will permit the first annual 1 million book production level.

STAFFING READING ROOMS

We are asking the Congress also to fund 30 unfinanced positions to staff our reading rooms. The renovated and restored main reading room will require additional staff after it opens in June, and beyond that, additionally we must compensate at least partially for the dangerously high staff vacancy rate of nearly 20 percent in reader services that we have been carrying over the past few years.

LAW LIBRARY

Our law library is the only comprehensive legal research library in the U.S. Government, and needs an additional $591,174 for 12 unfunded positions, including three European legal specialists, a foreign legal specialist, and chief of the American-British law division to coordinate a national legal outreach program.

OTHER INCREASES

We are requesting $406,080 to fund six unfinanced positions in our cultural affairs service unit to provide badly needed support for our traveling exhibits, national publications, and educational activities across the country. We are requesting for management services a growing workload increase of $3,504,014 in order to begin developing an effective financial reporting system as recommended by the General Accounting Office in the extensive audit that we, in fact, requested of them some time back. We are also requesting funds for enhanced efficiency and affirmative action in our human resources unit and to shore up our facilities, procurement, and mail operations.

We are requesting funding for four additional affirmative action intern positions to allow for a permanent program of eight internships. This is important for tapping the full potential of our work force, and it has given a real boost already for equal opportunity, I believe, at the Library of Congress.

SUMMARY

In summary, Mr. Chairman, the Library of Congress, with appropriate congressional support, will be able to reach out in the 1990's to our citizens in all 50 States in new ways to help meet their knowledge needs in the age of information. Congress' long support of this incomparable base of knowledge concentrated here makes it possible now to exploit more fully the Library's potential, not just to be the biggest but also to become the most useful intellectual resource in the history of civilization.

My colleagues and I will be happy to answer your questions, sir.

FUNDING THE PROPOSED BUDGET INCREASE

Senator REID. Dr. Billington, last year the Library requested an increase of about $60 million, or about 22 percent, most of which was to support expansion of staffing resources by approximately 370 staff-years. Congress approved the majority of this request, including 178 positions, and all of the increase for your arrearage reduction plan. As you remember, my colleague from Oregon, Senator Hatfield, was extremely persuasive in this regard.

Now, this year you are again requesting an increase of $55 million or 18 percent and 245 additional staff. You are aware there was a discretionary spending agreement at last year's fall summit. How do you feel we are going to come up with this 18 percent increase?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, Mr. Chairman, as I understand the sort of rough contours of the budgetary agreement, it was focused on holding things, overall at least, to essentially the rate of inflation and unavoidable perhaps price increases. If you consider that one-half of our 18 percent increase—about one-half of our 18 percent increase—is essentially in that category, in the mandatory category, that leaves another 9 percent in the growing workload to account for. And I would say that the important point to bear in mind is one has to consider about what kinds of increases over the long term.

In the course of the 1980's, the Library of Congress very greatly increased our workloads, as I have indicated in the automation tables. But it was a nearly 200-percent increase in the amount of reference work for the Nation as a whole, a 50-percent increase in the amount of congressional requests that CRS was answering, a 38-percent increase, if I recall, in copyright. There is a steady increase in our workload. But in real dollars, our budget declined 13 percent, our personnel fell off 11 percent. We lost 568 positions during that period. We are trying to bring it back up to the level it was, or more nearly to the level it was.

Senator REID. How many employees does the Library have?

Dr. BILLINGTON. The Library has at the moment about 4,350 employees supported on appropriated funds.

OLDSMOBILE COMMERCIAL

Senator REID. It has come to the committee's attention that the Library of Congress was recently the backdrop for a General Motors Oldsmobile commercial. I haven't personally seen it, but it has been described to me.

Who gave permission to the advertising agency to utilize the Library of Congress for this commercial?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, as I understand it, Mr. Chairman, what happened was these people came to our Public Affairs Office and talked about doing an advertisement that would talk about successor generations and the successors of Noah Webster, and I guess gave the impression that this was going to be a rather dignified presentation of the Library much more than an advertisement as such.

When I heard about it, I set out to cancel the thing, but I was told that we couldn't, that we had already in effect agreed to it. I insisted that it be put in writing and specify that there would be no mention of the Library of Congress, no pictorial description of the Library of Congress or its seals or any of those kinds of things. And we also insisted that they fully compensate the Library for any dislocation, and I think they also gave something for the Library employee's fund. I made it clear at that time that something like this will never happen again. What happened was the ad, which I have seen, came out and they did honor our request not to mention the Library. There is no formal mention of the Library, there is no depiction of the Library seals, but I want to assure you that——

Senator REID. But, of course, they are in the great hall with Webster.

Dr. BILLINGTON. That's right, and it turned out to be—instead of the generation of knowledge, it tended to be the new generation of Oldsmobile, which I think should have been anticipated in the first place. I want to assure you it will never happen again. I would have cut it off then but I was told it was too far down the track.

Senator REID. How long is this ad going to run; do you know?

Dr. BILLINGTON. I don't know. I had hoped that the whole issue would be buried and that suitable anonymity could be maintained, but somebody ran something in the staff newsletter, The Gazette not long ago, and since we have a free press in the Library, it was allowed to run. And I gather from that, or from something that somebody mentioned to me, that they are running the ad rather extensively. There is no formal mention of the Library or any representation of its logos, but I feel that it turned out to be not an appropriate thing and it will not happen again.

LIBRARY COMPENSATED

Senator REID. How much money did the Library receive?

Dr. BILLINGTON. I think we got something like $7,700 compensation for staff dislocation, and $2,000 for the staff fund, which supports our annual family day or our staff celebration day. But it was not a good bargain and it will not be done again.

Senator REID. I hope that Senator Byrd doesn't find out about this. I mean, I think that there are a number of Senators who would be really upset knowing that the Library was used for a commercial venture. I think that it is bad taste and terribly bad judgment to have the Library, an institution that people feel so strongly about, not only in the Senate but across the country, to be used in these advertisements. I didn't know about this until very, very recently or I would have done something before now.

I hope that Oldsmobile gets the word that at least there is one Senator that doesn't like it, and I would hope that they stop running these ads. And I hope the Library has learned a very good lesson, and before anything like this is ever done in the future—and there are other things, not just television ads for automobiles, but there are other things—and I would hope that you would obtain the approval or guidance of the committees—the two appropriations subcommittees and the Joint Committee on Library, because I think this is real bad to, in effect, lease the Capitol for commercial advertising. That is in effect what was done, and very cheaply at that.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, I agree with you sir, and I take responsibility. This happened on my watch. I should have simply overridden the objections that it was too far along the track. I assure you it will not happen again. I am myself offended by the whole episode.

Senator REID. I would think that we should return the $7,000 to Oldsmobile. I don't think we need their money.

Dr. BILLINGTON. All right. We will do it. We will return the whole package.

ARREARAGE POSITIONS

Senator REID. Last year the conference agreement provided funding for $7.6 million—and by the way, I own four Oldsmobiles—last year the conference agreement provided funding for $7.6 million for 170 unfinanced positions to attack the arrearage problem. And again this year, the Library is requesting $7.5 million for 198 additional unfinanced positions across the Library, most notably in management services.

In your prepared statement, you say that two-thirds of the positions provided last year for arrearage reduction have been filled. How many of the positions have been filled, say, within the last 2 weeks, or let's say the last month?

Dr. BILLINGTON. We are up to 71 percent now of those positions; 116 have been processed, 50 of those have reported for duty. But 71 percent have been hired.

Senator REID. How many were hired in the past couple of weeks?

Dr. BILLINGTON. I don't know what the exact number is. My understanding is as of yesterday, 71 percent of those positions had been filled.

Senator REID. I understand that, but I want to know how many have been recently.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Let's see, maybe I can help you out.

Mrs. AVRAM. I have the information.

Senator REID. State your name for the record please.

Mrs. AVRAM. My name is Henriette Avram. I'm the Associate Librarian for Collections Services, and the arrearage project is principally my responsibility, the principal arrearage is in collections services. And I do have that figure, I just cannot put my finger on it.

Senator REID. Good. Could you give that to me please.

Mrs. AVRAM. I will give it to you as soon as I find it.

Senator REID. OK. I am in no hurry, so just take your time and find it.

Mrs. AVRAM. I have this response 1 month at a time, and from the period of March 11 to April 10, we hired 70 people, which totaled the 116 people that Dr. Billington said we had on board.

RECRUITING TIME

Senator REID. That is my question. Why has it taken so long to fill those positions?

Mrs. AVRAM. Recruiting to fill positions is not easy to do. There is much work that goes into hiring people. Of course, we did a major recruiting effort, which turned out to give us some wonderful applicants from throughout the entire United States. At the same time that we did that recruiting, we recruited from Hispanic groups and we recruited from the black caucus. We had a staff of

20 going to the library schools. We, in addition, recruited from the Washington, DC, area and held a job fair.

Now, when applications come into the Library, they are first screened to see if people really do qualify. If there are more than a certain number of qualified people that apply for a position, then there is a panel. The unqualified people get a letter, and we wait 7 days before the panel selection to make sure that there is nobody that has been declared not qualified that in fact feels that he or she is qualified.

The panel then meets and selects those that are better qualified, and then the interview starts. It takes some time to get to the point of hiring.

FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED

Senator REID. The question—and I direct this to Dr. Billington—we are going to have to speed up the hiring process or do a different budgeting process, because you requested full year funding for all these positions, and, of course, the year is one-half gone and we haven't filled those positions yet.

Mrs. AVRAM. We have been very busy.

Senator REID. I see who answers the questions, no matter who it is directed to. Please go ahead.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Let me answer the question since it was directed to me.

We are speeding up on a number of things. First of all, it wasn't until well into November that we knew how much money we had, so we weren't authorized in any way to proceed, although we were making tentative plans, but we didn't know what we were dealing with until then. In terms of speeding up this procedure, I have directed the Associate Librarian for Management to do a thorough overhaul of our whole human resources program, and that area has had the highest turnover rates in the system. So we are working toward accelerating the hiring process in the near future.

REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS REQUESTED

Some of the money that would have gone into salaries, we have requested, as you know, for reprogramming for space for the arrearage processes, which was denied in the past. So some of this has been—$800,000 of the $1,300,000 which was not expended because of the delay in hiring—we have requested reprogramming for that, and we would like to use the remainder for contracting and for overtime so that we can complete the work for which that money was requested. All the money will be used for that process, but in a slightly different configuration because of this delay.

We are mindful of the problem and are moving faster, and, I think, we are setting in procedures so we will be able to move even faster in the future.

HIRING PROGRESS

Senator REID. Mrs. Avram, we have 116 positions now, and what is the total complement to bring it up to——

Mrs. AVRAM. There were 164 positions——

Senator REID. So you have 164 minus 116 to fill?

Mrs. AVRAM. Right. And we feel that we will have the entire complement filled by June 10.

Senator REID. Of the 116 you have hired, how many are actually working now?

Mrs. AVRAM. That figure I could get. How many are actually on board?

Senator REID. Yes.

Mrs. AVRAM. I can get that figure for you. It will take a little time to get.

Senator REID. Just give me an estimate.

Mrs. AVRAM. I would guess that about 50 are on board working.

Senator REID. When do you think the other——

Mrs. AVRAM. Well, as you realize, some people have to give notice. Other people close up their homes and so on. So there is a period of time before people actually come on board.

Senator REID. When do you think they will be trained and rearing to go, these 116 people?

Mrs. AVRAM. The training can last anywhere from a period of months to 2 years, depending on the complexity of the position and also the knowledge of the person. So the training period can go for a full 2 years for your professional cataloger, particularly in the area of books and serials.

STATUS OF ARREARAGE

Senator REID. Are we making any headway on this huge amount of arrearages that we have?

Mrs. AVRAM. Yes; we have been making headway on it.

Senator REID. Are we gaining more than we are losing?

Dr. BILLINGTON. We have substantially reduced the rate of growth in arrearages. Do you want to talk to this or shall I? Go ahead, Henriette.

Mrs. AVRAM. I was going to say in fiscal year 1990, the rate of growth of the total arrearage was reduced by about 67 percent, from 1.8 million items per year to about 593,000.

Senator REID. See, the problem I have with that though is that in your statement, Dr. Billington, you say that the Library is working to attack the arrearage problem. But I note also from your statement that since last year the arrearage has grown from 38 million items to 40 million items. So in the last year we have lost 2 million.

Dr. BILLINGTON. No; we haven't lost. Instead, we have gained a lot more for the Library. We have succeeded in drastically reducing the growth of arrearages, which is the first target in this plan. We submitted, as you know, a 10-year plan, the first part of which is a 3-year pilot designed to reduce the arrearages by 11 million. We had an unusually large acquisitions year last year. We acquired a lot of new things. But I think you will see that having reduced the growth of arrearages, we will start moving very rapidly now on the question of reducing the overall arrearages by the 11 million that we promised when we laid out the plan for the first 3 years by the end of 1993.

So what you are seeing is an unusually large acquisitions year. You are also seeing considerable success in reducing arrearages. The overall numbers continue to grow. Most of those are in special collections where large numerical gains have already been registered and where even more will be registered, I think, in the near future. The essential point, I believe, is not that we have failed to do what we said we were going to do, but that we have gotten more acquisitions. In the long run, we are going to concentrate more on quality control of collecting so that we will have more control over the quantity of acquisitions. But this is not a lack of success. It is a parallel success in acquisitions rather than a failure to reduce arrearages that we have.

ACCELERATED ATTACK ON ARREARAGE URGED

Senator REID. In your statement, you say on several occasions that this is an all out attack on the arrearage problem, and, you know, we are on the same side of this war. General Schwarzkopf is coming home. Maybe we should get a little advice from him how to handle this situation.

The point is if there were one item that got the attention of Senator Hatfield and me, it was in our mind's eye our seeing these rooms filled with papers rotting, and we wanted to do something about it. And we still have 40 million items, some of them are big, some small, I want to be able to report to my colleagues that we are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, I think we are. We gave you both a 3-year and a 10-year tunnel, and we are in the initial digging stage. But we have promised to reach very ambitious goals by the end of 3 years, and we are still confident that we will do so. The all out attack requires a whole lot of different approaches. I mean, there is the question of getting arrearage statistics, of setting goals, taking actions to increase efficiency, doing some pilot projects. We have had some of our senior managers themselves stepping in. I intend to do this myself. And I would just really reiterate that we didn't start on this until mid-November because we didn't know what we had to do it with financially, so we are in the very early stage of this. We are doing things.

Senator REID. I guess, Dr. Billington, that's one of the problems that the committee has. We recognize that you didn't know until November, mid-November, what your budget was, but you still waited for 2 months, as you have just indicated, to do anything about it.

Dr. BILLINGTON. We didn't wait, we got to work right away, but you just cannot hire people in the Federal system——

Senator REID. Well, I am pleased with what I heard from your colleague, Henriette Avram. I am glad to see that there is some skill being used in hiring the people to work on these documents, some of which are worth nothing, some of which are worth a great deal. So I am glad to see that care is being taken in the type of people that are hired, and I think that's commendable.

The point I am making is that I want to make sure that everything is being done that can be done to get rid of this arrearage, and maybe we will have to take another look at it. Maybe you don't have enough resources. But what we are hearing here today is that after the resources are given it takes time to get them on board.

ARREARAGE REDUCTIONS CITED

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, let me just say, Mr. Chairman, just to itemize a few things that we have done. Besides reducing the growth of arrearages, we have reduced the existing arrearage already by 875,000 items in the NAACP collection, 82,000 in the U.S. News & World Report photo collection, more than 25,000 foreign technical reports, and 82,000 items in the manuscript collection. These are in the accumulated arrearages. A whole set of pre- and post-world war Japanese textbooks in the custody of the Asian division will soon be completed, and the historic American buildings survey and historic American engineering records were reduced by 41,000 items. We have also developed plans to copy catalog books from other cataloging sources. We have assigned 16 editorial staff who were working on other problems internally to assist in inputting and updating arrearages in the special collections. We have evolved in the special collections a number of systems, and Mrs. Avram's associates are working on problems of catalog simplification. We don't like to use that term—optimization, I think, is the term we use—but, in effect, it means more efficiency in cataloging.

So I think we have started using private funding, an intern program to bring interns here to help work on it and we hope to get some in this summer. An awful lot of things have been put onstream as part of this assault. Substantial accomplishments have been made. We think that we are on track with the program we promised, just as we are $10 million under the overall estimates for our budget request that we submitted at the request of this committee, estimates for what we would be coming to you for for the next 3 years. We are $10 million under that earlier estimate with our current request.

PRODUCTION ONLY DAYS

Senator REID. In your prepared statement, one element of your arrearage reduction plan is to designate production only days in which the employees will devote the entire day to their assigned tasks without meetings, travel, training, things of that nature. How is this effort going?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, maybe I should refer that to Henriette.

Mrs. AVRAM. We are doing things like that. I mean, we have been giving the arrearage all our energies. People have been interviewing almost around the clock trying to get these people on board. And as I said before, we feel very fortunate, we feel that the House and the Senate have given us an opportunity that we never had before, that we are able to go out and look for qualified, good people from all over the United States. I think that Dr. Billington touched on it, but it is a very important thing to understand. When it comes to published material, like books and serials, you can predict their growth. When it comes to the special collections, you do not know what will happen year by year and opportunities present themselves, like the Irving Berlin collection that contain 750,000 items, which came into the Library. The Library is proud to have them, but it adds to the arrearage. And that basically is the issue.

LIBRARY VOLUNTEERS

Senator **Reid**. One of the things that was interesting to me and part of your plan is to solicit Library staff to volunteer at least 8 hours this fiscal year to work related to arrearage reduction. How is that project coming?

Mrs. **Avram**. We have done very well in certain of the service units. For example, I believe that in constituent services they have done away with some of the serial arrearage by managers and other staff working on it.

Senator **Reid**. Is that by volunteers?

Mrs. **Avram**. Volunteer work. Not from the outside, this was inside the Library. We have had a few volunteers also from outside the Library with special talents in subjects or in languages that have supported the arrearage. We have not gotten too many volunteers from our retirees. There is one on board now actually working with one of the foreign language materials.

Dr. **Billington**. But we are going to do more of this, Mr. Chairman, and I want to assure you that this remains our No. 1 priority and we really do appreciate the support these committees have given us. It is a unique challenge to the Library.

Senator **Reid**. I think one of the things you have to pass on to the people that work at the Library is the fact that, you know, the Library is unique at this time of significant budget cutting. Other agencies have problems also, but it is the unique status of the Library which has given this additional resource to you, and we just want to make sure that you and the people at the Library understand the fact that you are unique in this regard.

Dr. **Billington**. We appreciate that and we understand it and we will continue to work very energetically on this and, I hope, deliver the results that we have promised, and maybe even more.

LIBRARY REORGANIZATION PLAN

Senator **Reid**. Two years ago we had a lengthy discussion of your reorganization plan in response to issues raised by Senator Hatfield. You testified then, quote, "What I can guarantee you is that we will have next year a budget that will demonstrate to you that there have been significant economies, and I believe they will continue in the future."

Would you give the committee three or four of the principal tangible gains or advantages that you have realized as a result of that restructuring of the organization?

Dr. **Billington**. Yes; I think the point of the reorganization, which was essentially finished in the fall of 1989, was of course to redirect people's energies toward the areas of greatest need and greatest focus.

Senator **Reid**. Give the committee three or four things, actual tangible things, that restructuring resulted in.

SPECIAL PROJECTS OFFICE CREATED

Dr. **Billington**. Well, creating a Special Projects Office was one of the first things we did. One of the first special project teams was on arrearages. They went to work directly on this. This did not create a new entity within the Library, it created a special projects team which could assemble a matrix team by drawing from different parts of the Library. The leader of that team, Mr. Shelley, is here. It was formed under Rhoda Canter, who assumed that portfolio in addition to the management direction.

Now, the point of this organization is that you don't create permanent organizations, you create special project teams to go after specific problem areas.

Senator REID. Dr. Billington, let me ask you, we need three or four tangible things that this restructuring has done that have been positive in nature.

Dr. BILLINGTON. I am trying to explain one, which is the special projects unit.

Senator REID. Maybe you could explain it a little quicker then.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, the 3-year arrearage pilot that we embarked on in response to your request is handled by a special projects team which was created specifically for this purpose.

A second initiative is the project to set up a national science and technology information system, which we have a special projects team setting up. American Memory is a distinctive example of another such project. These are created with very small additional staff involved. They are new initiatives. LC Direct is another initiative, the delivery of our bibliographic system to all the State library systems.

So these are fundamentally new things that have been happening.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

Senator REID. Tell me a little more about this science and technology program. I didn't understand that. Could you go into more detail please.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Yes, sir; because of the reorganization, which does not just set up committees but has a special project unit. With this new concept we can mobilize people from all over the Library, and we did this to examine what added contributions the Library of Congress should be making in terms of science and technology delivery to enhance American competitiveness and so forth. And so we had a special project team working for nearly 1 year, 17 people, and they came up with some very interesting intelligent recommendations, the most important of which is to create a center which can coordinate all information on existing scientific data bases and knowledge. We won't be just duplicating things others are doing. We, therefore, can give people accurate scientific and technical information free, as we give all our reference services. The special project team also recommended adding a special delivery system to business and industry which will, if we get the legislative authority for this, be a self-sustaining fee-based service. So that's a case of a new possibility of a service.

We are also going to look into possible international law delivery. We have the best fundamental library for international law in the world.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY REQUIRED

Senator REID. Tell me what legislative authority you need for this on-line science and technology delivery system.

Dr. BILLINGTON. We need to have fee authorization legislation. Mr. Curran can talk about that, because we have been having serious dialog with the library user community on this so as to reassure them that we are not contemplating fees for things that have been traditionally free. These proposed new fee services will be discrete additional services that will not compromise the historic services that the Library of Congress has always rendered to the library community. And, perhaps, Mr. Curran can say a word or two about the fee service legislation.

Senator REID. State your name for the reporter, please.

Mr. CURRAN. Donald Curran, the Associate Librarian for Constituent Services. For the past 9 months, we have been consulting throughout the library community and the information industry community, the congressional community, including members of your staff here as well as the authorizing committees, on a new fee service legislation for the Library of Congress. A bill has been drafted. We are in the final stages of consultation with the staff here, and we expect to convey it to the appropriate committees of the Congress in the immediate future.

FEES FOR SERVICE

It essentially has two characters. It has a reform character. It will authorize, we think, more appropriately what we now do in the way of fee service—in several cases using gift and trust funds, for example—what the General Accounting Office has determined to be, and we agree, beyond the scope of what was contemplated in the law in 1925, well beyond the scope of the law as contemplated in 1925.

In addition, we are proposing modern legislation to update the statute—2 U.S.C. 150, which goes back to 1902, involving selling catalog cards and those kinds of records—we are proposing for the Congress' consideration that the Library of Congress be authorized to engage in fee services to industry, to business, in ways in which we now offer similar kinds of fee services to other government agencies—specialized bibliographic research, access to files. It is a fairly large package and we think a very significant one for the future of the Library, and it will be ready for your consideration in a matter of a few weeks.

Senator REID. I appreciate that. I think this is what we talked about last year when we provided authority to continue the National Translation Center——

Mr. CURRAN. That is an element of it, yes, sir.

Senator REID [continuing]. Until a study of the feasibility of establishing a National Center for Science and Technology at the Library was completed. Our understanding is that this would be self-supporting through its sale of services, and this is the study about which you just talked; is that right?

Mr. CURRAN. It is an element of that study, yes, sir.

Senator REID. It is not the same thing though?

Mr. CURRAN. Well, it is incorporated. The notion of a National Translation Center is an element, one element, in the larger issue of expanded science and technology services to the Nation, and in that case we are on the way. In this budget is a request for—an authorization—for $276,000 to spend on launching the National Translation Center in a major way. We propose to recover that through fee services.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO SCHOOLS

Senator REID. Let me ask you a little different question. Is there any work that has been done specifically dealing with science and technology that would make the great resources of this Library available to elementary and secondary schools? I know that isn't directly related to what your project is, but, in fact, is there anything being done at the Library that would make science and technology materials that are in the Library available to elementary and secondary students?

Mr. CURRAN. Yes, sir.

Senator REID. Could you tell me about that a little bit?

Mr. CURRAN. The best example of that is something called tracer bullets, and I will be happy to send you samples and examples of it. It is a project of longstanding and, I think, a good example of the kind of thing that you are talking about where the staff of the science division take topics of general interest in science and explain it and develop it. It could be on space exploration, it could be on various aspects of science in a very general sense. And it is aimed at the general public and it is quite a popular service. We could, I think, exploit it or use it perhaps more broadly than we do, and we would be happy to make it available to you.

Senator REID. We don't need to spend more time here, but Dr. Billington, I think one of the things that we need to do, and if you could put somebody on that right away maybe we could have an initiative ready by the time we write up this budget that, if necessary, we wait until next year, of course. But there is a tremendous cry across the country for increasing interest in science and technology. You know, there is not a strong demand for science and technology in elementary and secondary schools and we are chronically short of qualified teachers. You might have a physical education teacher teaching physics in many of our schools. You know, we have fewer physics teachers in the country today than we have school districts—not schools but school districts. I think the Library could look into what can be done to make more available to elementary and secondary schools the vast resources that we have.

Give some thought to this, and because the problem is with the elementary and secondary schools, you are not going to have teachers banging on your door asking for it. I think we have to do something in a more aggressive way to let them know what is available in the Library.

Dr. Billington or Mr. Curran, would you make sure that is done?

Mr. CURRAN. Well, first up would be to look at the ways in which tracer bullets are now being drafted, and we will show you half a dozen recent examples of it, and we may be able to key that. That would be one vehicle that is in place that we could key it, shape it, to aim at that market, and there are definite possibilities in that area and we will certainly explore all of them.

Senator REID. I would sure appreciate it if you would look into that.

Mr. CURRAN. Yes, sir.

CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COST RECOVERY

Senator REID. I guess a final question before you return to your seat, Mr. Curran, do you think a self-supporting Center for Science and Technology is possible? And this doesn't relate to the kid question, this is different.

Mr. CURRAN. The answer is no, but or yes, but, depending on how you want to look at it. The core services in science in the Library—building the collections of the Library of Congress and the continued operation of a science reading room, the collections, and building and maintaining those collections and cataloging them—is, we think, not a cost recoverable proposition.

On the other hand, to the extent that you then take those and you add value to them, you customize those, you make those available to business, to industry, you put things on line in environments for rapid delivery, yes, sir, we believe that is cost recoverable and we would certainly like to do that.

Senator REID. I said that was the last question, but that isn't the fact. I still need to know what is a science and technology information services special project and how is it related to the National Center for Science and Technology, if in fact it is?

Mr. CURRAN. The special project was the vehicle that Dr. Billington was describing that produced a report, and it is that report that we are now addressing internally in the Library. It was presented by Prosser Gifford and his special projects team. We have the results of that. We can summarize them for you now. It would be probably more appropriate to provide them for the record.

Senator REID. Would you do that please?

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The science and technology information services report has been provided to the subcommittee.]

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. CURRAN. And we will certainly do that, sir. And it is that report that we will be tackling in the weeks ahead to make that happen. As a matter of fact, the primary responsibility for moving ahead on that will be in constituent services where the Science and Technology Division is, where much of the fee service activity we have been describing will be located. And we will be taking that apart and reassembling it and implementing it in the weeks and months ahead.

AUTOMATION, THE INFRASTRUCTURE

Dr. BILLINGTON. And part of the automation need is to help begin setting up the infrastructure that can enable us to refer inquirers to existing services that many libraries around the country perform, and existing databanks. There is no central place where you can find all that information. We have much more information than any other industrialized country in the world by far. In the

Library of Congress alone and with the network of libraries, it is overwhelming. People don't know where it is. So that is why automation is kind of the infrastructure. The library system, with the Library of Congress at the heart of it, it is kind of the infrastructure of the country's education system, and the automation within the library system is the infrastructure within the infrastructure.

So we are already before you in effect with the prerequisites for something which, with just a little added effort, we can turn into something which will not only help use the material in the Library of Congress but refer people in the States back to libraries and data bases in their own States that they don't know about. That's what we do all the time. Most reference inquiries we refer right back to local libraries and institutions around the country, and we want to do that systematically and on an automated basis for science and technology where it is so much needed for our national productivity.

MASTER PLAN FOR AUTOMATION

Senator REID. Thank you a lot, Mr. Curran.

Does the Library have a master plan for its automation program, and if so, does that include a statement for the next 10 years, some type of comprehensive vision statement for the next 10 years? Does it have a requirements analysis, a conceptual design, and the other things that would go into an automation plan? Does the Library have a plan for its automation program?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Yes; well, I will let Mrs. Canter and Mr. Becker speak to that.

Mrs. CANTER. I will speak from here. Yes; we have one, and Mr. Becker is working on the draft.

Senator REID. Would you be kind enough to submit that for the record please, in as much detail as you feel is appropriate.

Mrs. CANTER. Yes.

Senator REID. OK. Thank you a lot.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The draft copy of the library automation plan has been provided to the subcommittee. An executive summary of the automation plan follows:]

SUMMARY OF MULTI-YEAR PLAN FOR AUTOMATION

The Information Technology Services' Multi-Year Plan outlines the direction which the Library of Congress must take in order to play a significant role in the national information base of the 21st century. The Library's reliance on information technology has increased steadily over the past twenty years and is certain to continue in the future. There is hardly an aspect of the Library's current operation which is not at least partially dependent on our technology-based systems. By the year 2000, in addition to enhanced bibliographic services, we expect that our constituents will use information technology to access the images, sound and full-text materials that make up our collections. The Library's reading rooms of the future will provide electronic access to material in all formats, from a world-wide network of collections. Access to these collections will be possible from locations inside the Library or from remote locations outside of the Library. Major steps toward the realization of such a multi-media research environment for patrons in the next century are described through a set of technological initiatives in the Multi-Year Plan.

The plan builds on the ITS Strategic Information Systems Plan, the Management and Planning effort (MAP) and the Library Transition Team processes. It is a management tool to assist in allocating resources, tracking progress, and implementing the required tasks. In general terms, the plan outlines the environment that is needed to create new and replacement information systems while supporting the ongoing work of the Library. This environment must incorporate several related areas including analysis, information technologies, standards, methods, telecommunications, and staff expertise and enrichment. With modern technology, we can build tools which provide a window on the Library's collections.

While we need to begin working to develop these tools, it must be recognized that serious limitations exist in the Library's current data processing systems. Most of the Library's systems are rapidly aging, having been designed in the early to mid-1970's. After many years of growth, management of our data bases and day-to-day operations of our systems have become resource intensive processes. Fulfilling requests for new features have made the systems large and complex, and now cause every new change to be increasingly difficult to accomplish. The data base size is approaching the logical and physical limits of the current systems architecture.

In developing the plan, the work of ITS was grouped into three categories. These categories are Current Systems Support Activities, New Systems Development, and Staff Development and Training. While addressing future requirements, ITS must also maintain an acceptable level of service. Through the planning process, it became clear that continuing to provide essential services through existing systems consumes the largest portion of ITS resources. The percentage of staff devoted to this support effort increases annually as old systems grow, and new system responsibilities are assumed. In addition, ITS has committed resources to developing a technological environment that will support the Library's future endeavors. New systems development activities include resystemization, data administration, data base management, information engineering, networks, user interfaces, high density storage, multimedia systems, open systems, full content on-line.

Many of the tasks discussed in the Multi-Year Plan have already begun while others are expected to begin during the next five years. However, completion of these tasks will require resources which exceed those which are currently available. Approval of the ITS Fiscal 1992 budget request will begin to address these resource requirements. Otherwise, we will have to delay or cancel numerous tasks contained in the plan which are essential to accomplishing our long-range objectives.

REVOLVING FUND LEGISLATION

Dr. BILLINGTON. Incidentally, the legislation, Mr. Chairman, I should have said it is really for a revolving fund. That is the purpose for which we are seeking the legislation Mr. Curran was speaking about. That's the additional authorization we need that we don't presently have.

MERIT PAY

Senator REID. One of the things that this committee is going to take a real close look at, and this does not apply only to the Library of Congress, but you should be aware that we are going to take a close look at all the agencies over which we have jurisdiction, is merit pay. It is no longer merit pay if everybody gets it. I am a believer; I think merit pay has some very strong positives. But as I have indicated, if everyone gets merit pay it is no longer merit pay. And we also have the added problem that there are only some entities in the legislative branch that have merit pay. For example, there is no merit pay written into the budgets for Senator's offices and committees.

So you tell me about the merit pay at the Library of Congress, why it is necessary and what you expect to do with it.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Well, there is no merit pay written in this budget that we are bringing before you. I am not quite sure what the question is. How we are going to apply the new schedules and so forth?

We are still waiting for the final instructions from OPM on this, but we are expecting—this is the executive pay structure I assume is what you are mainly talking about—but based on their interim regulations, we would hope to establish four pay bands that fall between a low of $73,900 and a high of $108,300. We will then review the supergrade positions and establish base pay that is at least equal to the salary in effect before conversion, and adjusting it as necessary in accordance with organizational level of the position and so forth, comparability within the Library, other agencies, and responsibilities and qualifications, length of service, and the like.

After the conversion, we will move within the bands based on our new pay for performance system where individual performance will be evaluated at the end of each fiscal year and the pay will be adjusted based on performance, generally up to a maximum of 10 percent within the boundaries of the appropriate pay band. Pay will not be increased if the individual's performance is minimally satisfactory, and an adverse action for removal from the executive pay system will be proposed if the performance is unsatisfactory. There will be an evaluation based on a fairly detailed system, changes in the organizational level, and responsibilities of the position we will adjust thereafter. That is the way we are planning it, but, of course, we are still waiting for the final word from OPM.

DEACIDIFICATION PROGRAM

Senator REID. The committee has a number of very detailed questions that relate to how many are in certain pay scales within the Library and what mandatory items shouldn't be mandatory, a lot of questions like that. We will submit those to you in writing and get back to us as soon as you can.

Is there someone with you or can you explain to me how the deacidification project is going and why you need 10 new positions?

Dr. BILLINGTON. Yes; I think Mr. Curran, and we also have Ken Harris, the director of our preservation office, to fill in more exotic chemical details if you would like.

Mr. CURRAN. As we have told you before, of course, the book deacidification effort has been underway for a number of years and we now believe it is in the final stages. It is in the final stages. A contract notice, request for proposal, was put out earlier this fiscal year. We have received responses. Actually, it was put out last September. We have received responses from responsible bidders. I believe there are three. We have an expert panel under the chair of Peter Johnson from the Office of Technology Assessment in place. This panel is a group of persons who are knowledgeable both from the Library standpoint—there are, I believe, three members who are employees of the Library of Congress—but the majority of the panel are experts in chemistry, experts in preservation techniques, experts in engineering.

That panel now has the responses from the bidders. They are looking at them. They are reading them. They will meet formally for the first time later this month. There is a stepped process that they will go through. And another contractor has been engaged to analyze sample results that each vendor has submitted. Each vendor was given a set of typical books—500 I believe—to deacidify, which they have done and which they have turned over to an independent chemical analyst firm who will analyze it in accordance with the prescribed contract and report the results to that panel that I described earlier. And we expect the panel's evaluations to be complete later this summer. And then, of course, the contracting office takes over on the dollar bid, so there is always a two-phase process, the technical ability of the proposed method to meet our criteria and then price.

Senator REID. You, of course, are not going for the lowest price necessarily.

Mr. CURRAN. We are going for what will do the job. This is strictly a matter of the best way to deacidify millions of books in a safe and effective method; yes, sir.

Senator REID. Would you state for the record, you or your colleague, why it is important that we go ahead with this project?

Mr. CURRAN. Well, it is important because 13 million books in the collections—to which we are adding 250,000 or more a year—have an acid base. More than 90 percent I would say have an acid base. That acid deteriorates the book, causes it to become brittle and virtually useless over a period of 50 to 100 years.

DEACIDIFICATION IS COST EFFECTIVE

At that point you can throw it away, or you can microfilm it at a cost of $75 or more per item. We expect to be able to deacidify it in the range of less than $10. It is very cost effective in that sense to deacidify a book. Obviously, if you get the acid out of the paper, a book can have a life expectancy of 300 to 500 years. This paper with acid in it has a life expectancy of maybe 50 years. So the obvious advantage in having a collection that does not have acid in it is overwhelming.

Dr. BILLINGTON. The simple answer is that, according to the study we did some years ago, we are losing 70,000 books a year from the Library's collection that are disintegrating. The movie we did about this is called "Slow Fires." Incidentally, preservation is a problem with film, as with almost all the media, but it is particularly acute with paper. And Mr. Harris, who we were fortunate to get to run this extraordinary program of preservation we do at the Library, previously ran it at the archives and is really very knowledgeable. Ken may want to add something to it.

Mr. HARRIS. I think there is general agreement in the preservation community, among both the Library and archival institutions within the country, that slow fires is a reality; and the eyes of library administrators and preservation administrators all over the world are on development of technological advances such as mass deacidification. It is being followed carefully not just in this country, but we find comparable developments throughout the world. In Japan, Germany, Belgium, France, and various places, comparable efforts toward developing and/or contracting for mass deacidification services are taking place. They are all looking carefully, as are institutions in this country, at the contracting efforts of the Library of Congress; and, I think, we are relatively confident that perhaps by this July we will be able to competitively award successfully one or more contracts that will serve the needs of the Library of Congress.

BENEFITS OF DEACIDIFICATION

Senator REID. And in effect you take a page that would ordinarily disintegrate and that is processed so that it is a good piece of paper again?

Mr. HARRIS. It would be neutralized. What we would apply the process to, Senator, is books, and eventually after a few years to manuscript collections and other things, to paper which is already acidic but which is not brittle. It is not so acidic that it will break if you bend it two or three times. Paper that benefits most from deacidification, although it may seem anomalous, is new paper which is not alkaline. A mass deacidification process would be applied to all papers which are acidic. They will benefit enormously from such a process. A paper that is already brittle will not benefit significantly from it, and it is the documents and bound volumes that are on brittle paper that we have to, as Mr. Curran indicated, resort to more expensive options such as microfilming, which can cost anywhere from $60 to $75 a volume.

Senator REID. About $75 a volume?

Mr. HARRIS. About $60 to $75 a volume is an average cost for microfilming that is acknowledged by most libraries with laboratories in this country.

Dr. BILLINGTON. The Congress of the United States really was the pioneering patron of addressing this problem seriously in the entire world. I think the support that you have given for the testing and working out of a process that was initially developed by the chemists in the Library has really been extraordinarily exemplary for State legislatures, for other legislative bodies around the world, and was, more than any other single factor, the sparkplug that has raised this issue to the Nation's consciousness. So it is your support that has really, to a very large degree, put this whole issue much more rapidly on the international map than it would have otherwise been without this pioneering program over the years.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Senator REID. I appreciate that. We have with the Copyright Office a large number of questions. We are going to submit those in writing. Many of them are technical in nature but extremely important, and we would direct your attention to those, Mr. Oman, to make sure that we get prompt answers to those questions.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Congressional Research Service is now the area we would like to look into. I would like to read for the record a letter that I received very recently from Senator Al Gore. And it says:

> Your hearing today on the budget for the Library of Congress is a crucial step in assuring that the Library, and the Congressional Research Service in particular, have the resources to respond to the burgeoning congressional requests for scientific and technological information and analysis. From our work together on the Advisory Council for the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, I know you share my concern that Congress maintain vigorous support programs in these areas.
>
> While the Commission's current view of the role of congressional support agencies in science and technology will not be completed until this fall, its research indicates that Congressional Research Service is unable to fill senior staff positions because

it must shift its scarce resources to meet ever-increasing reference requests. The inability of Congressional Research Service to fund automation of its reference services contributes to the problem of finding and keeping experienced scientific and technological personnel. I believe every dollar invested in filling the currently authorized but vacant positions at Congressional Research Service will bring far greater dividends to the Congress in information and expertise.

Science and technology are the raw materials of the next industrial revolution. Congress needs reliable and expert support from Congressional Research Service to help us understand how best to use these materials for our Nation's future. I encourage your continued support of this valued agency, and all that kind of stuff.

[The letter follows:]

LETTER FROM SENATOR ALBERT GORE, JR.

APRIL 11, 1991.

Sen. HARRY REID,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, 132 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR HARRY: Your hearing today on the budget for the Library of Congress is a crucial step in assuring that the Library, and the Congressional Research Service in particular, have the resources to respond to the burgeoning Congressional requests for scientific and technological information and analysis. From our work together on the Advisory Council for the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, I know you share my concern that Congress maintain vigorous support programs in these areas.

While the Commission's current review of the role of Congressional support agencies in science and technology will not be completed until this fall, its research indicates that CRS is unable to fill senior staff positions because it must shift its scarce resources to meet ever-increasing reference requests. The inability of CRS to fund automation of its reference services contributes to the problem of finding and keeping experienced scientific and technical personnel. I believe every dollar invested in filling the currently authorized but vacant positions at CRS will bring far greater dividends to the Congress in information and expertise.

Science and technology are the raw materials of the next industrial revolution. Congress needs reliable and expert support from CRS to help us understand how best to use these materials for our nation's future. I encourage your continued support of this valuable agency and applaud your past efforts on its behalf.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide for your hearing record my support for increased funding for the Congressional Research Service.

Sincerely,

AL GORE,
U.S. Senator.

DISCUSSION OF SENATOR GORE'S LETTER

Senator REID. How would you respond to Senator Gore's letter.

Mr. ROSS. I did see the letter, Mr. Chairman, just before the hearing started, and, of course, we appreciate his support for our efforts in this area. We have lost, as the Senator indicated, a number—I think six or seven—of our senior science policy staff in the last couple of years.

Senator REID. And can't replace them; is that right?

Mr. ROSS. It is difficult to replace them because of the cost involved in replacing senior people at those levels.

Senator REID. Why did you lose them?

Mr. ROSS. We lose them typically to organizations that are willing to pay larger salaries than we are able to do. I think we are going to get some help, as you know, in this area very soon. We are going to have an increase in salaries for senior level positions throughout the Library. So I hope that will stem the tide at least. But it is difficult to replace them in the current budgetary constraints.

Now, we have done better this fiscal year, as you know, and we appreciate the help. And as a matter of fact, we are doing some recruiting in this area as well as others at senior levels.

Senator **REID**. Let's be more particular here. Is one of the reasons these positions are not being filled that we are using the money for other things? I mean, I know there are a lot of desperate areas in the Library.

Mr. **ROSS**. As I said in my statement, which was submitted for the record, we have just completed a review, an exhaustive 18 month review, of our procedures, practices, policies, et cetera, which included consultation with a number of members and key staff of committees and the like. And we concluded that because we have so little flexibility in dealing with requests, the hundreds of thousands of requests that we get every year for factual kinds of information from the members, that we had to keep reference positions filled as the No. 1 priority, and that does impact on the positions of specialists and analysts in our various research divisions.

Senator **REID**. As an example, a friend of mine who is interested in what is going on in the Middle East made inquiry as to the Kuwaiti criminal code through me. I think his questions were valid. He is a lawyer. I learned that we only have one Arabic legal specialist, or maybe just two. We were told one, but it is so, two. And that he, there was no way that that person—now I am told people—could possibly get that information out of the Kuwaiti criminal code because they in fact would have to read most of it.

URGENT NEED TO FILL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS

And Senator Gore, who has certainly been a leader in science and technology since he was in the House. He was on the Science and Technology Committee when he was in the House and did a lot of great work on a number of different areas when I served on his subcommittee. I think he raises a real valid point, and I don't know how we are doing to solve this problem, except I really think that we need to give you some help to get those positions filled. Because, I think, if we have a Library of Congress but yet we don't have people who can decipher, translate, and digest the material we have in scientific technological works, it is not really the Library that it is supposed to be; isn't that right?

Mr. **ROSS**. Absolutely, yes, sir; that is right.

Senator **REID**. So what are we going to do about this?

Mr. **ROSS**. Well, we have recruited a number of less senior analysts in our science policy research division. We find that these young folks out of graduate school pick this up very fast and they are learning and we are, as I said a few minutes ago, recruiting right now for two positions at senior levels.

Senator **REID**. What does your budget request do for these vacant positions?

Mr. **ROSS**. Well, most of our budget request, as you know, is for mandatories, but if we get that substantially, it will help us to fill positions as well.

Senator **REID**. So it does nothing for those positions?

Mr. **ROSS**. We don't have anything specifically in this request for fiscal year 1992, right, for those positions, but nevertheless, because of the flexibility that the Congress has given me, we are able to shift the money around within personnel areas. So, I will be able to fill positions in our science division.

Senator REID. You will be able to?

Mr. ROSS. Yes; if our request——

Senator REID. With the budget?

Mr. ROSS. Yes.

Senator REID. Next year at this time when you come back here you will have these positions filled?

Mr. ROSS. I will have some of those positions filled, yes, sir.

Senator REID. What would it take to have them all filled?

Mr. ROSS. I would have to do some arithmetic on that and let you know.

Senator REID. And you will do that right away?

Mr. ROSS. I will do that right away.

Senator REID. Because we would like to help you get these positions filled. I think it is important for your work, and as I indicated when I talked to Mr. Curran about the Library coming up with a program for children in science and technology, I would feel much better if the Congressional Research Service could fulfill their responsibilities as you feel is necessary, and I don't think that you can answer affirmative, and if you can't, fill these senior staff positions, could you?

Mr. ROSS. Again, Mr. Chairman, I know that we will fill some, and I will be glad to submit something to you very soon on what it would take to do the rest.

Senator REID. I mean I think we shouldn't kid each other. If we don't have money to fill these positions, then let's acknowledge that and either get the money or up front say we are not going to fill the positions, rather than taking it out of the deacidification program or taking it out of Henriette—what's her last name? Avram. I'm sorry, your first name is easy to remember, the last one isn't—taking it out of her program or some other program. Rather than juggling figures, we would be better off if, in fact, this is a priority, as Senator Gore suggested it is, and I agree with him, I think rather than borrowing from Peter to pay Paul we should just be up front and say we are going to fill two or three of them or none of them, whatever the case might be, rather than me putting the burden on you to take them out of some other program that you also think is important.

Mr. ROSS. I will be glad to do that.

[The information follows:]

To fill all existing vacancies in the Science Policy research and Environmental Policy Divisions, an additional $758,999 is needed. This will allow us to fill the following positions: 4 senior level analysts, 1 GS–14 analyst, 1 GS–12 analyst, and 6 GS–11 analysts.

DONATIONS FOR CONGRESSIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Senator REID. An April 6, 1991, National Journal magazine article concerning the Congressional Research Service, they indicate that there was a mailing to corporations seeking charitable donations to support educational programs for Members of Congress. Could you tell me what this is all about?

Mr. ROSS. Yes; I have seen that National Journal article. In fact, one of the members of my staff talked to a writer from the Journal before that was published, and I have to say that the article is not very accurate in a number of respects. For one thing, this was not a dramatic departure from past practice, as the article indicated. We have used private funds, principally foundation funds, for special activities, and especially seminar programs for members, and staff as well, where we feel we get a good attendance by doing that in connection with meals.

NOT A NEW PRACTICE

Senator REID. But the article, as you are aware, tried to sensationalize the fact that there had been some sudden departure from past practices.

Mr. ROSS. That's right. We told them it was not a new practice at all.

Senator REID. This had been going for a long time?

Mr. ROSS. That's right.

Senator REID. And do you feel that this in anyway compromises the work that is done?

Mr. ROSS. In no way does it compromise our work, Mr. Chairman. These funds are raised and used under guidelines that have been approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, and the funds come to the Library of Congress under statutory authority and we feel they are used appropriately.

Senator REID. How much on a yearly basis would this be in total dollars? Do you have an idea?

Mr. ROSS. I think we are talking about something in the neighborhood of $75,000 to $100,000, I believe.

Senator REID. This is principally for lunches, somebody will sponsor a lunch or a dinner?

Mr. ROSS. Right. Yesterday morning the Select Committee on Hunger on the House side asked us to put together a program about world hunger problems and we got Barber Conable of the World Bank to come up to talk to Members on the House side and we served them breakfast, which you have to do to get them out at 8 o'clock in the morning. These funds are used for that kind of thing, to pay for the breakfast.

Senator REID. I don't know how much the breakfasts that are served here in the Congress cost but they shouldn't cost very much.

Mr. ROSS. No; but we do a number of them.

Senator REID. They are always the same, those runny eggs and the bacon.

Mr. ROSS. We do this on a regular basis and we are not talking about a huge amount of money.

Senator REID. This has been going on for as long as you have known then? This has been going on for a long time?

Mr. ROSS. It has been going on for at least 15 years, I would say, Mr. Chairman, and, of course, the article said we are cash strapped, which is not true and we told them that was not true at all. These are special programs that are over and above our normal work for the Congress that we are funding with this.

Senator REID. Thank you very much. We have a lot of questions we are going to submit to you in writing about this and other subjects, and get back to us as soon as you can.

Dr. BILLINGTON. Mr. Chairman, can I just add one point on this?

Senator REID. Of course.

NATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK

Dr. BILLINGTON. The Library staff in general is very much involved with Senator Gore's initiative, the National Research and Education Network. We are working with him, which includes the supply to school children that you have mentioned, as well as more sophisticated high level services. So we have been involved with that from the beginning. We are part of Internet, which is the predecessor of that, and we are doing a lot of work with them.

So I think in addition to what Congressional Research Service is doing, in terms of this general area there is a great deal going on in the Library, not to mention this Center for Science and Technological Research Services. And we hope that that will also help provide a more solid and secure support base and information retrieval system, in the first instance, for Congressional Research Service to make more effective use of in the future as well.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator REID. Good, thank you. I would like Mr. Cylke to come forward, I have a number of questions.

Mr. Cylke, the Library is requesting an increase of $1.7 million for books for the blind and physically handicapped program for the next fiscal year.

Mr. CYLKE. That's correct, Senator.

Senator REID. Do you know how many people are eligible for these services?

Mr. CYLKE. Yes; in the United States we estimate that there are three million individuals who are eligible; two million of those would be blind or visually impaired people and one million physically impaired, meaning that the individuals might have perfect eyesight but could not hold the book and turn the pages.

Senator REID. Do you know how many we are able to serve of these 3 million?

Mr. CYLKE. The total readership is slightly under 700,000.

Senator REID. Which is good, isn't it?

Mr. CYLKE. It is 695,000. It parallels that service provided in the public library community. In the average public library, they would say that one-third of the population would be library card holders and may or may not use the Library. The figure that I would certify to you, we could guarantee that those individuals have used the library at least once in the fiscal year.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Senator REID. Mr. Cylke, how many talking book machines do we have in use?

Mr. CYLKE. Slightly in excess of 800,000, approximately 825,000 plus units.

Senator REID. Let's say there were someone living in Reno or Las Vegas, NV, or Elko, NV, or Lovelock, someplace out there and they were visually impaired. How would they get one of these talking machines?

Mr. CYLKE. It depends on how they became visually impaired, but let's assume for a moment that they ended up in the office of an ophthalmologist or an optometrist who said, "Your vision is beyond repair," and the person knows that he is unable to read print. He would be referred then to the State organization which provides the service. In Nevada, we have two libraries that provide that service.

An application would be completed. If the person is blind or obviously physically impaired, the librarian would certify the individual as eligible. If it was somewhat more obscure, a physician would be required. The transaction would take place either by telephone, in person, or by mail, but generally by telephone. Obviously, the application would go back and forth through the mail. The machine would be sent to them, together with instructions both in large print and in audio form, and library service instituted.

This should normally take place within a 5-day period from the point of contact with the Library.

Senator REID. And then for talking books they would get those from their local library?

Mr. CYLKE. They would get it from their local regional library, their talking book library. We have a regional library in every State in the United States except North Dakota and Wyoming, and the only reason for that is that the population situation in those States is quite small. We have subregional libraries in many States also. It would depend on where the individual lived. In Carson City, there is a library. In California, for example, you would find a library both in Sacramento and Los Angeles, and several subregional libraries scattered through the State.

Senator REID. In the supplemental for 1991, we exempted obligated funds for research and development of talking book machines from the M account reforms enacted last year. Why does it take so long to develop and produce the next generation of these talking book machines?

Mr. CYLKE. I would be glad to answer that briefly and submit a statement for the record. It is a complicated situation. All our talking book machines go to people who do not have a visual acuity in being able to handle them and operate them. A great deal of attention has to be paid to the human interaction with the machine. The machine must be one which is easily used, very reliable, and incorporates state-of-the-art technology.

The machine has to also be able to withstand shipment—we discussed how people get it through the mail—and, hopefully, 10 to 15 years of use. With this in mind, we design our machines with very heavy consumer involvement. For example, from the concept would come a prototype. This prototype would be developed with representatives of the National Federation of the Blind, the American Council of the Blind, and other eligible individuals looking at the machine. When I say looking at it, I mean handling the machine, discussing the various features. We work through it in that way. We would then soon come up with 100 prototype machines and put them in the hands of individuals to test them, examine the parts that failed and didn't fail, bring them back and then run through a thousand tests.

This machine would take 5 to 7 years say from the concept to actually being in mass production. When one sees a machine on the market, what you see is the machine, you don't see the previous work that went into it. The law that calls for M account money to go away didn't come as a surprise. Things were on target. We are at the point with that machine in test phase. We will be ready to produce the machines approximately 10 months from now. When the money seemed to disappear between November and March there was a panic, and we do appreciate your assistance.

Senator REID. The new machine will be a great improvement; is that right?

Mr. CYLKE. Yes; for a certain group of people—a highly literate student or professional working person. It is a combination record and cassette player and should be, from every indication we have had, a significant improvement over other machines.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator REID. Thank you. We will be submitting some additional questions to the Library which we would appreciate your responses to.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

Question: We note that you are requesting an additional $63 thousand for costs associated with the reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Fund. What is the Employees' Compensation Fund? Why are these costs increasing?

Response: The Employees' Compensation Fund consists of monies used to support the Employees' Compensation Program which is administered by the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs at the Department of Labor. The funds are used to pay medical expenses, long-term disability payments, and associated disability costs for Library staff who have incurred on-the-job injuries or illnesses.

Normal salary increases and rising medical expenditures have contributed to our growth in reimbursable costs. In addition, the Library has experienced an increase in work-related injury claims, including claims resulting in long-term compensation (Disability beyond 45 days). We are attempting to reverse the trends by identifying and correcting problems in the work environment that cause injuries. We are also working with the Department of Labor to examine how Library positions can be modified to accommodate disabilities (light duty status), thus enabling staff to return to duty status more quickly following injuries or illnesses.

PHOTODUPLICATION COSTS

Question: The Committee has noted a 15 to 69 percent increase in various accounts throughout your budget for increased photoduplication costs. Why have these costs increased so much this year? How do your current photoduplicating costs compare with the commercial vendors that provide this type of service?

Response: The Library has requested price level increases in two areas that relate to the programs of the Photoduplication Service: an increase of 15% for the rental and maintenance from commercial vendors and through the Photoduplication Service of office photocopiers, and a 55% increase for preservation microfilming services provided by the Service for the Library's preservation program. The need for price level adjustments of this magnitude was revealed through a detailed management review of the Service that has been underway since January 1990, during which it became clear that the Service was operating at a deficit for the third year running and would effectively be out of business if prices were not brought into line with actual costs. In both cases these price level adjustments could have been categorized as base level adjustments.

Photoduplication oversees the leasing and maintenance of photocopiers for a majority of service units of the Library. When the 1992 estimates were prepared insufficient information existed to make an accurate assessment of inflation over the coming period, although it was clear that photocopier billings were exceeding budgets by a substantial amount. We are now able to ascertain that the base shortfall is far more critical than the 15 percent requested; the level of under funding is now projected to be 30 percent.

An exhibit is provided which shows the Library's recent photocopier billings relative to budgets, documenting a projected year-end shortfall of $180,632. An examination of the experience of the last several years has indicated that similar shortfalls were experienced in 1989 and 1990 as well: a 33% difference between budget and expense in 1989 and 24% difference in 1990.

Photoduplication's preservation microfilming prices were increased in August 1990 from an average of $.21 to $.34 per negative exposure. This was the first price adjustment in this program in nine years and represented the sum necessary to allow the program to cover costs and run on a break even financial basis. The Photoduplication Service does archival preservation filming of materials that are often brittle or rare and cannot leave the premises of the Library. There are at present no commercial vendors who provide the same type of service. Comparable filming services are provided, however, by other libraries and research institutions, and these institutions charge prices that are substantially similar to the new schedule of the Photoduplication Service, as indicated in the following comparative table.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: MID-YEAR REVIEW OF PHOTOCOPIER CHARGES/BUDGETED AMOUNTS

UNIT OF ORGANIZATION	1991 BUDGET: OBJECT 2430	ESTIMATED INVOICE AMOUNT			PROJECTED TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT BY YEAR-END	PROJECTED SURPLUS/ DEFICIT (-)
		OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DEC.-JAN.		
o Collections	171,600					
o PSCM I	43,680					
Sub Total	215,230	20,651	23,379	31,988	228,054	(12,774)
o Preservation	18,310	1,147	1,335	1,849	12,993	5,317
o Law	30,150	2,768	2,918	4,362	30,144	6
o Constituent	18,900					
o PSCM II	58,395					
Sub Total	77,295	19,450	11,466	11,464	127,140	(49,845)
o Librarian	16,430	1,416	1,742	2,552	17,130	(700)
o Special Projects	4,250					
o American Memory	10,400					
Sub Total	14,650	603	767	1,340	8,130	6,520
o Management	69,952	11,873	12,591	19,410	131,622	(61,670)
o Human Resources	48,208	5,445	5,760	33,994	135,597	(87,389)
o Personnel Security	540	15	16	12	129	411
o EEOC	9,490					9,490
o Automation	46,900	4,028	4,679	5,930	43,911	2,989
Sub Total	175,090					
o Cultural	36,600	2,824	2,904	4,572	30,900	5,700
o Columbus Quin.	3,000					3,000
o American Folklife	3,200	562	732	335	4,887	(1,687)
Sub Total	42,800					
GRAND TOTAL	590,005	70,782	68,289	117,808	770,637	(180,632)

FILMING CHARGES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE AND OTHER COMPARABLE INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION/ PRODUCT	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:OLD 9/90	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:NEW 10/90	NATIONAL ARCHIVES 12/88	UNIV. OF CHICAGO 9/88	NEW YORK PUBLIC 10/90	HARVARD UNIV. 10/90	BRITISH LIBRARY 4/87	MID-ATLANTIC PRES. (MAPS) 7/90
35 MM. MICROFILM								
Negative Exposure (routine material unless otherwise specified)	$.25	$.34	$.37	$.165	$.20	$.18	$.43	$.175
Minimum Charge per Order	$10.00	$15.00		$7.00	$20.00/ title	$7.00/ vol.		$90.00 setup fee for orders < 7500 exp.
Positive Copy								
:per foot	$.24(e)	$.30(e)	$.33	$.17	$.20 + $10.00/title	$.20	$1.50(e)	$.15(e)
:per reel	$24.00	$30.00	$33.00(e)	$17.00(e)	$30.00	$20.00(e)	$150.00	$15.00
Minimum Charge per Order				$7.00		$10.00		
PHOTOGRAPHIC								
:8x10 Negative	$14.00	$20.00	$6.00		$15.00	$10.00	$18.70	
:8x10 Glossy Print	$7.00	$12.00	$5.25		$8.75		$9.00	
Minimum Charge per Order					$6.00 Service chg. plus min. of $20.00	$7.00		

(e) estimate, based on assumed reel size of 100 feet

4/21/1990 rate

GMC OLDSMOBILE COMMERCIAL

Question: Provide for the record the details of any costs incurred by the Library in connection with the production of this commercial.

Response: The Library incurred costs of $7,217 for police overtime, maintenance, and safety, July 30 - August 1, 1990. The costs were reimbursed to the Library, per agreement, by Leo Burnett, the advertising agency. The $7,217 reimbursement was returned by the Library to Leo Burnett at the suggestion of Senator Reid in April 1991.

SALARY LEVELS

Question: The Federal Employee Pay Comparability Act of 1990 abolished grade levels above GS-15 and created senior-level-positions, starting in May 1991. Please provide a list of position titles of such positions reflecting current salary and projected salary after May 1, 1991.

Response: The listing follows:

Position Title	Current Salary	Projected Salary
Assoc Librarian, Copyright	$108,300	$108,300
Assoc Librarian for Management	97,317	108,300
Assoc Librarian for Collections Services	97,317	108,300
Assoc Director, Res Coord/Sr Spec Soviet Econ	97,317	101,300
Assoc Director Management	97,317	101,300
Assoc Librarian for Constituent Services	97,317	108,300
Assoc Register Copyright Legal Affairs	94,104	96,000
Assoc Register Copyright Management	89,787	91,600
Asst Director, Policy/Planning/Development	94,104	96,000
Asst Director for Research	94,104	94,104
Asst Director, Operations/Spec Soc & Info Sci	91,336	95,700
Asst Chief and Specialist	72,298	75,900
Asst Chief and Spec Social Information	79,528	83,500
Asst Director, Program/Spec Social Science	85,800	90,100
Asst Director, Resources Development	94,104	96,000
Chief Music Division	79,528	83,500
Chief Cataloging Distribution Service	81,396	85,500
Chief American British	79,528	83,500
Chief European Division	81,396	85,500
Chief EEO Complaints	81,396	83,000
Chief Manuscript Division	85,060	88,200
Chief Descriptive Cataloging	82,697	86,800
Chief Geography and Map	81,396	85,500
Chief Descriptive Cataloging Policy	82,697	86,800
Chief Serial Record Division	81,396	85,500
Chief Specialist Social & Information Science	94,104	96,000
Chief General Reading Room Division	81,396	87,000
Chief Motion Picture/Broadcast/Rec. Sound	87,424	89,200
Chief Asian Division	89,787	91,600
Chief Hispanic Law	87,424	91,600
Chief Prints and Photographs Division	87,424	89,200
Chief European Law	87,424	89,200

Position Title	Current Salary	Projected Salary
Chief Science and Technology	$ 87,424	$ 89,200
Chief Near East and African Law	89,787	91,600
Chief Geography and Map	89,787	91,600
Chief Hispanic Division	85,060	88,200
Chief Far Eastern Law	89,787	91,600
Chief Library Services	83,032	87,200
Coord of Div Res Spec	87,424	89,200
Coord Tech Planning/Spec Social Science	89,787	91,600
Coord Div Res and Spec	81,396	85,500
Coord Div Res Spec	74,708	80,500
Coord Div Res Spec	87,424	89,200
Coord Policy Implementation	85,060	88,200
Deputy Director CRS	97,317	104,600
Deputy Assoc Director Research Coord	94,104	96,000
Director Automated Systems	94,104	96,000
Director Cataloging	83,032	87,200
Director Tech Processing Res	97,317	97,317
Director Research Management	85,060	85,060
Director Center for the Book	81,396	87,000
Director American Folklife Center	87,424	91,800
Director Preservation	83,032	87,200
Executive Director (FLICC)	77,118	81,000
Director PSCM I	85,800	90,100
Director NLS/BPH	94,104	96,000
Director Human Resources	81,396	87,000
Director of Development	79,528	81,100
Director Acquisitions	94,104	96,000
Director Integrated Support Services	89,787	94,300
Director Collections Policy	91,336	91,336
Director Financial Services	85,060	89,300
Director PSCM II	91,336	95,700
Executive Assistant to the Librarian	77,118	81,000
General Counsel	89,787	91,600
Inspector General	81,396	85,500
Law Librarian	94,104	108,300
Legislative Liaison	89,787	91,600
Micrographics Technical Officer	85,060	85,060
Senior Specialist American National Govt	91,336	95,700
Senior Specialist American Public Law	91,336	95,700
Senior Specialist Science and Technology	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American National Govt	91,336	95,700
Senior Specialist International Affairs	91,336	95,700
Senior Specialist International Affairs	91,336	95,700
Senior Specialist Agricultural Policy	88,568	93,000
Senior Specialist Environmental Policy	88,568	93,000
Senior Specialist Economic Policy	88,568	93,000
Senior Specialist Housing	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American National Govt	85,800	90,100
Senior Specialist American National Govt	88,568	93,000
Senior Specialist Transportation	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist Tax and Fiscal Policy	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American Public Law	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American National Govt	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist Social Welfare	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American Public Law	94,104	96,000

Position Title	Current Salary	Projected Salary
Senior Specialist International Affairs	$ 94,104	$ 96,000
Senior Specialist Conservation	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist Environmental Policy	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist Economic Policy	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American National Govt	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist Economic Policy	94,104	96,000
Senior Specialist American Public Law	94,104	96,000
Social Science Analyst	94,104	96,000
Specialist Social Legislation	81,396	85,500
Specialist Environmental Policy	81,396	85,500
Specialist Economic Policy	82,697	86,800
Specialist Science and Technology	81,396	85,500
Specialist Public Policy and Coordination	81,396	85,500
Specialist Foreign Affairs	81,396	85,500
Specialist Environmental Policy	82,697	86,800
Specialist American Public Law	87,424	89,200
Specialist American National Government	87,424	89,200
Specialist International Policy	81,396	85,500
Specialist Economic Policy	87,424	89,200
Specialist American Public Law	81,396	85,500
Specialist Immigration Policy	85,060	88,200
Specialist Education and Finance	81,396	85,500
Specialist Education and Finance	81,396	85,500
Specialist Industry and Trade	82,697	86,800
Specialist American Public Law	89,787	91,600
Specialist National Defense	87,424	89,200
Specialist Income Maintenance	82,697	86,800
Specialist Economic Policy	79,528	83,500
Specialist Social and Information Science	89,787	91,600
Specialist Earth Sciences	89,787	91,600
Specialist American National Government	77,118	81,000
Specialist Health Policy	82,697	86,800
Specialist Business and Labor	89,787	91,600
Specialist US Foreign Policy	89,787	91,600
Specialist Social Legislation	85,060	88,200
Specialist American Public Law	85,060	88,200
Specialist Economic Policy	85,060	88,200
Specialist Life Sciences	85,060	88,200
Specialist Economic Policy	82,697	86,800

NATIONAL TRANSLATION CENTER

Question: What were the earned revenues from the National Translation Center for FY90 and the projected revenues for FY91 and FY92?

Response: The earned revenue for FY90 was $17,255 and the projected revenue for FY91 and FY92 are $25,000 and $300,000.

The increase in earned revenues projected for FY92 is based on an intense marketing effort to increase acquisitions and visibility of the Center, sales of citations in machine readable form to a wide range of on-line systems to assure full awareness by the U.S. R&D community, and a resultant dramatic increase in sales of copies of translations.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Question: The justification provides that in 1988 you requested a thorough financial audit of the Library's Financial Management System by the General Accounting Office. You further state that this action was taken following reports from the Library's Inspector General that the "FMS" is in "very serious trouble". You are requesting funding for 5 unfinanced positions for Financial Services. Please detail what the GAO findings were and, how the 3 unfinanced operating accountants will help alleviate your problems?

Response: The Librarian requested the GAO audit shortly after he took office because he wanted an independent assessment of the financial condition of the organization at the time he assumed responsibility for its operations. The GAO audit found that the Library's financial and accounting records were in such poor condition that they were unable to audit significant account balances and thus disclaimed an opinion on the Library's statement of financial position as of September 30, 1988. Specifically, GAO found that the Library had inadequate financial management policies and procedures, weak controls over the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) program, inadequate control over significant assets and liabilities, improperly allowed the carry over of other agency funds in the FEDLINK program, exceeded its statutory authority for fee service accounts, improperly accepted nonappropriated fund reimbursements in the FEDLINK program, violated the advertising act for some FEDLINK contracts, and had inadequate records for assessing compliance with cost controls under the FEDLINK program.

In the transmittal letter accompanying the draft report, GAO stated the following: "Since the period covered by our audit work, new Library managers have taken a number of steps to improve the conditions described in this report. These steps, if properly implemented and monitored, should result in significant improvements over the situation we found in 1988. However, many of the problems in the Library's financial management operations are wide-ranging and will require a sustained effort and additional resources (emphasis added) over a number of years before they are fully corrected." The 3 operating accountants are needed to address the fundamental problems identified by GAO. Specifically, basic accounting functions such as reconciling accounts and preparing monthly and annuel financial reports must be improved. Library managers are not receiving timely and effective financial information. For example, the Library's first complete financial report for fiscal 1991 was issued four months after the start of the fiscal year. For gift and trust funds, the financial report was issued five months into the new fiscal year. These delays are caused by a combination of not enough staff to close out one fiscal year and start up another fiscal year and the manual steps required by our current financial system. The 3 operating accountants will rectify weak controls GAO found through the timely reconciliation of transactions and the monitoring and secondary review of financial processes. As GAO noted, additional resources and a sustained effort is needed to improve the Library's financial operations.

Question: You are also requesting funding for 2 unfinanced Systems Accountants in Financial Services and, 2 new Systems Analysts ~~in your~~ automation budget to plan for the replacement of the Library's current Financial Accounting and Reporting System (FARS). When was the current system installed?

Response: The Library's version of FARS was purchased in 1983, modified in 1984 and 1985, and implemented in 1986.

Question: What are its deficiencies?

Response: Deficiencies with the Library's version of FARS are numerous and contribute directly to the problems identified by GAO. In general, the system does not meet governmental standards (i.e., standard general ledger, debt collection act), does not include critical accounting modules (e.g., accounts payable, cost accounting), is not integrated with the Library's subsidiary and program systems, does not meet service unit (user) needs for timely financial information, and does not automatically provide for month-end and year-end closing transactions and carrying over amounts from one fiscal year to the next. Reconciliation and control problems noted by GAO are due in part to the fact that FARS has only manual interfaces with subsidiary and program financial systems. Also, GAO cited the Library for weak controls over the vendor payments area. This is currently a manual process, not supported by FARS.

Question: What was the cost of the current system?

Response: The direct costs paid to the vendor who sold FARS to the Library was approximately $146,000. In addition, a 1988 survey report estimated the costs for consultants and system studies surrounding the implementation of FARS to be approximately $412,000 and salary related costs for the Library's automation office to be approximately $232,000.

Question: What is the current authorized strength of the Financial Services area and what is the current on board strength?

Response: Financial Services has 40 authorized (appropriated) positions with 32 currently filled.

Question: Why is it necessary to hire additional personnel, why would it not be feasible to consult with the General Accounting Office or transfer this operation to the National Finance Center as you did with your payroll/personnel operation?

Response: When the Library implemented the National Finance Center (NFC) personnel/payroll system in 1990, we began using NFC computer software programs but operational activities were not transferred. That is, the Library is still responsible for processing all personnel and payroll transactions, maintaining the interface with the Library's financial system, and working with system users to produce reports and required management information. While the Library avoided millions of dollars in software development costs as a result of this conversion, the Library still maintains a full complement of staff to operate the NFC system (including Systems Analysts). The same would be true for the use of other NFC software (e.g., a general ledger module). What is different, however, is that converting to a new financial management system is significantly more complex and requires the development and documentation of financial requirements and procedures for all aspects of the Library's FMS not just one component. For example, a fully integrated FMS includes core components (i.e., general ledger, cost accumulation, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and funds control), subsidiary components (i.e., property, travel, procurement, and disbursing) and numerous interfaces to program financial systems (e.g., FEDLINK, Copyright, Cataloging Distribution Service, Overseas Offices, Photoduplication, etc.). This degree of requirements definition was not necessary for the NFC conversion. The General Accounting Office audit found that the Library has inadequate financial management policies, procedures, and documentation and needs to develop an overall financial management improvement plan. The two unfinanced Systems Accountants are needed to address the fundamental financial systems problems identified by GAO (i.e., develop and document financial management policies and procedures, implement improvements in the operation of the FMS, and plan for the replacement of FARS). These steps must be performed regardless of the eventual software used. As part of the thorough planning process for the FMS conversion, all acceptable off-the-shelf software products will be evaluated, including those offered by cross servicing federal agencies (e.g., NFC). The bottom line is that upgrading an agency's FMS is a major undertaking requiring sufficient staff to ensure user needs are properly defined and adequate planning is conducted. The Library's new FMS must be designed to meet long-term needs and not fall short like the previous FARS effort.

INTEGRATED SUPPORT SERVICES

Question: The Library requested a GS-13 Architect, a GS-12 Space Analyst, and a GS-12 and GS-13 Construction Coordinator. Are these not functions that the Architect of the Capitol provides?

Response: The Architect and Construction Coordinators requested in our budget are critically needed by both the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) to plan, review, and monitor building alterations to support our ongoing space adjustment program. Both agencies need Library personnel whose expertise enables them to communicate complex requirements and specifications to the AOC staff in technically familiar terminology. These specialists will monitor the AOC staff's installation of floor to ceiling walls, partition systems, and electrical outlets; modifications to the air conditioning systems; adjustments to the lighting system; and requirements for painting, as they relate to a particular space project. Additionally, they will supervise other area preparation activities that are not performed by the AOC, such as the installation of telephones, data cabling, carpeting, shelving, new furniture, and furniture accessories. Effective supervision of space adjustment activities must occur to allow continued development of Library programs and projects.

The Space Analyst, also requested in our budget, will gather and organize data on collections, staff, facilities, and programs in all Library owned and leased facilities to project future space requirements, to identify growth trends, relationships and impacts on facilities, and to establish priority needs. The AOC does not perform these functions.

Question: If the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the restoration and renovation project, then why does the Library need a GS-12 Industrial Hygienist to monitor asbestos abatement? Why does the Architect of the Capitol not need this position

Response: Much of the renovation and restoration asbestos abatement activity is being performed by contractor personnel. Rather than removing all of the asbestos in the two buildings, the Architect of the Capitol determined that it would be more cost effective to remove asbestos only as it becomes necessary in the replacement of equipment or is otherwise disturbed. Since many of the areas undergoing asbestos abatement are occupied by Library staff, the Industrial Hygienist monitors abatement activities being performed by contractor staff to ensure that the contractor complies with the Library's Asbestos Management Plan to reduce asbestos exposure to Library staff. Additionally, the Industrial Hygienist is concerned with other factors affecting the work environment of Library staff. These factors include: indoor air quality, ergonomics, noise, and chemical and radiation safety. These are all major health and safety issues which have been continually raised by Library staff and union representatives.

It is our understanding that the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) has requested FY 92 funds for an Industrial Hygienist position to establish and maintain an asbestos management plan for all of the buildings for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible. Approximately one-third of the Library's Industrial Hygienist's time will be spent on asbestos abatement activities. The remainder of the person's time will be spent on other health and safety issues.

Question: You are requesting funding for one unfinanced GS-13 Nurse Supervisor to provide technical oversight of the nursing staff. This supervision of the nurses and support staff is an added responsibility of the Library's Medical Officer. How long has the Medical Officer been providing supervision of the nurses and support staff? Why can't this supervision continue? What problems are created by this situation?

Response: The Medical Officer has performed this additional responsibility since January 1990, when the Nurse Supervisor's position became vacant.

This situation cannot continue because the Medical Officer has insufficient time to conduct research and to develop guidelines on current issues of major concern to Library staff and labor organizations. These issues include the effects, if any, of long-term exposure to video display terminals. The Medical Officer should also conduct research and develop guidelines for Library staff on the issue of ergonomics. The use of ergonomics to prevent or reduce various physical and mental problems is of such concern to Library staff and labor organizations, that some staff have taken it upon themselves to address this problem. However, they do not have the training and experience which is possessed by the Medical Officer to adequately address the ergonomics issue. The Medical Officer has insufficient time to plan and coordinate health forums on various topics of concern the Library staff. The health forums provide an opportunity for Library staff to listen to a guest speaker who is an expert in his/her field discuss current medical advances on topics such as AIDS, high blood pressure, etc.

POLICE OVERTIME

Question: The Library is requesting $240,500 for police overtime. How much money was spent in FY90 and projected in FY91 and FY92 for police overtime? How many hours of service will these funds provide?

Response: The Library spent $280,247 in FY90 on police overtime, which translates to approximately 11,677 hours of service. In FY91, we project spending $503,646 for 20,985 hours of service. The projected increase of FY90 expenditures results from the additional security measures necessitated by Desert Storm.. In FY92, Integrated Support Services has requested $240,500 for overtime, $212,000 of which would be used to pay for police overtime. This latter amount would provide approximately 8,833 hours of service. We have carefully examined our overtime expenditures and are hiring more staff to reduce the need for overtime. In addition, the Library submitted to the Congress a revised security amendment for FY92 that included annualized contract costs for the buildings exit inspections. This request, if approved, may result in additional savings for police overtime.

AUTOMATION

Question: Does the Library have a master plan for its automation program including: 1) comprehensive vision statement for the next 10 years; 2) a requirements analysis; 3) a conceptual design; 4) a detailed functional design; 5) and an execution plan with a test and evaluation component, milestones and costs estimates? Describe your specific plans in FY92 for achieving each of these objectives.

Response: The plan for the Library's automation program has been developed with heavy influence from a series of studies and papers prepared over the past five years, all of which were aimed at a vision of the Library in the 21st century. The first release of the Multi-Year Plan (MYP) prepared by Information Technology Services includes tasks specific to a subset of the next ten years, i.e., three years, with broad goals and estimates into the 1994-95 time range. The MYP contains tasks, organized by year under major initiatives, required to achieve the national information base stated as the Library's goal for the 21st century.

A comprehensive analysis of the Library's information requirements and automation priorities completed in the Strategic Information Systems Plan (SISP) in 1987-88 is one of the building blocks for the MYP. Using information engineering (IE) as an information management and development methodology, SISP described the Library's business requirements in sixteen functional (or information) areas. These overall requirements will be developed in more detail for high priority information areas, followed by requirements definitions and detailed functional designs for specific high priority information systems or applications. Utilizing state-of-the-art methodologies, therefore, the Library is developing information systems requirements at three levels, from the very conceptual Library-wide level to the detailed application specific level. The Management and Planning (MAP) report and the Transition Plans from each service unit were also used as input to the MYP. The first major initiative for reshaping the Library's databases and systems, resystemization, is from the SISP at the direction of the Library's Management Team. At this time the resystemization effort has several components, one of which is the continuing high-level analysis and conceptual design work for four of the information areas defined by the SISP. This effort will lead to specific systems design for replacement of major systems such as MUMS, SCORPIO, and COPICS.

The MYP does not contain detailed functional design and execution plans with a test and evaluation component, milestones and costs estimate, because it is organized at a level higher. Those components can only be developed on a project-by-project basis.

Question: Your justification states that you have four major programmatic objectives. In what way will the Library's information base be different at the end of FY92 from what it is now?

Response: Our comprehensive vision statement emerges from the critical need for the Library's information to remain an active source for the nation's educators, students, scientists, and researchers. The Library houses the best recorded human thought and expression. In our scientific and technical collections, for example, we have not only the research products of the United States, but also the most current research of all major industrial nations, including English translations of many works. If this information base is not converted to an electronic source and archive, the research and education of the future generations will go forward without ready access to the knowledge and wisdom of the past. The loss to the nation's future understanding, to our ability to compete in the world market, and to the productivity of our research efforts would be incalculable. To assist in the electronic conversion, we will make substantial progress in processing arrearages through the use of GPO records and Foreign MARC records, resulting not only in additional records but also in having files of additional materials in the collections accessible for use. Some small parts of the collections will have been added to the American Memory or similar pilot projects for testing use of coded or bit mapped images of full content for storage retrieval and processing purposes. Additionally, the Library's information base will experience its regular annual growth through our continued collecting and accessioning of materials both nationally and internationally.

Question: Secondly, precisely what strategies and systems for "non-technical qualitative information gathering" do you plan to institute? Give us some examples.

Response: "Non-technical qualitative information gathering" means Library users can find what they are looking for in our vast and complex collections--using our automated access systems--without having to learn new skills or technologies and without placing additional burdens on our reference staff.

In the spring of 1992, the User Interface/Retrieval Group proposes to hold a conference for researchers to gather at the Library to share technical information and ideas. At present the most promising areas for research, prototyping, testing, and introduction into the Library's reading rooms include the following:

1) Weighted retrieval techniques in which the most probable sources are noted first in the retrieval result.

2) Pattern recognition retrieval in which an inexact match using neutral net software can still locate the desired information.

3) Simplified Boolean keyword searching, a technique where patron ease of use is now sorely needed. An intuitive interface to correctly interpret the patron's intention is a classic problem for interface research to date.

4) Image match retrieval, a new technique at only a conceptual stage. Essentially image match retrieval suggests retrieval by supplying an image for the computer to search on rather than on text.

5) Filtering for more or less information, a technique for handling large quantities of retrieved information.

With the overall strategy of becoming a leader in information retrieval and of participating in shaping the future of information retrieval, the Library's reading rooms will become settings for introducing advanced retrieval techniques, for testing and learning from test results, and for sharing the most beneficial techniques with other libraries. The heritage of setting standards for all libraries in user interfaces and retrieval techniques will enable national and international information retrieval to be exchanged by all library patrons.

Question: Are there not already a number of national library and research institution networks in operation? If so, exactly how do you plan to participate in their development?

Response: Yes, there are. The largest library networks are the OCLC and RLIN networks, but many others exist, including LC's own Federal Library and Information Center Committee's FEDLINK. Central to most of these networks is a file of machine readable catalog (MARC) records created and distributed by LC since 1968. The two large networks buy this file and offer it to users directly and through many regional and state networks. The availability of the networks and MARC records saves libraries around America from re-cataloging, at great expenses, what has already been cataloged by LC. Additionally, any institution or network may individually buy and use the file, and many do. The MARC distribution service is an important one and the Library expects to continue the service indefinitely.

LC's two year project called LC Direct gives 33 state library subscribers general access to LC's online files. If the project is successful, this new network would continue and expand.

Since 1976, LC's involvement with computer networks that are associated, broadly, with library network has been mainly through the Network Advisory Committee (NAC). NAC brings together twice a year representatives from the most important players in the online networking scene. NAC reports to the Librarian of Congress and the Council on Library Resources. Its function is largely informational and coordinative. But LC's involvement with the networking world may soon change. In extensive conversation around the country, LC's Science Special Project Team has discovered much support for LC's taking the lead in creating a comprehensive, cooperatively produced guide to the vast resources available on the INTERNET. INTERNET is the computer network service based on several network backbones, notably NSFNET, funded by the National Science Foundation. INTERNET is growing 20% a year, reaches as many as 10 million users in 35 countries, and is a principal communication channel for scientists, scholars, and educators. If Congress creates and funds the National Research and Education Network (NREN), that new network will become a major portion of INTERNET. In future years, the Library may use INTERNET/NREN to provide access to its public mainframe files, American Memory products, and other products and services that will help create a national "library without walls".

Question: You also mention building local area networks (LANS) for staff and patron use. How many LANS does the Library currently have and how many employees have access to them?

Response: We have 10 LANS; more than 500 employees have access to them.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Question: You are requesting 2 new positions costing $126 thousand for the office of your Inspector General. Your justification states that the current staff of six auditors cannot perform program audits on a sufficiently frequent basis -- a cycle of all audits now takes approximately 19 years. What is the current authorized level of the Office of the Inspector General? Provide for the record a listing of the cycle of audits that now take approximately 19 years.

Response: The current authorized strength is 11: 1 Inspector General, 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Supervisory Auditor, 5 Auditors, 2 support staff, and 1 Assistant Inspector General for (non-audit) Management Studies.

The Library has more than 315 auditable units/programs. With the current staff level, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) can at best ensure the audit of each auditable program only once every 19-20 years. For example, integrated data base management, the Loan Division, and overtime practices have not been audited for many years due to their low risk and existing controls. On additional auditor will enable the OIG to increase the frequency with which the most critical units/programs are audited. For example, we will be able to monitor the financial units and programs of the Library, which include internal financial controls, financial statement preparation, and receivable and payable functions, as recommended by the extensive General Accounting Office audit that is to be released shortly.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Question: You are requesting an increase of $155 thousand and 4 new positions for the Acquisitions Division of Copyright. Explain the need for these positions and the value and volume of items obtained for the Library's collections?

Response: The Copyright Acquisitions Division is responsible for the acquisition of domestic and international materials in various formats for the collections of the Library of Congress through vigorous enforcement of the mandatory deposit requirement stated in section 407 of the Copyright Act of 1976 (Title 17, USC). A highly visible force in the Acquisitions Directorate, focusing specifically on acquiring research-quality materials -- with the additional staff the division will:

-- more efficiently process the numerous requests for works received from the Library's recommending officers

-- implement acquisitions projects currently in the planning stages but on hold pending sufficient staff

-- monitor previous receipts and publishers to determine compliance and currency

The increased staffing will result in acquisitions of a minimum of 15,000 additional pieces yearly, with an estimated total value of $300,000 -- a figure almost twice the estimated cost of $155,000 for the requested staff.

Question: What impact has the 30 additional positions provided in FY91 had on Copyright Office productivity and what will be the effect of an additional 23 positions?

Response: We are in the final stages of filling the 30 additional positions. However, it will take three to six months before these new employees are sufficiently trained to realize any significant gains in productivity. We hope that by this time next year we will have reduced the average time it takes to issue a copyright certificate from the current ten to twelve weeks to six weeks.

With the approval of the additional 23 positions, the Copyright Office will continue to restore its level of service to the copyright community. These positions will help to maintain the time to issue certificates at an acceptable level in face of an anticipated five percent workload increase, as well as decrease the time to respond to increasing demands from the general public for copyright information. They will also ensure that the increased number of registrations are promptly cataloged so that the public will have timely on-line access to copyright records.

OPTICAL DISK SYSTEM

Question: You are requesting $1 million dollars for an automated optical disk system to support the processing of 700 thousand copyright claims annually. Provide for the Committee how this automated system will benefit the Copyright Office? If approved how long will it take to get such a system up and running? What are the savings anticipated over the next five years after implementation: dollars, staffing, other?

Response: The Library submitted a request on March 4, 1991 to the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee to reprogram $500,000 from the fiscal year 1991 copyright appropriation and the remaining $500,000 in fiscal year 1992. The optical disk system will benefit the Copyright Office by modernizing the following manual processes: hand-stamping registration numbers 2 million times annually on applications and copyrighted works; labor-intensive use of photocopiers to generate 650,000 certificates; microfilming 6 million applications that have accumulated since 1978; and retrieving and refiling paper records from the manual file.

The system will also eliminate the need for an additional 300 square feet of space needed annually to store paper copyright applications. The 4,000 square feet of space currently occupied by 12 years of paper applications will eventually be recovered as the documents are scanned.

If the optical system is approved in fiscal 1992, we should have the initial system up and running in fiscal year 1993.

After implementation our anticipated savings over the next five years will be approximately $1,825,000 ($365,000 annually).

Annual Project Savings

Staff (15 GS-5 Numbering Clerks)	$300,000
Equipment (3 Xerox machines)	60,000
Supplies (Numbering stamps)	5,000
Total Annual Savings	$365,000

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Question: A recent report by the Commission on Science and Technology Policy suggests that CRS legislative reference activities receive an inordinate priority to the detriment of your scientific and technological capabilities. How do you respond to this criticism?

Response: The only published report to date of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government makes no reference to legislative reference activities receiving an inordinate priority to the detriment of the Congressional Research Service's scientific and technological capabilities. It is true, of course, that given more resources we could increase our responsiveness in the areas of science and technology policy issues, as well as other areas. Our view is that CRS is allocating its resources to best meet Congress' overall requirements for research, analysis, and information.

During its Strategic Management Review, conducted over the past 2 years, CRS determined that the growing volume of requests for short-term reference information represents a relatively inelastic demand on CRS resources; such requests represent 80.3 percent of the requests received (408,729). These requests, important for Congress' legislative and representational work, cannot effectively be negotiated and if CRS does not take action to restrict their volume resources must be made available to answer them. But it should be noted that reference activities consume far less than 80 percent of the budget. In fiscal 1991, sixty percent of all CRS salary dollars are programmed for policy analysis and research; only 29 percent is needed for information and reference activities.

As is true for other subject areas, CRS currently has unfilled vacancies in science and technology policy. Nevertheless, within our current priorities we are allocating substantial resources for meeting Congress' requirements for research and analysis in these areas. During FY90 CRS research divisions responded to 12,540 requests for research and analysis on science and technology policy issues. We should also note that we currently have plans for filling 3 vacant positions for senior analysts in these areas.

If the time should come when CRS is unable to meet Congress' needs for requested research and analysis in science and technology policy, we would inform the appropriate committees of this problem.

Question: What statistical analysis are you unable to accomplish at present with current resources?

Response: CRS has relied greatly on outside expert assistance to augment staff in quantitative research on Federal human resource program issues. In fiscal 1985 the funding for professional and consultant services was $886,600. As a result of base cuts since then, base funding is now at $312,300. The increase is needed for the following:

Actuarial Modeling - CRS has developed an impressive record of authoritative research on issues relating to pensions, other retirement income, and health insurance coverage. At the heart of this research are actuarial computer models that evaluate alternative plan designs and costs. It would be prohibitively expensive, and duplicative, to create all of the software, so CRS has made extensive use of proprietary computer software, which necessitates consultation with accredited actuaries. CRS will have to make extensive use of these capabilities in the future in order to support the Congress as it addresses such issues as health insurance for the uninsured and under-insured, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and limiting tax expenditures for employer-provided health insurance.

Complex Statistical/Administrative Database Support - We use a number of complex Federal statistical and administrative databases to support our quantitative analysis. Examples include the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and Current Population Survey (CPS), the Agency for Health Care Research and Planning's National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) and National Nursing Home Survey, the Health Care Financing Administration's administrative databases for Medicare and Medicaid, and the Department of Education's High School and Beyond Survey and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). These databases are extremely complex, often following individuals, households, or institutions over time. We need the assistance of individuals and organizations with detailed experience in using these databases in order to provide timely and authoritative responses to congressional requests.

Statistical Models - As congressional issues and data needed to address policy questions continue to increase in complexity, external contracts are needed to help develop specialized statistical models for analysis. Recent examples are : 1) development of a model to estimate distribution of Federal funds to State/Local governments under an almost limitless variety of mathematical formulas; and 2) acquisition of mainframe software to estimate sampling errors from complex survey designs.

Health Care Financing Technical Assistance - The major human resource program policy issue facing the Congress in the near future involves the financing of adequate health care for a variety of groups of individuals. CRS will require contract funds to assist in health economics, modeling of behavioral changes in health care utilization under alternate financing strategies, and the distributional effects of policy options.

Special skills - The need for special skills arises without warning as the congressional agenda evolves. In the past we have contracted for special skills in areas such as the economics of college costs, estimating the dynamics of childhood poverty, estimating the noneconomic costs to society of problems such as unemployment, and projecting trends in poverty. While the specific requirements are hard to predict - issues of this nature crop up almost every year. To meet the needs of the Committees and Members interested in the issues, we need the capability to contract with experts to augment CRS staff.

Question: You are requesting a $250 thousand increase for data base services. What are these data bases? Do you pool such data requests with GAO, CBO, OTA or other Legislative Branch Agencies? Why has not one of these agencies taken the lead for the contracting of these data base services?

Response: CRS uses data bases to find answers to many thousands of reference questions asked by congressional requesters each year. The data bases are critical to our work for the following reasons: (1) some data is only available through this automated form; (2) productivity is significantly increased if a staff member can conduct a 10 minute search to locate something that might take hours or even days to locate manually; (3) use of sophisticated automated search techniques can produce information which could not be found through manual searching; (4) requests for masses of information required by committees undertaking investigations can only be provided in a timely way by using these tools.

We use data bases from dozens of different vendors. They contain news articles (text and/or abstracts) from newspapers all around the country, business information about companies, court cases and regulations, and data about different sectors of the economy. The specific data bases may vary from year to year, depending on what is available, and on the types of questions we get. In recent years, we have made heavy use of such systems as Agridata, BRS, Burrelle, Datatimes, Dialog, DRI, Legislate, Nexis, Lexis, Nikkei, Reuters, Sovset, UPI, VuText, Westlaw and Wharton.

Hill-wide agreements for some of the data bases used by a number of Legislative Branch Agencies provide advantageous rate structures. For most others, the Federal Library Committee contracts for a government-wide rate, and we reimburse for the services provided.

Question: What was the CRS workload in FY90. Update the workload table on page 420 of last years hearings.

Response: The table follows.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. Inquiries Cleared and Research Hours for Member, Committee, Constituent Workload						
	Requests	Hours				
Member	329,151	261,863				
Committee	111,812	256,185				
Constituent	67,924	34,529				
Total	508,887	552,577				
II. Inquiries Cleared and Research Hours for House and Senate Standing Committees						
	Research Requests	Research Hours	Reference Requests	Reference Hours	Total Requests	Total Hours
Committees: House Standing						
Agriculture	703	3,294	1,084	435	1,787	3,729
Appropriations	451	1,832	804	313	1,255	2,145
Armed Services	456	2,821	1,365	614	1,821	3,435
Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs	741	4,220	2,589	1,000	3,330	5,220
Budget	489	1,116	1,081	430	1,570	1,546
District of Columbia	50	123	1,269	362	1,319	485
Education and Labor	2,201	8,006	2,578	909	4,779	8,915
Energy and Commerce	1,125	5,223	5,150	1,827	6,275	7,050
Foreign Affairs	1,039	11,409	3,134	1,541	4,173	12,950
Government Operations	1,142	4,758	3,149	1,291	4,291	6,049
House Administration	402	2,442	1,995	668	2,397	3,110
Interior & Insular Affairs	723	3,206	1,127	647	1,850	3,853
Judiciary	769	3,166	2,608	1,025	3,377	4,191
Merchant Marine & Fisheries	457	2,647	1,898	716	2,355	3,363
Post Office & Civil Service	668	6,053	724	287	1,392	6,340
Public Works & Transportation	299	2,167	1,344	431	1,643	2,598
Rules	122	484	435	355	557	839

Science, Space & Technology	644	2,490	1,888	662	2,532	3,152
Small Business	453	2,216	1,950	712	2,403	2,928
Standards of Official Conduct	17	30	38	10	55	40
Veterans' Affairs	78	208	218	84	296	292
Ways and Means	1,366	7,087	1,666	671	3,032	7,758
Total	**14,395**	**74,998**	**38,983** *n*	**15,138** *a*	**53,378** *n*	**90,136** *a*
Committees: Senate Standing						
Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry	467	1,981	653	262	1,120	2,243
Appropriations	491	2,026	658	470	1,149	2,496
Armed Services	180	1,179	842	400	1,022	1,579
Banking, Housing, & Urban Affairs	572	4,308	1,242	677	1,814	4,985
Budget	518	847	1,471	618	1,989	1,465
Commerce, Science, & Transportation	304	1,444	940	350	1,244	1,794
Energy and Natural Resources	217	1,209	445	245	662	1,454
Environment & Public Works	341	2,887	864	284	1,205	3,171
Finance	695	4,626	742	265	1,437	4,891
Foreign Relations	1,091	7,920	1,980	1,039	3,071	8,959
Governmental Affairs	1,048	6,670	2,007	964	3,055	7,634
Judiciary	1,069	3,056	1,840	927	2,909	3,983
Labor and Human Resources	1,436	5,142	1,686	778	3,122	5,920
Rules & Administration	276	2,325	293	116	569	2,441
Small Business	123	237	342	144	465	381
Veterans' Affairs	90	195	367	124	457	319
Total	**8,918**	**46,052**	**20,179** *a*	**8,299** *a*	**29,097** *a*	**54,351** *a*

1/ Total reference inquiries include 889 Info Pack requests not identified by specific committee name. 2/ Total reference hours include 148 hours distributing Info Packs not identified by specific committee name.

3/ Total reference inquiries include 3,807 Info Pack requests not identified by specific committee name. 4/ Total reference hours include 636 hours distributing Info Packs not identified by specific committee name.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

Question: Why does is take so long to develop and produce the next generation of talking book machines?

Response: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) is committed to providing the highest quality service to its patrons. Playback (talking book) machines for sound recordings are a critical part of that service. NLS, therefore, accords a great deal of time, attention, and care to the development of new playback machines. The three main factors that have contributed to the length of the development and production process are consumer input, changes in technology, and changes in contractors.

Electronic audio technology is widely used in our society. However, as users of audio technology, NLS consumers have unusual characteristics and needs. They are also very vocal about their requirements. For these reasons, NLS involves patrons closely in projects such as the development of new talking book machines that will have a major impact on program users. Such involvement takes the form of surveys, interviews, and extensive field tests. At each critical juncture in the development process, NLS has put prototype or production models of machines in the hands of users for substantial periods of time with instructions to thoroughly test all aspects of machine construction and operation. Such testing often results in changes to the machine. It is NLS policy that any machine released for general use by patrons be highly reliable and satisfy consumer needs closely. Only extensive interaction with a substantial base of users, with the lengthy time commitments that actual-use tests, subsequent data collection ,and refitting imply, can guarantee that this policy is met.

A second contributor to the length of the development process has been the evolution of available technology. As the decision to incorporate new technology has been made, it has slowed development by requiring changes in equipment specifications and additional testing. One example is the inclusion of microprocessors in talking book machines. Decisions to include new technologies are made in the knowledge that the benefits in reliability, ease of manufacture, and cost savings will be gained at the cost of development delays.

A third factor which has, in the past, added time to the development of new talking book machines was the disruption caused when the development contract moved from one contractor to another. No matter how much documentation has been created by the first contractor, considerable, unavoidable delay results when a different firm takes charge of the development process.

Question: How many new talking book machines are distributed annually?

Response: Annual talking book machine distribution is based upon two factors: individuals receiving library service for the first time and those receiving machines to replace broken or otherwise unusable units. The number varies from year to year.

The total inventory of sound reproduction units assigned to patrons, or pending assignment, at machine-lending agencies as of December 31, 1990, was:

Cassette book machines	619,039
Easy cassette book machines	40,024
Talking book machines (phonographs)	216,478
Combination cassette/phonograph machines ..	1,000
Total	876,541

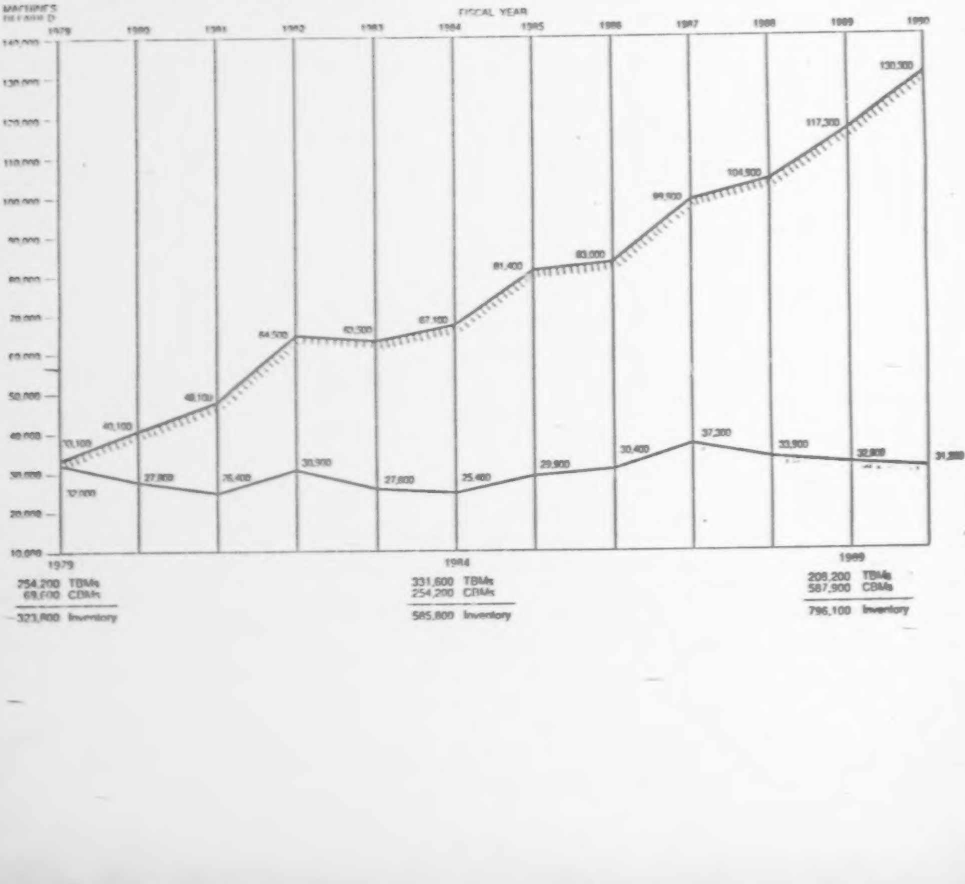
During FY91 48,000 cassette book machines and 12,000 talking book machines will be added to the program. During FY92 42,000 cassette machines and 20,000 phonograph machines will be produced. These, combined with an estimated total of 160,000 repaired and reconditioned units, should be adequate to meet current demands without creating either waiting lines or an inventory surplus.

Question: How many talking book machines are repaired each year?

Response: Machine repairs vary from year to year. During 1990 130,100 cassette-book machines and 31,200 talking-book machines were repaired. The following chart reflects exact figures for 1979 through 1990.

The Library of Congress
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Machine Repairs



Question: The committee has noted that no price level increases are requested for several non-personal accounts in the Blind and Physically Handicapped account. Has there been no change in the cost of the equipment and supplies necessary to serve our blind and physically handicapped population over the past year? If these costs have gone up, why aren't you requesting funds to cover the increased costs?

Response: Costs of equipment and supplies have increased over the past year. Where necessary, requests for funds to cover increased costs of supplies have been included in the request.

The $1,005,000 which was appropriated in fiscal year 1991 but withheld from use until fiscal year 1992 will be used to provide required sound reproduction equipment.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Question: The Library is requesting $5.2 million for its Furniture and Furnishings account for FY92. Explain the need for an $85,700 microfiche camera for your New Delhi Field Office?

Response: The camera will permit the microfiching of East African publications, which are not readily available in multiple copies. Distribution of the fiche will be through the Photoduplication Service, for research libraries, and other interested users. Locating the camera in New Delhi, rather than Nairobi, will facilitate its operation by existing local staff, and thus save staffing costs.

Question $81 thousand is requested for audio visual equipment for CRS. What is the need for this equipment?

Response: The requested audio visual equipment is necessary in order to enhance staff presentations and seminars and briefings to Members of Congress. Existing equipment dictates that presentations be made only for small groups in darkened rooms. New technology utilizing large screen projection will accommodate large groups and allow presentations to be made in normal light environments. Additionally, the equipment will allow the Congressional Research Service more mobility to effect briefings in individual committee rooms and remote locations in response to specialized topic inquiries. The requested items are intended to replace equipment which has poor quality, confined mobility and limited presentation capability with state of the art audio visual equipment capable of variable speed and freeze frame.

Question: $400 thousand dollars is requested for telephone cables for the Madison Building. How much has been appropriated thus far for this purpose and what is the total costs expected to be for this enhancement?

Response: The fiber optic telephone cabling system is called the Premise Distribution System (PDS). Last year, $450 thousand was appropriated for the installation of this system. How long it will take depends largely on the availability of funds each fiscal year. Based on our experience, we estimate that if we can increase the base from the $450 thousand in FY91 to $850 thousand in FY92, it will take us about 4 years to phase in the PDS in the Madison Building at that level of funding. We estimate the overall costs to be $3.5 million.

Question: $168 thousand is requested for microfilm reading and printing equipment. How many of such equipment do you now have in the Library?

Response: The Library presently has an inventory in the following amounts: 172 microform readers and 99 microform reader printers. Much of this equipment has reached the end of its useable life and must be replaced.

Question: $233 thousand is requested for Motion Picture equipment on page 352 and $72 thousand is requested on page 356 for similar equipment. Please explain?

Response: The $233,500 request (pg. 352) is for one 16mm and four 35mm flatbed (not head) motion picture viewing machines which will replace machines presently in use in our motion picture reference facility and our quality control unit. These machines are used daily by researchers who come to Washington to study films in the Library's collection and by our professional staff that evaluates the quality of films in the collection. We intend to replace machines that have been in use for more than a decade. Viewing machines that are in good condition ensure that the films being viewed will not be damaged by the machines. We are also requesting three professional rewind tables which are used to wind the film into the proper condition for viewing. These will replace rewind machines which are also more than ten years old.

The $72,300 request (pg. 356) is for several different pieces of equipment which will be used to evaluate the quality and condition of film and audio material in the Library's collection. $42,600 is for the purchase of two automatic film inspection machines, one for 16mm film and another for 35mm which will be used to inspect films from the collection for possible damage so that repairs or preservation steps can be taken. These machines are high speed, automatic devices that inspect for physical damage such as tears, scratches, and weak splices. These do not duplicate the work done on the flatbed machines, which are used for more detailed inspection of image quality or imperfect sound. $28,400 is to purchase a variety of professional audio equipment which will be used to make similar evaluation of the quality of audio tapes and disks in the collection.

Question: Information retrieval equipment is requested on pages 349 and 355. The Committee fails to see the distinction here for separate increases for price level and growing workload. These look like dual requests for the same equipment.

Response: The items requested generically in this category are not duplicative; the Information Retrieval Equipment requested on page 349 identifies those items predominantly destined to replace similar items throughout the Library which are aging and/or nearing obsolescence. The $96,000 requested for Information Retrieval Equipment on page 355 identifies that equipment necessary to expand the microforming activity in several Library areas.

Question: Why do you have mandatory salary and benefit costs in a capital budget such as the Furniture and Furnishings appropriation?

Response: The seven positions in the Library's Furniture and Furnishings budget were initially established in the 1970's to provide full time staff to outfit and design office and public use space in the Madison Building. Included in these positions are contract specialists to prepare and negotiate the multitude of contracts required to occupy the Madison Building. There is an ongoing requirement for design and contract activities not only in the Madison Building, but also in all of the Library's Capitol Hill facilities. These positions could be included in the Library's regular Salaries and Expenses appropriation rather than the Furniture and Furnishings appropriation.

REORGANIZATION

Question: What was the net change in the number of positions at and above the GS-15 level as a result of the Library's reorganization? Please provide a listing of the titles and pay grades of the positions at or above the GS-15 level which were eliminated or created since the beginning of FY88. Include which of these changes resulted from the reorganization.

Response: The net change in the number of positions at and above the GS-15 level as a result of the Library's reorganization was three. These positions are identified as follows along with the other positions at the GS-15 level and higher which have been established since the beginning of fiscal 1988. Eleven positions were eliminated.

CREATED

POSITION TITLE	GRADE	RESULTING FROM REORGANIZATION
Assistant Inspector General	GS-15	NO
Coordinator, Whole Book Cataloging	GS-15	NO
Director of Scholarly Programs	GS-15	YES
Director of Education Services	GS-15	YES
Director of Communications	GS-15	YES
Director, Global Project	GS-15	NO
Interpretive Program Officer	GS-15	NO
Project Manager, NFC Conversion	GS-15	NO
Special Assistant, Human Resources Mgmt	GS-15	NO
Special Assistant (Management)	GS-15	NO
Special Projects Assistant	GS-15	NO
Director, Dispute Resolution	GS-16	NO
Director for Research Management	GS-16	NO
Director of Development	GS-16	NO
Executive Assistant to the Librarian	GS-16	NO
Assistant Director, Resource Development	GS-17	NO
Director, Public Service I	GS-17	YES
Director, Public Service II	GS-17	YES
Social Science Administrator	GS-17	NO
Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs	GS-18	YES
Associate Librarian for Operations	GS-18	NO
Associate Librarian for Special Projects	GS-18	YES

CREATED

POSITION TITLE	GRADE	RESULTING FROM REORGANIZATION
Director for Library Distribution Services	PL-313	YES
Director for Technical Processes Research	PL-313	NO
Micrographics Technical Officer	PL-313	NO

ELIMINATED

POSITION TITLE	GRADE	RESULTING FROM REORGANIZATION
Chief, Recruitment and Placement	GS-15	NO
Director, Special Collections	GS-16	NO
Executive Officer, Management Services	GS-15	YES
Assoc. Register Copyrights, Special Prgms	GS-16	NO
Director for Research Services	GS-17	NO
Assistant Librarian for National Programs	GS-17	YES
Associate Librarian of Congress	GS-18	YES
Associate Librarian for Human Resources	GS-18	YES
Associate Librarian for Operations	GS-18	YES
Assistant Director, Systems Development	PL-313	NO
Science Administrator	PL-313	NO

Question: In previous testimony, you indicated that the reorganization of the Library would result in tangible savings. Please provide several specific examples of savings actually achieved, showing the dollar amounts realized and indicating whether these were one-time or recurring savings.

Response: The Librarian indicated last year that one of his prime objectives was to :identify and eliminate activities that do not add value and to replace them with activities that do add value." This year, we have focused particularly on identifying staff who could be re-directed to arrearage reduction work, the Library's highest priority. As a result, we have significantly reduced the types of records to be reported in the National Union Catalog, and assigned 33 staff members formerly involved in preparing this publication to a new copy cataloging and CIP verification program. An additional 26 staff members who had been assigned to the National Union Catalog have been reassigned to other positions devoted directly or indirectly to the arrearage reduction effort. In addition, approximately one-third of the staff in the MARC Editorial Division who were formerly correcting and updating existing cataloging records have been assigned to arrearage-reduction work. We estimate that this internal re-allocation of staff resources will contribute approximately $3.5 million per year to the Library's arrearage reduction efforts.

SENIOR LEVEL VACANT POSITIONS

Question: The positions of Deputy Librarian of Congress, Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs, and Associate Librarian for Special Projects have been vacant for more than a year. When do you expect to fill these senior level vacancies?

Response: On April 24, the Librarian announced the appointment of Dr. Carolyn Reid-Wallace, vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the City University of New York, as Associate Librarian for Special Projects. Dr. Reid-Wallace will assume her duties on September 1.

The Librarian has renewed efforts to fill the one remaining Associate Librarian vacancy (Cultural Affairs) and hopes to fill it by the end of the fiscal year.

The Librarian is not planning at this time to appoint a permanent Deputy Librarian.

UNUSUALLY HEAVY ACQUISITIONS

Question: In your testimony, you stated that one reason for the continuing growth of arrearages is that the past year was marked by unusually heavy acquisitions. Please provide acquisition statistics for fiscal years 1989 and 1990. Are acquisitions being cut back to help keep arrearage from growing?

Response: During the period in which the report on arrearages was prepared and the appropriation for processing the arrearage was made, the Library's arrearage grew by 1,005,000. Since this period, over 1,800,000 items have been processed. Acquisitions have remained relatively stable. We expect to cut back the growth of the arrearage by 11 million items at the end of fiscal 1993.

It is generally not practical to cut back on current acquisitions because of the limited period of availability of these materials and the added costs incurred in acquiring them retrospectively at a later date. However, we are in the process of evaluating our overall collection development policies and practices to insure optimal benefit to the Library in light of the arrearage situation (especially as we strive to adhere to the principle of being selective yet universal in our collecting).

Receipts by Source, September 30, 1990

Source	Pieces, 1989	Pieces, 1990
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
NLS/BPH Talking Books	1,772,900	1,799,968
Law Library	49,378	75,534
General Collections	630,574	622,100
Copyright	4,737	4,445
Copyright Licensing	554	323
Congressional Research Service ...	176,228	151,835
Materials for Program Support	3,540	3,075
Special Foreign Currency Program .	261,267	230,261
ATRA	1,426	891
Salaries and Expenses, LC		
Microforms	19,640	14,550
Motion Pictures	1	
By transfer		
Federal Research Division	26,145	26,471
Other	206	163

Gift and Trust Funds		
Africana	11	4
Center for the Book	15	11
Documents Expediting Project	52	52
Evans Fund	67	7
Exhibits Office	2	
FEDLINK	7	
Gottscho	1	
Green Fund	1	
Heinemann Fund	1	1
Hubbard	1	
Huntington Fund	721	605
IBM Eames Preparation		3
Institute for Turkish Studies		201
Interpretative Programs		1
Kostelanetz		335
Madison Council		39
Mumford Fund	1	
Processing ALA Gift		1
Roberts	2	
Special Foreign Currency Program .	13	
Spivacke	7	8
Stern Fund	30	7
Swann Foundation	7	28
Time-Life Books	2	
Turkish Retrospective Purchases ..		70
Various Donors		1
Wilbur	15	
Wilson	7	
Total	2,947,559	2,930,990
By government source		
Local agencies	274	3,406
State agencies	132,332	107,968
Federal documents (GPO jacket) ...	604,659	609,094
Federal documents (agencies non-GPO)	133,412	185,118
Copyright deposits	720,475	813,106
Total	1,591,152	1,718,692
By transfer from other government agencies	2,248,782	2,435,218
By gift	1,696,087	1,134,402
By exchange		
Domestic	15,309	17,683
Foreign and international	408,236	382,871
Total	423,545	400,554
TOTAL RECEIPTS	8,907,125	8,619,856

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

Question: The Senate Report on the FY91 Legislative Branch Appropriation bill directed the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol to consult with the Washington Research Library Consortium to determine whether the Library of Congress storage needs could be met by the WRLC in its proposed facility. Please update the Committee on the status of these discussions, and whether the Library intends to take advantage of the facilities offered by WRLC?

Response: The Library has met with WRLC on several occasions to discuss its proposed facilities and services and has made a visit to their facility in Maryland. Any arrangement between the Library and WRLC would depend first on authorization for us to secure storage space and second, on a successful competitive bid by the WRLC to meet our storage needs. The Library also met with the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) and transmitted to him our collections storage requirements for inclusion in the AOC's survey of Legislative Branch warehousing requirements. It is our understanding that the AOC is to accommodate Library collections storage needs, and we await completion of his survey report and attendant recommendations.

Question: The WRLC intends to go to final drawings for the permanent facility by early May, 1991. If the Library has any special needs that are identified before that time, WRLC could accommodate them. Does the Library have any special needs which WRLC should consider in its plans for its facility?

Response: As we indicated in the previous response, it is the Library's understanding that the Architect of the Capitol has been directed to consider the Library's collections storage needs as part of a larger study on Legislative Branch warehousing requirements and to make attendant recommendations. We have no immediate input for WRLC.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SLADE GORTON

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

Question: What were the principal findings of the Library's recent study of its cooperative cataloging activities?

Response: The principal findings on the costs and benefits of cooperative cataloging are:

1) The main benefit of cooperative cataloging activities is that once an item has been cataloged it can then be used by other libraries for the same items in their collections. It is estimated that Library of Congress cataloging funded by appropriations saves U.S. libraries more than $370 million annually.

2) The costs of cataloging incurred by the Library of Congress are considerably lower by using data supplied by other libraries than by doing original cataloging. Where cost data is available, we found that $345,000 in cost to LC are avoided annually.

3) The unit costs for other libraries participating in cooperative ventures with the Library of Congress are generally higher than for their normal cataloging operations because they are following more exacting standards required of cooperative efforts.

4) No accurate data is available for the costs at other libraries of cooperative cataloging activities. Therefore, it is not known if the combined unit costs of these cataloging libraries and the Library of Congress for the creation of cooperatively produced records exceeds or not the costs for the Library of Congress to create full original cataloging itself.

5) Those libraries with insufficient resources to participate in cooperative activities nevertheless receive the benefits of these cooperative cataloging activities through the use of shared cataloging products and services.

6) Although it is not apparent through any analysis of costs, the greatest benefit to the nation of cooperative activities is the enhanced ability of its citizens to determine the availability, location, and accessibility of materials in which they are interested.

MASS DEACIDIFICATION

Question: Which will have higher priority for mass deacidification -- older or new material?

Response: New materials will be processed first because the stronger paper in new books benefits more from deacidification. Rebound and repaired materials that pass through the Library's Binding Office will also be given high priority. However, assuming we achieve our goal of one million books per year, the majority of books deacidified will be retrospective materials from the book stacks. At the deacidification rate requested in the current contracting effort, it will take 20 years to deacidify the Library's Law and General collections.

PRESERVATION

Question: What progress has been made in the implementation of the Public Law Concerning the National Policy on Permanent Papers (P.L. 101-423; H.J.Res. 226; S.J. Res. 57), and what is the Library of Congress doing to promote the use of permanent paper?

Response: LC staff have met to consider the content of the report that will be submitted to the Congress by December 31 this year. Preliminary discussions have taken place among LC, NARA, and GPO regarding efficient and effective methods for gathering information for the report. Fourteen representatives of these three agencies and of the JCP met in March to define individual and collective responsibilities for collecting information required for the report. GPO forms are being revised to enable agencies to designate whether they require alkaline paper for their publications. Paper merchants are submitting letters to GPO defining whether their paper manufacturing processes are alkaline or acid; GPO is tracking this information so it can be reported to Congress. Approximately 60% of the paper poundage procured for government agencies in the Washington area is currently alkaline.

The Library of Congress has always been a strong advocate for the use of permanent, alkaline paper. A member of our Preservation Directorate is serving on the National Information and Standards Organization (NISO) committee that is revising and updating the current standard on Permanent Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives. A draft of this standard has recently been circulated for comment. LC also continues its efforts to promote the importance of permanent paper production and use. For example, the forthcoming issue of International Preservation News, edited by a Preservation Directorate staff member and distributed internationally to more than 2,500 institutions and individuals, will contain several articles on permanent paper, including one that discusses the passage in October of P.L. 101-423 (Permanent Paper). Also, through the Library's Preservation Reference Service, considerable information has been provided in support of efforts to initiate and pass state legislation on permanent paper.

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICE

Question: Why are the costs of card services so high?

Response: The costs of Library cards services are high because: (1) The Library uses high quality card stock and superior print quality; (2) with annual decreases in orders of 15%-20%, it is difficult to reduce staff quickly enough to keep staff size consistent with the declining business; (3) the staff remaining in the cards services area are long-tenured and highly paid; (4) cards volumes are too small to operate at maximum efficiency; and (5) the cards services which are not automated (non-MARC) are extremely labor-intensive.

Question: Why can't the Library produce cards as economically as the private sector firms?

Response: Many private sector vendors use less expensive card stock and printing equipment, do not have to pay federal wages, are more flexible in responding to business fluctuations, and do not support non-automated cards. Furthermore, several vendors supply cards as an add-on to other more expensive services, such as book suppliers and vendors of integrated automated library systems.

Question: How many Library staff work on the cards services?

Response: Card costs for 1991 include the salary and fringe benefits for portions of 36 budgeted positions directly involved in providing reimbursable cards services, plus an allocated portion of 23 general and administrative positions indirectly involved in the production and distribution of catalog cards.

Question: Why doesn't the Library simply raise the price of cards to cover costs?

Response: At this point, raising the prices to cover costs would mean tripling or (in the case of non-MARC) quadrupling prices. Increases of this magnitude would be greeted very negatively by the Library's customers and would, in effect, end this service.

LIBRARY'S VISITOR SERVICES

Question: How is the Library's Visitor Services Program going to be enhanced with the requested $90,000 in non-personal funds?

Response: The greatest impact of the increasing demand for providing programs for the Library's professional and special visitors is felt in the divisions having materials of special interest and attraction. The $90,000 in non-personal funds will be used to develop ways of sharing information about the Library's special collections that will reduce the amount of time required of professional and curatorial staff to prepare and conduct visits. The production of brief orientation films on the Library's special collections and programs would replace approximately 6,000 hours of staff preparation and delivery time (about $120,000 - $150,000) now spent orienting professional visitors to the Library each year. Such films could also be used to orient researchers and the Library's own staff. The production and rental/sale of audio tours and special publications, such as printed self-guided tours, would relieve staff time for other beneficial purposes, and would reach much larger audiences than we are able to currently serve.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Question: What is the role of the Library's Development Office?

Response: Its mission is to enable the Library of Congress to obtain private sector funding to support selected programs and activities for which appropriated funds are unavailable or inappropriate.

Question: How are the private funds raised by the Development Office used?

Response: Less than 3% of the Library's budget comes from private funds. These funds are used to promote private sector awareness of the Library through special projects, exhibitions, seminars, and cultural and educational activities. The Library's new Junior Fellowship program is an example. Private funds are not used to support basic Library functions traditionally supported by Congress.

MADISON COUNCIL

Question: How does the Madison National Council help the Library?

Response: The James Madison Council engages some of the nation's most prominent business and community leaders directly with the institution. Its members provide valuable ideas and advice and help the Library in its efforts to develop a truly national constituency.

EXHIBITIONS

Question: What major exhibitions are planned for FY92?

Response: The following exhibitions will be opened or installed during FY92:

City of Magnificent Distances (D.C. bicentennial)
An Ongoing Voyage (Columbus quincentennial)
Finland
Italian-Americans in the West
Rosenwald 100th Anniversary
The Forgotten Frontier (Russian-America)

Question: What states will host traveling exhibitions from the Library?

Response: Beginning in FY92, confirmed sites for traveling exhibitions are in California, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, and Texas. Tentative sites are in Arizona, California (2), Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, and Washington State.

CENTER FOR THE BOOK

Question: Is the Library trying to establish a Center for the Book in every state?

Response: Not necessarily. The initiative for establishing a state center must come from the state. Usually a coalition of reading promotion and literacy groups joins with a state library in applying to the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress for affiliate status.

Question: What do these state centers do?

Response: State centers develop activities appropriate to their own states, e.g. celebrating the state's book and literary heritage; working with local radio and television stations to promote books and reading; compiling directories of useful resources, and hosting statewide events that call attention to the importance of books, reading, literacy, and libraries.

OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Question: Why should appropriated money be spent on educational and other cultural outreach programs?

Response: An important part of the Library's mission is to make its resources as accessible and useful as possible to the American people and their libraries. In support of this goal, the Library's educational and cultural programs are designed to:

1) Expand the nation's knowledge base through focused projects that share the Library's resources with teachers, scholars, librarians, and the general public.

2) Encourage creativity and partnership that stimulate interest in learning and ideas throughout the nation.

To be effective these outreach programs need an assured financial base for personnel, equipment, and supplies. Private funds are used to enhance and complement this basic framework.

RENOVATION AND RESTORATION

Question: What is the current status of the Renovation and Restoration project?

Response: Phase I construction in both the Jefferson and Adams buildings is complete and outfitting of the space for occupancy has been ongoing for several months. The first Library moves into the renovated space will begin in early May. The Main Reading Room in the Jefferson Building reopens to the public June 3, 1991. The Library is scheduled to complete occupancy of available Phase I space in August after which the Architect of the Capitol will begin Phase II construction. This final phase of the construction project will take another two to three years.

SECURITY MEASURES

Question: What security measures has the Library instituted to protect staff, visitors, and collections from terrorist threats during the Persian Gulf War?

Response: In mid-January, the Library initiated entrance inspections at all building entrances. This inspection is performed manually by police officers and is limited to materials carried into buildings by individuals. There is no inspection of clothing. Additionally, increased control has been established over movement into and out of the Madison Building via the loading dock. Library staff are now required to wear their employee identification card at all times while in Library buildings. Temporary measures instituted during the crisis included linking with the security information network established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide daily security-related information and coordination. We also increased measures to control access to all underground parking areas during this period.

Question: What are you doing about the security of your buildings?

Response: Historically, the Library has conducted inspections of persons exiting Library buildings to deter the theft and unauthorized removal of Library collection materials. The Library has now begun also to conduct entrance inspections to screen for weapons and explosives being brought into Library buildings. We propose the installation of metal detectors at 9 entrances as part of the entrance inspection process, and the installation of X-ray equipment in the Library's mail room to minimize the possible introduction of explosive materials. Entrance inspections will be conducted by Library police. Exit inspections will be conducted by contract civilian personnel. In addition to the equipment, the Library also requires an additional 3 mail room positions to staff the equipment in the mail room and funds to support contract civilian staff.

JAPAN TASK FORCE

Question: The fiscal 1990 Conference Report directed CRS "to develop a recommendation for the Japan task Force that will integrate its own capabilities and the capabilities and needs of other sources of expertise and resources throughout the Library of Congress." Last year you reported that such a task force has been created; what has it done over the last year?

Response: In the last year the Japan Task Force has accomplished the following:

Provided improved coverage of Japan-related Issues - CRS issued 28 reports or audio briefs which dealt with Japan and maintained 11 issue briefs. The Law Library issued another seven reports or memoranda. The JTF members were also active in hosting seminars and giving briefings related to Japan.

Improved communication with Congress - (1) A tailored mailing list of Members and staff interested in receiving regular information on Japan was developed; (2) liaison work with Members and staff with Japan-related interests was increased; (3) a Focus Chart was issued identifying many CRS and Law Library products on Japan to help congressional staff using the Reference Centers; (4) the CRS Review is now used for special announcements on Japan issues and a series of articles is planned for 1991 dealing with Japan-related issues; (5) SDI service continued to serve as a primary method of disseminating information about Japan to Congress, and has been enhanced through addition of a bucket term for Japan.

Improved Library resources related to Japan - (1) JTF members participated in assessment of LC collections on Japan; (2) plans to acquire more policy related documents and other fugitive literature were developed and are being implemented; (3) a proposal to the Japan Foundation to fund a Japanese Information and Documents Center in the Library to act as a clearinghouse for current policy related materials is being developed; (4) access to automated sources of information on Japan was increased (5) the Science and Technology Division has installed a system for free on-line access to data bases in Japan associated with Japan's Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture; (6) the Copyright Acquisitions Division is helping to insure that copies of all new published materials on Japan in English are claimed and considered for inclusion in the Library's collections; (7) the Exchange & Gift Division is expediting processing of current materials received from Japan.

Provided increased analytic and reference support - In FY 1991, CRS will strengthen analytical work on Japan issues by recruiting for two persons who speak Japanese to work on economics and foreign affairs issues, and dedicate more clerical support to JTF coordination. New funding for staff was approved in 1991 budget and will become available for obligation in fiscal 1992--this will improve bibliographic, translating and analytic capability.

Enhanced collection development and acquisitions - In the Asian Division, funds were approved for collections development efforts which will support the increased analytical and reference support for Congress. These funds will become available for obligation in fiscal 1992, along with GENPAC funding to increase acquisition of research materials.

SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE PARLIAMENTS

Question: Tell us about your recent activities to help the parliaments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Response: The Congressional Research Service has supported congressional efforts to help the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the following ways:

At the request of the Congressional leadership and with the support of the Joint Committee on the Library, CRS staff have participated in Congressional and other delegations to the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to conduct needs assessments with Members of Parliament, and have given Congress recommendations on how it might best assist them in creating more effective legislatures. CRS has also hosted several official delegations from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Under the Gift of Democracy (Senate Concurrent Resolution 74), an initial delegation of House and Senate Leadership staff and CRS specialists went to Poland in February 1990 and met with Polish Parliamentarians and their staffs to discuss equipment, technical and other needs of the Polish Parliament. On-going assistance is being provided under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate with some assistance from CRS.

On April 6, 1990, the Speaker of the House appointed Martin Frost Chairman of the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe (the Frost Task Force). The Task Force and CRS staff visited Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in May 1990 to assess the needs of their Parliaments and to recommend initiatives to help build strong institutions which can function independently in a multi-party democratic environment. The Task Force requested that CRS administer the $4.25 million appropriated to support the Frost Task Force initiatives (transferred through an Interagency Agreement from AID) which focus on the development of library and research resources, computerization, and training for staff and Members. Even though the funds just became available at the end of January, a great deal has already been accomplished. Over six hundred books have been sent from the Library of Congress's Exchange and Gift Division to the Parliamentary Libraries of Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. A Request for Proposal for equipping the Czech Parliament was issued on March 26, and it is expected that a contract will be signed and equipment delivered by the time of the Parliament's August recess; a similar schedule will be followed for equipment for the Hungarian Parliament once the Hungarians make final priority decisions. In the area of training, CRS has hosted a two week study trip to Washington for the Director of Sejm Analysis and the Director of the Bureau of Research and Analysis of the Polish Parliament. In May, two analysts from the Parliamentary Institute of the Parliament of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic will be coming also for two weeks of training. In June, six Central European Parliamentary librarians will be coming to Washington for a week's training to be followed by attendance and a library convention and a trip to Austin, Texas to see a state legislative information system at work.

EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS

Question: What is the status of the proposed exchange of documents between the Secretariat of the Supreme Soviet and the Congressional Research Service, as authorized by the Joint Committee on the Library.

Response: We are still exploring the kinds of documents that will be useful and those that the Soviets might want; when this step is completed, we will consult with the Joint Committee on the Library as to what is proposed for exchange. We anticipate that the exchange could begin later this Spring, and might include improved access to such Soviet documents as:

- Proceedings (transcripts) of sessions of the Congress of Peoples' Deputies and the Supreme Soviet
- Peoples' Deputy and other parliamentary publications
- Complications of acts and activities of the legislature
- Legislative agenda
- New laws, resolutions, and decrees
- Supreme Soviet Secretariat expert's analyses and recommendations on draft laws
- Reports, analyses, and forecasts by the staff of the Supreme Soviet Secretariat
- Express Information and other publications of the Secretariat's Information Sector
- Reports and analyses of (Dr. V. Vasiliev's) Institute for State Structure and Legislation
- Reports and analyses of other institutions (such as INION, GOSKOMSTAT, etc.) prepared for the Supreme Soviet
- Reports from the executive branch required by the legislature
- Supreme Soviet Commission and Committee reports and activities (when available)

LAW LIBRARY

Question: The Law Library has just hired a new librarian and is requesting funding for a number of unfinanced positions. Could you indicate the new initiatives planned by the Law Library?

Response: The Law Library is not responding to certain basic elements of its mission as expeditiously, as competently, or as thoroughly as it could and should if it is to be regarded as the Law Library of Congress and the nation. The staffing requirements we have outlined should raise standards in some operations to expected levels by: 1) building a computerized World Law Index which will allow it to respond more fully and efficiently to questions from Congress and to aid the international business and legal community which is competing in an international marketplace; 2) complementing existing staff with representatives of the developing democracies of Eastern Europe to reflect renewed Congressional interest: 3) encouraging law libraries to engage in resource sharing; 4) training the next generation of law librarians to work in an international environment; 5) facilitating bibliographic control over the world's legal literature by developing cooperative programs to add classification numbers from the newly completed LC law classification to retrospective holdings; and 6) referring legal questions from a national constituency to the information source closest to them which can provide information to them most quickly and cheaply.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Subsequent to the hearing the subcommittee has received a statement from the American Library Association and the Association of Research Libraries which will be made a part of the record at this point.]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

This statement in strong support of the fiscal year 1992 budget request of the Library of Congress, is submitted on behalf of the American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization of 52,000 librarians, library trustees, and other friends of libraries; and the Association of Research Libraries, a nonprofit association of 119 major research libraries.

The Library has requested a total of $359,962,000 for fiscal year 1992, including the authority to obligate $23,292,000 in receipts. Of the requested net increase of approximately $52 million, about half ($27.3 million) is needed simply to maintain current services. Included are activities begun in fiscal year 1991, such as the attacked on the 40 million backlog of unprocessed materials. ALA and ARL wish to express the appreciation of the library community for the 12 percent increase in funding provided by Congress last year for LC. The total of $299 million available to the Library ensured that current services would be continued, and allowed 164 blocked, unfinanced positions already authorized to be filled.

The other half ($27.7 million) of the requested increase would be used to improve the organization, preservation, access to, and usage of LC's collections of some 97 million items. ALA and ARL are particularly supportive of the Library's emphases within this requested increase on new automated systems ($7.6 million) and preservation ($6 million). The Library of Congress must be poised to take advantage of new technologies and to respond to rapidly changing world situations. For instance, during the war effort in the Persian Gulf, LC answered a large volume of individual and congressional requests for information, and through FEDLINK, helped to organize the shipment of reading materials to American troops. The Library's collection of Kuwaiti newspapers and some government publications may help to replenish that nation's destroyed central library collection.

Although the Library began as a resource to meet the needs of Congress, it has evolved into an extraordinary knowledge base unique in the world. In addition to Congress, the Library shares its resources and services with U.S. libraries, with the nation, and beyond. While LC is indeed a multifaceted national asset, this statement will emphasize the Library's services to libraries, and its interaction with the library community.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND ARREARAGES

The positions unblocked through fiscal year 1991 funding will allow LC to begin work on its unprocessed arrearages, as directed by Congress. Congress has encouraged cooperative arrangements with the library community in the cataloging of arrearages, and several formal cooperative cataloging arrangements are in place. LC and the library community place a high priority on continuing cooperative strategies for improving access to research materials. During the past year several new initiatives were taken.

In developing its Arrearage Reduction Management Plan, LC sought extensive input from the library community. In response, as one example, the ARL Committee on Bibliographic Control proposed a series of strategies for tackling the LC arrearages. This dialogue continues concerning priorities and methods for accomplishing the goal of reducing and eliminating the long-accumulated arrearages.

Another area of close cooperation was the revision of LC's cataloging priorities. Throughout the review process, research libraries played an important role in contributing information on their policies and in making suggestions for changes in the existing LC system for assigning cataloging priorities. Comments and suggestions were also provided by units within ALA's Association for Library Collections and Technical Services and ALA's Public Library Association. The Library published its revised cataloging priorities in the December 17, 1990, issue of the LC Information Bulletin, which receives wide distribution among libraries.

A continuing effort is the development of the LC plan for cooperative cataloging. Libraries are vitally concerned with fashioning new strategies for increased coordination and collaboration in the cataloging of library materials. Building on the significant progress in maximizing available cataloging resources, the library community together with LC will continue to work toward cost-effective access to our vast but distributed resources.

AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

A corollary strategy is support by the library community for appropriations levels that will allow LC to enhance and link its existing processing systems and to support added functions, such as downloading records from other large bibliographic databases (the bibliographic utilities, as we call them), and online authority control for catalogers. Increased use of automated processing systems and expansion of system capabilities offer the greatest potential for cost-effective reduction of arrearages and for improving processing support.

We also support the Library's goals of moving toward more user-friendly automated systems, and toward higher capacity systems which could accommodate full text as well as bibliographic citations and abstracts. We understand users in the social science reading room are delighted with the new ACCESS prototype system with its touch terminals and colorful graphics. ACCESS provides easy entry to LC's book files for users unfamiliar with computer terminals and electronic databases. The new ACQUIRE system for acquisitions deserves expansion as an easy-to-use system which would be immensely useful to other libraries when it can be made part of the Library's LC DIRECT online access service.

ELECTRONIC ACCESS

This year, the Library expanded its very successful pilot project offering online database access to 14 libraries across the country by making its databases available to state library agencies. These agencies are responsible for meeting the information needs of state legislatures and facilitating development of statewide library services. The new 24-month trial, called LC DIRECT, currently involves 33 state library agencies who pay an annual fee plus telecommunications charges to gain access to LC's automated bibliographic, congressional bill-status, copyright, and referral databases. LC DIRECT also includes a union list which identifies and locates books for the blind and physically handicapped—both for items distributed by LC and for holdings contributed to the database by libraries around the country.

The California State Library used the bibliographic citation files to gather background information for various topical annotated bibliographies for the state legislature, and various files were used heavily by lawyers and others in the entertainment industry. For example, an attorney needed to know all the episodes in a particular TV series, and the copyright file provided this information. During the pilot at the University of Southern California Library, demand for access to the LC copyright files by lawyers in the film industry was so heavy the library had to schedule appointments.

The Kentucky State Library cited a few examples of interesting search questions answered with the LC files: (1) locating video titles for middle-school children about the types of earthquakes experienced in the midwest; (2) locating works by a Middle Eastern author, translated into German, then English, on foreign relations in the Near East during the early 20th century; (3) and locating the correct title of a book, not in the OCLC bibliographic database, dealing with the centennial of the University of California.

The New York State Library, one of the 14 original pilots, found the service so useful that it made a special plea to continue access past the original closing date, at least until the end of the state legislative session. The director of state operations in New York urged all state departments and agencies to use the files at the State Library.

Among the suggestions made by New York State Library staff concerning the on-line pilot project was to use the Internet as the telecommunications vehicle for remote access to LC databases. The Internet is the electronic network which connects many universities, libraries, and research labs to provide scholars with file transfer, electronic mail, connection to supercomputers, and access to bibliographic and specialized databases. The Internet is made up of the NSFnet backbone, regional networks, and individual-institution connections.

Under proposals pending in the Administration and in Congress, the Internet would be upgraded to a high-speed, high-capacity telecommunications network capable of moving 100,000 typed pages or 1,000 satellite photos per second. This proposed National Research and Education Network has great potential for libraries and their users. The Library of Congress joined the Internet last fall, and should actively participate in NREN developments for its own greater efficiency, and for the benefit of the libraries with which it cooperates. High-technology, high-promise developments such as the NREN are further reasons why LC's automated systems development should be well supported and should keep the Library at the cutting edge.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

American libraries face a major challenge in maintaining their historic collection strengths in the sciences and technology. If the United States is to maintain its scientific and technical leadership, libraries must have both an effective strategy and the required resources to improve access to scientific and technical information for universities, corporations, and government agencies. The increased internationalization of scientific research as well as the increased foreign and domestic production of research information has combined with American libraries' fiscal restraints to produce a near-crisis situation.

The library community supports the development of a national strategy for access to scientific and technical information, built on the existing strengths of the country's premier scientific and technical libraries. LC has begun to assess its potential role in such a strategy, and other organizations (including ARL) are also addressing this critical issue. We welcome the opportunity to continue to work with LC in exploring ways in which our great science collections can provide the foundation for a new national science and technology library system.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, together with its 160 regional and subregional libraries (state, regional, and public libraries throughout the nation), circulates more than 20 million items in braille or on disks and cassettes to almost a million people annually. This program, free to qualified users, includes specialized playback equipment available through cooperating libraries. Our growing elderly population relies heavily on this service.

PRESERVATION

The Library has provided the leadership in developing a mass deacidification process using gaseous diethylzinc (DEZ) and is now engaged in conducting an extensive testing and evaluation of the various mass deacidification processes. As other libraries begin to take action on implementing mass deacidification systems, the availability of LC's test results will assist libraries in the decision-making process. Equally important, implementation of a mass deacidification program by LC will ensure the critical mass of support and will provide the library community with the critical framework for implementing mass deacidification programs.

A promising long-term development is the increasing use of acid-free, permanent papers for books and other publications. Last year, Congress passed and the President signed a measure (Public Law 101–423) establishing a national policy to promote use of permanent papers. The Library of Congress is to help promulgate this policy and monitor progress in implementation. For its own collections, this policy may reduce, but will not eliminate, LC's need for a mass deacidification program. Publications from many areas of the world, and many ephemeral but important publications, will continue to be produced on acidic, rapidly deteriorating paper, and the Library will need to continue to acquire and to preserve these items. Consequently, LC will need a mass deacidification program for many years to come.

OTHER COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

The sharing of cataloging data, the just beginning but immensely popular remote access to online databases, cooperative planning for access to sci-tech information, special materials for the blind and physically handicapped, and leadership in preservation of library materials—all mentioned above—are some of the ways in which the Library of Congress serves and works with the nation's libraries. Other such examples include an active interlibrary loan program, the State Reference and Referral program, State Center for the Book programs, traveling exhibits such as "To Make All Laws," and the American Memory project now being tested in pilot libraries across the country.

FEE-FOR-SERVICE PROPOSAL

While recognizing that its outdated statute needs updating, we regret that the Library of Congress has found it necessary to seek additional authority to set fees and recover revenues for services it wishes to offer. However, both ALA and ARL would like to take this opportunity to let the Subcommittee know that we appreciate the process by which the Librarian and his staff have sought input to this still developing proposal. LC has delayed by some months the submission of the proposed legislation to Congress in order to seek comments and suggestions from the library community. The Librarian and the senior staff have been generous with their time, and responsive to many suggestions from ALA for changes to the proposal, especially from the ALA Legislation Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee on Alternatives to MARC Licensing of ALA's Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, as well as from ARL.

We appreciate the opportunity to work with the Library, and feel our involvement has clarified and improved the proposal, but it has not alleviated all our concerns. We will continue our involvement and provide Congress with our views of the proposal LC finally submits to Congress. We will also continue to evaluate the proposal as it works its way through the legislative process. In an era of scarce budgetary resources, we caution against the temptation to charge fees for services which are new, enhanced, technology-driven, easily quantifiable, or marketable.

In conclusion, the health and future vitality of all U.S. libraries are bound up inextricably with the fortunes of this marvelous treasure entrusted to your care. LC's national library services have a direct impact on library users in every state. For the most effective service to Congress, for its keystone role in the nationwide system of interconnected libraries, and for its essential role in undergirding the nation's libraries, the Library of Congress budget request of $359,962,000 for fiscal year 1992 should be approved.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator REID. We appreciate very much, Dr. Billington, you and your associates coming here. As indicated by the length of time we took with you, we have great concerns about the Library. We want this Library to continue to be the best Library in the world. Thank you very much.

The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 11:20 a.m., Thursday, April 11, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1991

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:01 a.m., in room SD–116, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry Reid (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Reid.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. BOWSHER, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MILTON J. SOCOLAR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

JAMES L. HOWARD, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR OPERATIONS

JOAN M. DODARO, DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

RICHARD L. BROWN, CONTROLLER

JUDY ENGLAND-JOSEPH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ENERGY ISSUE AREA

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The subcommittee will come to order.

This morning we will consider the budget request for the General Accounting Office and the Office of Technology Assessment. Our first witness is Mr. Charles Bowsher, the Comptroller General of the United States. What are you the Comptroller General of?

Mr. BOWSHER. Of the United States.

Senator REID. That is what I thought. When I said it, it didn't quite sound right.

The General Accounting Office's request for fiscal year 1992 is $489 million and 5,200 average positions. This is an increase of about $76 million, or about 18 percent, and of 100 average positions over fiscal year 1991.

We would ask that you summarize your statement, and then we will have some questions. Also if you would, especially for the record, introduce those people who are with you today.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. BOWSHER. Sure. On my left here is Joan Dodaro, who heads up all our human resources at GAO, and Dick Brown, who is our Controller and does all the budget work for us. Milt Socolar on my right here, is my deputy, and then Jim Howard is my Assistant Comptroller General for Operations. Judy England-Joseph is one of the issue area directors in our RCED Division. We thought there might be questions raised pertaining to work she has been doing, so we asked her to attend.

Senator REID. She did a good job yesterday. She was there for a long time.

Mr. BOWSHER. Good.

Senator REID. Please proceed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF WORK

Mr. BOWSHER. I would like to begin by recapping last year's results and how we believe things are going this year. Actually, we had quite a banner year last year. GAO had a record number of reports. We handled a record number of requests from Congress. We testified over 300 times. I think our record before was 227 times, and so our testimonies increased dramatically. We had 70 people from GAO as main witnesses, which I think now places us second only to the Defense Department in terms of the number of testimonies and the number of staff that testify. I think that is a tribute to our Senior Executive Service Corps, which is the senior staff at GAO. They really do a superb job.

We had savings of more than $15 billion last year, which was considerably more than the previous year and puts us well over $100 billion for the last 10 years. I think we also took on some very significant issues last year. As you are probably very much aware, Mr. Chairman, the banking area has been a very tough area. We spent a lot of time on the savings and loan crisis. We never used to spend any time on financial institution issues, but today that is one of the largest areas where GAO has to allocate its resources.

We released a major budget report last fall on what we thought was the size of the budget deficit and what could be done about it. I think that if the budget summit people had had that type of a report at the beginning of the budget summit, it could have saved a lot of time as far as, first, argument over the size of the deficit, and second, what options are available to resolve the problem.

The health area is now a major area. I just testified before the House Ways and Means Committee on this subject the other day, and that is going to be a big area for us because it is driving the domestic side of the budget for the Federal Government.

We have spent a lot of time on Desert Shield and Desert Storm. We testified on how much we thought it would cost, and I think that the people went out and raised the money from the other countries using the figures that we had presented to the Congress. It seems now that there will probably be more in pledges than in the incremental costs of that war.

We also, of course, are working very hard in the nuclear weapons area, which is a tough area, involving a lot of dollars and so on.

So, these are the major areas that we are spending a lot of time and resources on.

I guess the one major problem we have is the large number of requests we receive. In other words, what we have done in the last 5 or 6 years is increase our productivity about 10 percent each year based on the number of reports, number of testimonies, and so on.

And we have been doing that because we have really made major efforts at GAO to change things. In other words, we have changed the format of our reports to make them much more useful, much more readable. We have changed the way we review the reports. Our training has all been redone. Our recruiting today is bringing in the finest people from the best universities. We hire about 200 to 300 people a year, and we have anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000 applicants now, but it is the quality of the applicants that is really impressive.

And 2 years ago we went to a pay-for-performance system for our staff in an effort to reward those who were making the greatest contributions because we only have limited promotions. We haven't increased in size in over 15 years—in other words, we have had right around 5,000, 5,100 staff during my period of 10 years and little increase since 1975, which I think has forced us to become much more efficient and effective.

But we have also been, I think, satisfying our customers to the extent that we now have more customers and more requests. And what we are running into is we are having to delay getting started on so many jobs, which I believe is not good for the requesters or ourselves. We try to do the more important work first but, of course, most of the chairmen, the Senators, and Congressmen think their work is the most important. So, they want it started as soon as possible, which is really our main problem.

I want to thank you and all of the Members of the Congress for the support you have given us in the last 10 years. What you have given us is stability. We have been able to stay about the same size, and we have been able to modernize. In other words, with our computers, our facilities, and so on, GAO today is a much more modern, efficient operating organization than it was 10 years ago, and we could not have done it without the support that the Congress has given us. So, I just want to say how much we appreciate that.

PREPARED STATEMENT

And I think those are the highlights, and we would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. BOWSHER

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I am pleased to be here today to discuss our fiscal year 1992 funding requirements. Before I do so, let me start by summarizing briefly our accomplishments for the past year.

Fiscal year 1990 was a banner year for GAO—products issued were at an all time high, the general perception of our work was good, and our work focused on the major national issues. We accomplished this without any increase in our staff ceiling by becoming more efficient. By achieving operational efficiencies we have been able to stretch our current staff resources to the maximum. Through the support of this Subcommittee, we now have programs that allow us to hire the best; reward them for work well done; and provide them with the training, automated equipment, and other support services necessary for them to perform high-quality work in an efficient manner. In addition, we have made a number of changes in the process and procedures for our audit work and have examined different ways of doing our work such as contracting out selected tasks performed as part of our audits and evaluations.

I want to thank you Mr. Chairman and the members of this Subcommittee for your support.

FISCAL YEAR 1990 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As I mentioned before, we achieved a number of accomplishments this past year. To illustrate this, I will compare GAO productivity for fiscal year 1990 with that of 1989 and 1983, years in which we had essentially the same number of staff. We issued 975 reports to the Congress and agency officials during fiscal year 1990, an 11-percent and a 29-percent increase over totals in 1989 and 1983, respectively. Seventy-one GAO staffers testified a total of 306 times at the request of the Congress on various issues, up from 63 testifying 217 times in 1989 and 45 testifying 154 times in 1983. It is interesting to note that in the past we testified subsequent to the issuance of our audit reports. Today, we are testifying at the same time that the events are unfolding and often even before issuance of our audit reports. We achieved a new high of 1,521 for the number of congressional assignments started and we completed work on 1,493 congressional assignments. In addition, Congress established 107 legislative mandates impacting our workload—25 during fiscal year 1990 and 82 at the beginning of fiscal year 1991. I think that these statistics are extremely important, because they illustrate the Congress's increasing reliance on GAO for accurate and objective information and analysis to help in dealing with the many important problems facing the nation.

Because we recognize the nation's current fiscal dilemma, one of our chief priorities is to actively seek ways to improve the cost effectiveness of federal programs and to recommend ways to improve the level and the quality of services provided to the public. During the past fiscal year, we continued to target our audits and evaluations in those areas where potentially large dollar savings could be realized and where the risk for mismanagement, fraud, and abuse was very high. As a result of our work, we contributed to legislative and executive actions that resulted in about $15.2 billion in measurable financial benefits, up from $7.8 billion in 1989 and $4.5 billion in 1983.

To date, we have initiated a total of 124 jobs in the 14 areas that we have designated as "high risk" for fraud, waste, and abuse. Twenty-seven of these jobs have been completed, and ninety-seven are in progress. For example, work done in the asset forfeiture area revealed that because of a legal requirement most seized cash had been forfeited judicially even though no one had come forward to claim the money. On the basis of our recommendation, the law was amended to allow for the administrative forfeiture of all uncontested seized cash. This change will speed the forfeiture of an estimated $389 million in fiscal year 1991 cash seizures that can be reprogrammed for other congressionally-approved purposes. In addition, adoption of our recommendation will result in more efficient use of U.S. Attorney resources due to streamlined case-processing procedures. Many of our assessments and reviews result in improvements in government operations and services that are difficult to quantify but could yield large payoffs. During fiscal year 1990, we had 161 documented instances of nonmonetary accomplishments in improved service to the public. This was 10 percent higher than in 1989 and 61 percent higher than in 1983. An example is a study we did on infection control programs in government and private sector hospitals. This study was cited as the foremost study of the subject in recent times by a number of health care professionals. As part of the study, a list was prepared of the factors contributing to the successful control of infection; the list was reprinted and distributed to the more than 5,400 member hospitals of the American Hospital Association. In addition, a Spanish-language edition was provided to an international infection control symposium in Mexico and was distributed internationally by the World Health Organization.

We've had this kind of impact in all of the areas we have worked on for the Congress. Examples are as follows:

—In the budget area, we issued a comprehensive report on the deficit problem containing specific proposals for implementing a long-term structural solution; the principal element was a multiyear budget plan.

—In the financial institutions area, we reported to the Congress that Resolution Trust Corporation funding would not cover the savings and loan bailout costs; recommended ways of improving the safety and the soundness of U.S. financial institutions and markets to better protect depositors and investors; and recommended that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank increase their reserves.

—In the financial management area, a report on the condition of federal internal controls and accounting systems helped build governmentwide support for legislation to reform federal financial management and resulted in passage of the Chief Financial Officers' Act. This landmark legislation provides an unparalleled opportunity to significantly improve government management.

—In the tax area, we continued to provide information and analyses critical to the Congress's decisions on revenue bills. For example, we reported on the uncertainty of revenues collected from IRS' enforcement programs; the need to stem the growth in IRS' accounts receivable; the need for simpler rules for making employment tax deposits; and the advisability of taxing the "inside buildup," or interest that accrues in life insurance and annuity contracts.

—In the health area, we conducted a number of reviews aimed at improving health care and containing costs. For example, we recommended the inclusion of women in study populations used in research funded by the National Institutes of Health and recommended that limits be placed on Medicare payments to suppliers of home dialysis equipment.

—In the information systems area, our reports on major systems acquisitions that had been poorly planned or designed, such as the multibillion-dollar systems for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Forest Service's nationwide geographic information program, and the Federal Aviation Administration's computer resources project, led the Congress and the agencies to delay or improve these procurements.

—In the housing area, our findings that rental housing developers could realize excess profits led the Congress and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to revise portions of the low income housing tax credits and the low-income rental subsidy program. We also reported on the number of losses that could be expected among low-income housing units due to the process of mortgage prepayment; our review led to legislation providing incentives for owners of these units to stay in the program.

—In the energy area, we advised the Congress and the Department of Energy on the need for a national energy strategy, focusing on such issues as the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, demand restraints on oil, transportation efficiency, and the environmental effects of energy consumption. In addition, an examination of the Exxon Valdez disaster and other oilspills contributed to legislation requiring oil-spill contingency plans.

—In the defense and international area, we began reviews and studies in such areas as the restructuring of U.S. armed forces, arms control, the changing U.S. role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, future economic relations with Eastern Europe, and the effects of international economic sanctions on Iraq. Our work on Operation Desert Storm, which has assisted U.S. policymakers, government administrators, and legislators in decision-making, focused on U.S. and foreign commitments, planning, mobilization and deployment, military operational considerations, and international relations. We continued to examine the cost growth, delivery, schedule slippages, and operational capacities of many major weapons systems now in development or production and found that weapons systems not adequately tested before production often experience operational shortcomings. The cancellation of the Bigeye bomb weapon system, under a bilateral accord between the United States and the Soviet Union, culminated over 4 years of GAO evaluations and reports on the program.

These are but a few examples of GAO's work in fiscal year 1990. But I think that they illustrate that our work is focused on the major national issues and is resulting in positive impacts on government operations and services. I have many more examples, but since time is limited, let me provide an update on actions we are involved in that are targeted at continuing to ensure top quality work with continuous efficiency gains.

OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Since I took this job, we've undertaken a series of efforts to permit us to handle an increasing congressional workload that is becoming more analytically and technically complex without any staff increase. We have made a number of changes in our work processes and procedures designed to improve the timeliness of our work and enhance quality. We have decided to have our regions concentrate their work efforts on specific issue areas as a way to build expertise and enhance the continuity of our work. We've streamlined our organization structure and taken a look at whether we still need to have staff so geographically dispersed. In this connection, we have decided to close a number of our regional suboffices to provide greater flexibility in staffing jobs, better supervision, and enhanced training and career paths for staff. We also plan to move our audit site staffs into the headquarters building upon completion of the asbestos removal project as another way of achieving efficiencies and providing greater flexibility in staffing jobs. We have introduced and capitalized on the microcomputer technology as yet another means of improving the efficiency of our audits and evaluations.

Through our ongoing Operations Improvement Program, we elicit, study, and implement ideas from staff throughout the organization to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Through this program, we have achieved great success. For example, staff suggestions have resulted in automating GAO policy guidance and improving graphics in our reports.

I'm still not happy, however, with the amount of time it takes to issue our products. Further improvements are needed. Thus, we are looking at our traditional approach to managing and performing work to see if more innovative approaches might further increase our reporting efficiency and responsiveness to the Congress. As a result of a congressional request, we are studying the impact of formal total quality management practices on the performance of selected U.S. companies as a possible way to improve U.S. competitiveness in world markets. Based on preliminary data collected, we believe that total quality management may be a way for us to achieve additional innovation and efficiency. Thus, we are assessing the applicability of this approach to GAO.

I have visited several companies using this approach—Motorola, Ford, General Motors, and Florida Power and Light. These organizations share several characteristics: a pervasive customer orientation; a flat, dynamic organization structure; an obsession with quality; and a management philosophy that builds the self-esteem and dignity of all employees, leading to a full commitment to producing quality work rapidly. GAO has opportunities to assess—and enhance—itself in all these areas.

To achieve peak performance from our staff, we continue to emphasize the need to manage them well. This is particularly important since our work is very labor intensive. We continue to focus on hiring the best staff, training them well, giving them challenging work, providing first-rate equipment and work environments, rewarding those who excel, and treating everyone fairly. We have made good progress toward achieving these goals this past year. Our enhanced recruiting program and campus outreach efforts have been extremely effective in getting the top-notch students interested in and applying for jobs at GAO. In fact, we had 7,300 applicants for 239 jobs this past year.

We have implemented phase II of our new Pay-for-Performance system through which we recognize outstanding performance by giving permanent pay increases. We will pay performance-based bonuses, for the first time, to our administrative, professional and support staff during fiscal year 1991.

In the area of training, we have revamped our training curriculum to better meet our executive, managerial, and professional staff's training needs. We continue to monitor their progress toward achieving the required 80 hours of training needed every 2 years to continue to manage and perform audits and evaluations. In accordance with direction from this Subcommittee, our Senior Executive Staff (SES) are also covered by the 80 hour training requirement and we are increasing the amount of and substance of the technical training we provide to staff.

We recently issued a new training catalog describing our revised curriculum. Educators have given us highly favorable comments on it and we are receiving numerous requests from other agencies to send staff to various courses.

Our asbestos abatement program is now fully underway, and we are beginning to move our headquarters staff back into efficient, professional work spaces equipped to support essential computing and telecommunications.

In 1986, we were directed to pursue the consolidation of our administrative systems. After careful evaluation of alternatives, we concluded that the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center (NFC) could best meet our needs for payroll, personnel, property, assignment management and supply systems. We have converted our payroll, personnel, mission and assignment tracking, time and attendance, and supply systems to NFC. Within the next several months, we will convert our property system. We have found this to be a very effective approach to satisfying our data processing requirements. NFC's service has been exemplary. We believe that using NFC's systems rather than developing our own has saved the taxpayers a considerable amount of money.

We have also placed in operation an "off-the-shelf" financial management package. The package meets our accounting principles and standards and has successfully supported production of timely, auditable financial statements for the past 2 years. Over 20 other agencies such as the Departments of Treasury, Interior, and

State, have decided to use this package rather than develop their own systems. We have organized a users' group of representatives from each agency, to cooperate in addressing enhancements to the software to meet new or changing requirements in the most cost-effective and beneficial way. This permits us to work with the vendor to incorporate changes in each new system release that meet all users' needs rather than each user customizing the system independently. As the system has matured, additional federal agencies have expressed a desire to use it.

Microcomputers have proved to be an essential ingredient in our quest for increased efficiency agency wide. This equipment has become as important to agency staff today as calculators were 10 years ago. In fact, our new recruits are used to having the latest microcomputer technology available to them to do their work, and they expect GAO to provide the same. Thus, we need to continue to increase and upgrade our inventory of microcomputer equipment to provide staff with this essential equipment if we are to expect them to do high quality and timely work.

We continue to pursue ways to further capitalize on the latest technology. We believe the next step in automating GAO is to connect staff and managers by linking the microcomputers through networks. This would greatly enhance the ability of our geographically dispersed staff to be more responsive to congressional needs. We have developed a plan for testing and evaluating the effectiveness of this technology over the next several months. Once the test is complete we will evaluate the results and determine what applications, if any, will best meet our needs.

Another effort underway is a pilot program to assess the effectiveness of using video teleconferencing in our operations and provide perspectives on broader legislative branch use. The pilot is designed to assess GAO's mission, administrative, and training teleconferencing requirements. In addition, we will be alert to congressional-related applications, such as Member or staff communications with GAO project teams. Beginning this month, a 6-month pilot involving GAO headquarters and our Seattle Regional Office will begin. If the pilot results are favorable, we expect to continue testing for another 6-month period and add our San Francisco Regional Office to the project.

As you can see, we have successfully taken a number of actions to increase our efficiency and, as a result, have accomplished a great deal this past year. Although we continue to actively pursue ways of further enhancing efficiency, we need an effective, interim way to deal with the increasing demands being placed on us by the Congress. We are already stretched very thinly on jobs, and I am concerned that we may not be able to adequately cover the issues in a timely manner with current staff levels. In other areas, we are being forced to delay or postpone work. I continuously monitor our resource usage and have taken action to redirect resources to meet the most critical needs. But there is no way for us to meet all the demands within the current staffing limitations. We need to fund up to our authorized staffing level of 5,100 and we need a minimal increase of 100 average positions for fiscal year 1992. As you may recall, I have asked for a staffing increase the last few years and have managed to continue to operate effectively without it; the situation is different now. We need the 100 average positions to

—Increase our coverage of domestic banking and securities issues and program additional work in the domestic and international equities and futures markets areas and the Resolution Trust Corporation's management of assets from failed savings and loan institutions;

—Respond to growing congressional interest in domestic issues, such as controlling the cost of health care, improving the quality of education, improving the safety of the FAA's air traffic control system, and reducing our energy dependence on imported oil;

—Monitor implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 to include providing guidance and assistance to agencies and monitoring implementation of their programs and to augment our efforts to identify and report mismanagement, fraud, and abuse in the 14 high risk areas; and,

—In view of recent events in the Persian Gulf, to conduct reviews of logistical support arrangements used for deploying and redeploying troops in Saudi Arabia and examine the effectiveness of weapons systems and changes in force structure.

In connection with our need for additional staffing, I might mention that about 100 of our average positions are devoted to details of GAO staff to congressional committees at their request. Title 31, section 734, of the U.S. Code requires us to respond to such requests, and we are happy to do so. However, such assignments limit staff availability and our flexibility to handle all the issues we are asked to look into and our increasing congressional workload. In many cases, we work with committee staff to see if their needs can be met through alternative arrangements.

Our other budget priority for fiscal year 1992 is to obtain funding necessary for us to carry out our plans to link microcomputers through networks.

FISCAL YEAR 1992 REQUEST

For fiscal year 1992, we are requesting $489,475,000 to fund 5,200 average positions and authority to use $6.2 million in funds paid to us by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and Treasury's Financial Management Service for their share of costs as tenants in the GAO Building.

This represents a $76,260,000 increase over the fiscal year 1991 appropriation for salaries and expenses and a $298,000 increase in funding from rent receipts. Over half of the increase from fiscal year 1991 ($40.9 million) is needed to pay for mandatory pay increases and salary-related benefits and to cover inflation in costs for existing levels of service. This amount is required to maintain our existing capacity.

Another $7.2 million represents the costs associated with an additional 100 average positions. The remaining $28.2 million is needed for us to continue to achieve operational efficiencies and thus handle an increasing congressional workload with a minimal increase in our average positions. It includes increased funding for consultants and experts, travel, training and automatic data processing (ADP). Also included is funding to maintain our program of asbestos removal and renovation of our facilities to create efficient, professional work spaces equipped to handle the computing and telecommunications equipment.

We are requesting an increase of $1 million for consulting and contract services in support of our audits and evaluations. As the programs we review continue to become more technical and complex, we need to acquire the services of consultants to provide expert assistance, particularly in those areas where we do not have the requisite staff expertise.

In addition to the normal contracting services that we procure in support of our work, we conducted tests, over the last 2 years, where we contracted for selected kinds of tasks, such as data gathering. The test showed that use of contract staff was a viable option to help us deal with our heavy workload.

In the travel area, we need $1.2 million more in funding to increase the amount of time our evaluators spend in the field collecting and verifying data. We also need to increase supervisory travel to the work sites to ensure that jobs are progressing as planned.

We have also been emphazing the need for continuing training of our senior executive staff, managers, evaluators and technical staff and have been expanding our training in more technical areas, such as the financial management and legal areas. We need to ensure that staff keep current in their areas of expertise and further sharpen their skills, so that our work in support of the Congress is of the highest quality. Therefore, we are requesting an $883,000 increase to permit greater use of educational institutions and to deliver more courses developed by our Training Institute and designed to meet our unique needs.

In the ADP area, we are requesting a $10.1 million increase to support our existing technology and to introduce other efficiency-enhancing technology. As I noted earlier, our commitment to use technology to more effectively do our work, which you and the Subcommittee have supported, has yielded significant improvements in our responsiveness to Congress.

Of the additional $10.1 million we are requesting for fiscal year 1992, $1.7 million is required to support the implementation of a GAO-wide computer network in addition to our requirements for stand-alone workstations. We believe that connecting staff and managers through networks is a further enhancement that will help us meet increasing workload demands.

We are requesting an increase of $14.4 million to permit us to continue to operate and maintain the headquarters building, to remove the asbestos and upgrade our heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system (HVAC). Work on the HVAC system must be completed before staff can reoccupy space from which asbestos will be removed during fiscal year 1991. In addition, the lease on our Atlanta Regional Office will expire in fiscal year 1992, and we will need funding for the staff to move to a new location.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTIONS

We are continuing preparations to host the Triennial Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) in October of 1992. As part of our role in hosting the Congress, we will welcome the INTOSAI Governing Board to Washington, DC for their annual meeting in October 1991. Much of the fiscal year 1991 funding of $400,000 will be used to support this preliminary meeting. For fiscal year 1992 we will need $1.8 million. All INTOSAI programs and products must be completed in the five official INTOSAI languages, and the bulk of the funding is needed for language services. INTOSAI was founded in 1953, and the INTOSAI Congresses have been held in 13 countries around the world. This is the first time that the United States has agreed to host the meetings, and we are looking forward to this opportunity to make a significant contribution to the international financial management community. Since a number of the member countries are recipients of U.S. assistance, we believe that, through our active participation in this organization, we can help them develop better accounting and auditing procedures which will result in better funds usage.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of this Subcommittee, once again, for your support of and investment in GAO over the last several years. I urge that you continue to support our efforts to help the Congress deal with the challenges facing it by approving a small staffing increase and the funding necessary to achieve our objectives in the technology area.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR GORTON

Senator REID. For the record, the statement of the ranking member of the subcommittee on the minority side, Senator Gorton, will be made a part of the record. He submitted it in writing.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to join you in welcoming representatives of the General Accounting Office and the Office of Technology Assessment to our hearing today for discussion of their fiscal year 1992 budget requests. Both Offices provide invaluable services to the Congress, of which my staff and I have availed ourselves on numerous occasions, and so I can speak from personal experience when I express my admiration and gratitude for the work that has been accomplished by each organization. I look forward to working with the GAO and OTA today and throughout the months ahead to determine appropriate budget levels for the coming fiscal year, which will provide for the continuation of the numerous tasks falling under their jurisdiction and enhance their already considerable capabilities.

In looking over the proposed budgets for fiscal year 1992, which have been submitted to the Subcommittee, I can readily say that the majority of requests are well justified. However, I do have some concerns which will be addressed in my questions, and which I know, Mr. Chairman, you will be examining in greater detail as we proceed with our hearing.

Further, I want to take this opportunity to caution our guests that the amount of money that the Subcommittee will receive for allocation is a substantially smaller percentage increase than the dollar figures both Offices have requested. Therefore, as is so often the case, the Subcommittee will be forced to make difficult choices between necessary increases and limited financial resources. In doing so, I can assure all of you that every effort will be made to secure funds that will guarantee that programs and personnel are maintained and expanded at levels which will be sufficient to continue in fulfilling your missions.

Again, I extend a warm welcome to all of you—particularly my Senate colleagues who serve on the Technology Assessment Board—and thank each of you for making time in your busy schedules to be with us today.

INTOSAI

Senator REID. General, tell me what other countries do. Are there other countries that have organizations similar to ours?

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes.

Senator REID. Let's talk about them a little bit.

Mr. BOWSHER. Sure, I would be happy to.

One of the surprises when I came into the office, to be very honest with you, was that most other countries do have a similar organization. And there is a worldwide organization called——

Senator REID. That is the INTOSAI.

Mr. **Bowsher**. INTOSAI it's called. That is the way they pronounce that.

It is headquartered in Vienna, where the executive secretary is, and they have a congress every 3 years, two of which I have attended. Milt attended one back there in the early 1980's. And we are going to host the congress in 1992.

Senator **Reid**. Here in Washington?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Here in Washington. It will be the first time that the United States has ever hosted the congress. Last time it was in Berlin. The Germans were hosting, and the previous time it was in Australia.

Senator **Reid**. How often is it held?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Every 3 years.

Now, the types of these organizations depend on what European country was dominant during the great days of their respective empires. In other words, if India or Pakistan were part of the British empire, they have the British system. The British system basically provides for an auditor general, and the auditor general reports only to one committee in the parliament. It is called the Public Accounts Committee, and one of the interesting things about it is that it is chaired by the party that is out of power.

Senator **Reid**. I remember that because I went to a conference with Senator Byrd at Greenbriar, and there was a man there who was part of the opposition, and that was his job.

Mr. **Bowsher**. It might have been Bob Sheldon because he has held the job.

Senator **Reid**. I cannot remember his name, but that is who it was, I'm sure, then.

Mr. **Bowsher**. Yes; he has just been to GAO. In fact, the whole Public Accounts Committee visited us here.

Senator **Reid**. But that is an interesting concept, isn't it?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Yes; yes, it is.

Now, I think it has a couple weaknesses because I think that the Public Accounts Committee doesn't have all the expertise that our individual committees have. In other words, when we are here before the Banking Committee, the members know a lot about banking. The same applies to defense and so on. But it does have the advantage that one committee sees all the problems, you might say, that the auditors are reporting on and so on.

The Germans and the French are more legalistic and do auditing the way we did it back in the 1920's and the 1930's, on a voucher. If a voucher is up for payment, it has to be audited. They check to see whether the expenditure is legal, has the right account number, right approvals, and so on. And if they have a dispute about whether an expenditure is valid, then they take it to a court, and that is how they really got the name: it is the court of accounts.

Senator **Reid**. There is a special court that does that.

Mr. **Bowsher**. There is a special court that hears those kinds of cases.

And so, all this auditing goes on of all the vouchers and so on, but then the really big issues or the issues that are in dispute come before a court.

Senator **Reid**. From where do the judges on the court come, I wonder?

Mr. **BOWSHER**. They get appointed either by the parliament or by the prime minister generally, and they serve very similarly to the judiciary really—the members of the court.

Now, in Japan it is interesting because they have an audit office called the Japanese Board of Audit. And they have a three-member board, but it is not run as a court. The three-member board is made up of one member from parliament, one member from the audit office, and one member from the ministry of finance. And then they rotate the presidency.

Most countries are tending to try to move in our direction because they are trying to look more at the program and how well it is working, and to report on program results in addition to the financial auditing or the voucher auditing. That seems to be the trend. So, even in France, which has had the same system since Napoleon's time, they are now studying how we do things. I think that is one of the reasons why the 1992 congress here in Washington will be so important, because a lot of the countries are trying to see just how we do the type of work we do.

Another feature of the 1992 congress is the attendance by Eastern European representatives. In other words, for many years, these countries were not really part of this INTOSAI organization. They showed up in Vienna last year when the governing board met, and the new Hungarian auditor general was there. He was a professor from the university. And now Bulgaria and some of the other countries are getting themselves reorganized, and they are very interested in how various countries do this. So, they will be coming to the 1992 INTOSAI congress, and I think that will add an extra dimension, you might say.

HISTORY OF AUDITING

Senator **REID**. How did our system develop?

Mr. **BOWSHER**. Our system developed this way—we were just like the English. We did the voucher auditing as a component of the Treasury.

Senator **REID**. From the very beginning we did it that way?

Mr. **BOWSHER**. From the very beginning, literally going back into the 1780's we did it very much like the British. And the audit group was a part of Treasury, as was the budget group.

And really what happened, in 1901 when Teddy Roosevelt came down here after being Governor of New York, he helped start what was known as an executive budget movement in this country. He was saying that the President or the Governors could run their governments a lot better if the budgets went through them, instead of directly from the departments to the State legislatures or the Congress, which is the way the system was in those days.

Senator **REID**. It used to be that the Agriculture Department would go to the two agricultural committees——

Mr. **BOWSHER**. That is right.

Senator **REID** [continuing]. Without any input from the executive branch.

Mr. **BOWSHER**. That is right. The executive branch would add the numbers up, but they really would not change it. In other words, the departments would come directly to Congress. And that was the way the States ran, too.

And so, this executive budget movement kind of swept across the country between 1900 and 1920, and when Wilson became President in 1913, he wanted to push it. Teddy Roosevelt did not get it before in the Congress. So, Wilson took up the effort.

And then, as it was being debated after World War I—that is when it finally became a serious debate—people realized we had to do things differently, the way the history reads. One Congressman from Iowa, Congressman James W. Good, said, "Well, look, if we are going to give the President that much more power on the budget at the beginning of the fiscal year, we better get the audit group out of Treasury and have them report to Congress and they will tell us how the money is really being spent at the end of the fiscal year." So, he packaged the legislation giving the President the Budget Bureau and giving the Congress the audit group.

And it passed in the last few weeks of the Wilson administration and, to everybody's surprise, Wilson vetoed that. And he vetoed it over the Comptroller General's 15-year term of office saying that nobody should have a term of office that does not serve at the pleasure of the President. So, they tried to override the veto. They couldn't. And then Wilson went out of office.

President Harding came in, a new Congress came in. In the bill Wilson vetoed the removal on a concurrent resolution of Congress, which means both Houses, not requiring the President's signature. Now, they changed it very slightly to a joint resolution which needs the signature of the President and that convinced President Harding and took away the problems that Wilson had. Congress passed it, and Harding signed it. So, in 1921 the Bureau of the Budget—later OMB—and the GAO came into being as separate organizations exactly at the same time.

Now, the evolution, though, goes something like this after the legislation: The audit office continued to do exactly what they did when they were at Treasury. They continued to check the vouchers right up through World War II. But in World War II, too many vouchers arrived. They arrived by the boxcar.

And Lindsay Warren, who was Roosevelt's choice to be Comptroller General and a great man—he was a Congressman from North Carolina—said there had to be a better way to do this. So, he looked around and he really came to the concept of financial auditing, much as the CPA firms were breaking away from the British approach and starting to do audits on an annual basis in the private sector. And he said GAO ought to be doing the same thing.

Now, he really instituted that in World War II, but they really did not change the law until the Budget and Accounting Act of 1950 during the Truman administration, after the Hoover Commission had studied the concept.

Jim Webb is one of the guys who played a big role in it. A lot of people do not remember, but Jim was the Director of BOB for a brief period under Harry Truman. Most people do not remember that as part of Jim's career. But he claims that he was just a junior member of the threesome, being a much younger man. In fact, he said, "I mixed the whiskey at the meetings." You don't have to put that in the record. [Laughter.]

But anyway, he said that it was John Snyder, the Secretary of Treasury, and Lindsay Warren who worked out just exactly what they wanted. But I have a feeling that Jim Webb played a much greater role than he says.

But anyway, after that, why, GAO went from over 14,000 people down to 4,000 or 5,000 because we didn't have to check all these individual vouchers.

Senator REID. They actually did that, checked the vouchers?

Mr. BOWSHER. They checked the vouchers. That is right.

In fact, I will tell you a little story that you will find interesting. I went to an alumni luncheon of GAO people. And one of the older members said to me, "Mr. Bowsher, has anybody ever told you how I disallowed the voucher for Calvin Coolidge's tire?" And I said no, and I could tell immediately I had said the wrong thing because everybody else had heard this story many times.

But anyway, he proceeded to tell me this story about how President Coolidge was out one afternoon driving around, had a flat tire, was not near a gas station, ruined the tire getting to the gas station, and bought a new tire. And when the voucher came to the GAO auditor, of course, it was not bought at an approved place, and he disallowed it. That is the kind of stuff they sometimes got themselves into. [Laughter.]

But anyway, they got away from that in the 1950's. They went to financial auditing.

But the next big change came in the 1960's when LBJ was moving into the social programs, and Congress wanted to know whether these social programs were really working. And so, the new Comptroller General at that time, Elmer Staats, my predecessor, went out and looked at the war on poverty programs. And then he started hiring people who were not just accountants or business school graduates, but social scientists and engineers and other people who were more knowledgeable on how the programs worked.

And that is really how we evolved to where we are today. Now we spend a majority of our time not just on the numbers and financial audits, but on determining how well the programs work. And I think that is the original intent of Congress. That is what they wanted starting in 1921, but it took us a number of years to get to that position.

GAO WORKLOAD

Senator REID. It seems to me that what we have to do is come up with a better system for requesting your help. I think that we are at a point—we are not there yet—but getting to a point where we are trivializing what we are requesting. Anybody can ask you to do something.

Mr. BOWSHER. Well, not quite. It comes through the committee structure, but we do get a lot of requests that——

Senator REID. I think that we should work together to try to come up with something that makes what we need more meaningful.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes.

Senator REID. If we truly did stick with the chairmen requesting things—we do it through the committee, but frankly anybody can ask for something. I am starting my ninth year here, and I have never heard of anyone not being able to request work from you. I do not think that is the way it should be.

What are we going to do about that?

Mr. BOWSHER. Well, we have tried several different things. One of the things I would say is this. I think we are doing more and more important work every year.

Senator REID. I will bet, on the other hand, you're doing a lot more less important work, too.

Mr. BOWSHER. I would not say we are doing a lot more, but we are doing a lot of less important work. In other words, if we could be rid of the less important work, I think we could be much more timely on the important work. So, I think that is a very important effort.

Now, we have tried to work with individual committees to get them to help us prioritize requests, and we have been successful in some areas but not so successful in some other areas.

Senator REID. I think we need to come up with a better program.

Mr. BOWSHER. We would be pleased to work with the Congress and see if we could develop some method where we could concentrate more because I think that right now our biggest problem is we are getting a lot of important requests, but we are getting too many unimportant requests. And we have to try to satisfy both groups.

Senator REID. General, now if Congressman X or Senator Y wants something, isn't the committee structure in most instances insignificant?

Mr. BOWSHER. It depends on the committee. I would not want to make a broad statement, but in many cases they get the requests through the committee very quickly.

Senator REID. I think that the concept of the General Accounting Office—and that is why I wanted to run through the background and the history of the General Accounting Office. I think it is one of the real pluses in Government today.

But I also think that we could be getting—and I repeat—on the verge of having your office involved in too many inconsequential studies—and just trying to do too much. And, therefore, the prestige and the importance and the ability of your agency to respond is going to be diminished. And I think unless we start doing something about it now, we are going to wind up with problems that will not be helpful to the two institutions, that is Congress or the General Accounting Office.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes; I understand your concern, and I think it is a valid concern.

We have tried very hard to move some of the work over to the inspector general's as another way of getting some of the work——

Senator REID. But you see the problem with that, General, is this. We get an inspector general from one of the agencies. Because the General Accounting Office is the watchdog of Congress, one of the other names that are given to you frankly, that means something. The inspector general does not mean anything to most people even though the work of the two could be relatively the same.

So, I do not know how we can come up with a program to stop the proliferation of requests. Each year you get more. You have the same number of people. Your people may be getting better, but it does not take a rocket scientist to understand that if you keep getting more requests and have the same number of people, either you were not doing anything in the first place or you are doing too much now. Right? I am not saying that is the case. But that is the image that is being projected.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes; what we have been able to do with these efficiency gains is that we have been able to keep up with it. But as I said earlier—and you are absolutely right—we are starting to fall behind as far as when we can start jobs, and that is not good.

Senator REID. Of course, that diminishes the effectiveness.

Mr. BOWSHER. The timeliness and the effectiveness of the work. That is right. Exactly.

Senator REID. So, what do we need to do about this? We are not going to solve it right here today.

Mr. BOWSHER. No.

Senator REID. But I think it is something we have to solve tomorrow. I think it is something we have to work on.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes.

Senator REID. I think the leadership in both the House and the Senate, I think the committee structure in both the House and the Senate would respond to some changes. I just do not think they recognize the burden that you face.

I am not a major committee chairman, but maybe we should give some thought to limiting requests to the committee chairmen. There are people who will scream and yell and complain, but that is one alternative. I do not have any deep-seated suggestions, but I do think that something should be done given the alternatives.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Mr. BOWSHER. Maybe I can make this suggestion, and maybe it fits in with something that we are planning to do. We are planning in the next couple of years to try to see if we cannot adopt some TQM approaches.

Senator REID. I do not know what that means, TQM.

Mr. BOWSHER. It means total quality management. It basically is the approach picked up from the Japanese that many of our companies are adopting today. And at first I thought it was basically for manufacturing companies.

Now, how we learned about it is we were asked to review how it is working by Senator Bentsen on the Finance Committee, and we have reviewed it. And I have visited quite a few of these companies, and I must say I am very impressed with the efficiency and effectiveness they have been able to achieve.

Senator REID. Give me an example of what you are talking about.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes; I will give you this example. I will give you an automobile example first because that is where it started.

When I first came out of college in 1953, I went to work for the Chrysler Corp., and after I did my Army service, I did not go back there. I went to work for Arthur Andersen. That is where my career was in the private sector.

But when I came into this job in 1981, I became a member of the Chrysler Loan Board. And Lee Iacocca asked me to come out to Detroit to see how he had improved the operation and this financial thing. Everything looked very good until I went down to the plant. It was the same old plant with a few robotics at the beginning, where they would weld the parts together.

So, when my staff person, Allan Mendelowitz, told me 2 years ago to come out and see these automobile plants, I said, "I have seen automobile plants." And he said no, no. He said, "You ought to see the way they are doing it today."

So, I visited them, and it is just amazing how they have changed the way they put an automobile together and how they manage the people in these plants.

And there are the new plants like Honda's in Ohio, but probably the most impressive place is in California called Nummi, which was the worst plant in General Motors. Everybody admits that, including the workers. And they shut it down. They shut it down because the absentee rate was 20 percent on an ordinary day and 40 percent on a day before a holiday. Can you imagine trying to assemble a car under those conditions?

Senator REID. I drove a few of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOWSHER. You drove a few, yes. Well, you know what they told me is that General Motors people knew better than to buy a car that was built in the Nummi plant. Everybody knew how bad this plant was.

Well, anyway, they went into this joint venture with Toyota. They came back and redesigned the line. But the more important thing they do is they really have a whole new approach to how the people do the work, and they work in small teams. And they really make a tremendous product so that you end up with happy workers. They have their absentee rate down to less than 4 percent now, and they produce a quality car.

One of the things that really fascinated me the day we were there is that the line was down. In other words, every worker on the line can shut that line down, and they had shut it down the day of our visit because they had a problem with a part that had come in from a supplier.

And the general manager, who had been with Ford for 20 years, said they would never shut a line down like this at Ford. They would be parking the cars all over the factory half completed, and the next day would try to get them back on the line and so on. But what we learned, he said, is that you only want to send a perfect car down this line, and if at any time you are running into problems, you get that problem solved. You do not keep pushing it on down the line.

So, the automobile people have done a marvelous job, and all the companies are basically changing over to this system.

Now, as I said, I thought it was for manufacturing, but we went and visited Motorola. And Bob Galvin, the CEO at Motorola, said this is every bit as applicable to service organizations as it is to manufacturing because one-half of his operation is service, not just manufacturing. So, he explained how they had improved some of the service operations.

So, the more we have studied it, we have become more convinced that we ought to be looking at it. One of the big things to ask your people is how to get the bottlenecks out of how you do the work. That is really one of the keys to the whole operation. So, we are planning to do that.

Now, one of the ways you do this is to go to the customers and ask them, "How have we been servicing you?" And as soon as we survey our customers, of course, we run into the very problems that you and I have been talking about, and that is, too many requests and getting behind and so on.

So, we have been planning to figure out how we can do it differently than we have in the past. So, maybe we can do just that in the next few months and come back to you with our recommendations on how we might do it. And it might be a change in how we accept the work.

Senator REID. Do you think you can come up with something in a couple months, 3 months?

Mr. BOWSHER. I think it will take us longer to go through this process to come up with an answer. But I think we can within the next year come up with——

Senator REID. So, by next year when we come back here, you will have some ideas——

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes. I think we could.

Senator REID [continuing]. As to how we can slow down the numerous requests——

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes.

Senator REID [continuing]. And perhaps give you more quality time to work on the programs and projects.

Mr. BOWSHER. Right, and maybe we might end up doing fewer in total but, as you say, more of the important jobs that need to be done.

Senator REID. So, that is something we will make sure that is part of the record——

Mr. BOWSHER. We would be pleased to work on that.

Senator REID [continuing]. That is brought back to us next year.

Mr. BOWSHER. Yes.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT VERSUS PAY FOR PERFORMANCE

Senator REID. What are the major differences between total quality management and your pay for performance?

Mr. BOWSHER. Well, for total quality management, I do not have a complete answer for you because it is one of the areas that we are looking at. But TQM generally bases rewards on a team effort rather than an individual effort. The pay for performance is based more on an individual effort.

Now, I think pay for performance has been very successful. We have gone away from the GS system. We have gone to four bands, which is much more like other professional organizations that GAO resembles. In other words, a law firm or one of the big accounting or consulting firms is not going to have 18 GS levels in its organization. It is going to have beginning staff, supervisory, manager, and partner.

And that is what we have now at GAO. In other words, we have four bands, and we promote our people into those bands. But we rate them each year on performance, and we give more pay increases and bonuses to our better performers. And we no longer give pay increases just for longevity. In other words, in the normal Federal Government pay system, everybody gets a pay increase unless they get an unsatisfactory rating.

Senator REID. Which happens very rarely.

Mr. BOWSHER. Oh, 1 percent of the time, maybe, at most, 2 percent.

And so, last year we had 15 percent of people not receiving pay increases. We took that money and gave it to the people who had performed better, either as a bonus or as a permanent pay increase.

I think that pay for performance is one of the reasons why we have been able to increase our productivity in GAO. In other words, it is hard to figure out which change produced the payoff, but I think pay for performance did. But as we go into TQM, we are going to reevaluate pay for performance because I am not sure——

Senator REID. These two programs are not incompatible, or do you know yet?

Mr. BOWSHER. We do not know yet. That is right, but they might prove to be incompatible. We might have to redesign the pay-for-performance system. Most companies practicing TQM have some kind of performance pay, but generally more as a team approach.

Senator REID. Whereas the other is just the opposite.

Mr. BOWSHER. That is right, more emphasis on the individual.

I might tell you an interesting story, Senator, if I could, and that is that we had some people over from the Japanese Embassy the other day. And I asked where in their government had they applied TQM, and they said they had not applied TQM to government. [Laughter.]

But it is interesting because so many American firms are really now going this route and looking at it, as we are.

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. We are going to have trouble meeting your request of a 19.3-percent increase. Well, that was last year. This year you are down to 18.4 percent. And as you know, the summit agreement cut down our discretionary spending considerably. We will see what we can do, but it is not going to be easy.

Mr. BOWSHER. Let me make just one point here, it is a reiteration of what I said earlier—how much we appreciate the support that this committee and the House have given us because you have given us stability. In other words, if you cannot give us the increase, we certainly understand that on the 100 new positions. And we have asked for it each time, and each time we have not got it, and we understand. But what we have been able to have—and it has been very helpful—is the same type of organization, the same size. We have not been gyrating the organization, going up and down. And the money for modernization, computers, and things like that, has helped. So, if we can have support in that direction, that is very helpful.

Senator REID. How would you describe how GAO's performance will be affected in not having the additional 100 positions?

Mr. BOWSHER. Well, what it really means is that we have to reallocate more and more as different issues come up. The banking issue is a good example. In other words, prior to 1984, 1985, our banking work was fairly small in size and number of engagements we did, and the banking system in the country was fairly safe and sound. Today we have really serious problems in our banking system and certainly in the S&L's. Now the insurance companies appear to have some problems. So, GAO has had to do a lot of work. We just have all kinds of big engagements and jobs in that area, and we have reallocated people from other areas and put them into the banking area.

Now, I think that is doable. In other words, I think that the FBI and some of the other agencies inferred that they could not get going on white collar crime in the S&L area until they got more staff from the Congress. We have never taken that position. But what we generally then have to do is reduce our resources in other areas. But that is not all bad, either. In other words, we plan our work in 35 issue areas. That forces us to look at the other 33 or 34 issue areas and decide which are the ones that now are not quite as important as, say, they were 3 or 4 years ago, and we start to allocate staff-years away from those areas into new areas.

It was the same way when Desert Shield and Desert Storm came up. In other words, we put quite an effort on that situation here in the last 12 months, none of which was planned last year.

But I will say that GAO staff today are willing to move and change pretty fast, and we have a very good planning system. In other words, when we see these kinds of problems evolving, we try to shift our emphasis and forces and get into some of the new areas. Now, again, sometimes that forces us to come back and tell some of the Senators and Congressmen, "We cannot do your work as quickly as we were hoping to or planning to," but we generally hope we can explain that in a proper manner so they see the point. With the war situation, it was not difficult.

But the banking area has been the big area. That is truly a huge area for us today.

Senator REID. Of the approximate 5,000 employees you have, or 5,062 to be exact, do you know, or is there someone with you who knows, how many of those receive a salary in excess of $55,000?

Mr. BOWSHER. $55,000?

Senator REID. Yes; in numbers.

Mr. BOWSHER. I would have to probably supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

As of April 1991, there were 1,720 GAO staff members making more than $55,000 annually.

INCREASE IN SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE SALARIES

Senator REID. In what way did the salary increases provided in the Ethics in Government Act affect the compensation of your senior-level managers?

Mr. BOWSHER. It increased the level of the compensation for my Senior Executive Service, which I think is very crucial. In other words, as I said earlier, we are up to 300 hearings a year now, and 70 different members of our SES were the main witnesses at those hearings.

I have tremendous talent at the top of GAO. And these are people who—if I were to compare them to my former associates in the private sector—make about one-half the income that my partners in the private sector make, and they are every bit as good. And it is amazing that the Government can keep them. I thought that the pay increase that went through last year was a marvelous help in keeping that kind of talent in the Government, and I think the people really deserve it.

Senator **Reid**. We Senators wouldn't know. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Bowsher**. Well, I understand that, and I feel sorry.

Senator **Reid**. Do you know how many of your employees earn in excess of $100,000?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Yes, 57.

Senator **Reid**. Which is not a lot for a large agency.

Mr. **Bowsher**. No, it isn't.

And I will say this. When we started going into this TQM approach, we had partners from McKinsey and many of the bigger firms came over and talked to us. They were dumbfounded at how many jobs our top people were carrying in relation to how many they have to carry in the private sector where they are making two and three times as much money.

And if I did not have the top people that I have today, if I were ever to lose them, there would go, to a great extent, the capability of GAO.

ASBESTOS REMOVAL PROJECT

Senator **Reid**. You are requesting a $3.8 million increase for office space rental. This 21-percent increase seems extremely large in view of the fact you now own and manage your——

Mr. **Bowsher**. Yes; that's a temporary situation because we are moving our people out of our building as we do this asbestos removal.

Senator **Reid**. Temporary meaning 1 year or——

Mr. **Bowsher**. Probably more like 3 years because when you do the asbestos removal, you only can do it a floor at a time. It is a very time-consuming process. But once we get the building redone, I am going to have everybody back in the building. Even some of the leased space that we previously had, we will be able to give that up and have our people in the building. So, we will have a much better situation here in 3 or 4 years.

LOCATION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STAFF

Senator **Reid**. How many of your employees are outside the Washington, DC, area on a permanent basis?

Mr. **Bowsher**. We are an organization, as you are aware, Senator, of about 5,100 people, and not quite one-half are outside of Washington.

Senator **Reid**. Where is your second largest office?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Well, we have several large regional offices. We have 14 regional offices around the country, all of which have between 100 and 169 staff. Then we have one office in Germany that has around 50, and one small office in Hawaii for our Pacific work, which is I think down to around 30 staff.

Senator **Reid**. That is where you send the people you want to really be mean to. Right?

Mr. **Bowsher**. Right. [Laughter.]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SWITCH

Senator REID. Last year we provided $3 million for the acquisition of the new telecommunications switch at GAO. What did this do?

Mr. BOWSHER. Jim?

Mr. HOWARD. We have converted GAO field locations, Mr. Chairman, to commercial vendors in accordance with the legislative branch telecommunication network group and have achieved some savings on that.

We are currently working with the architect and will be awarding sometime later this year a contract to convert our headquarter's locations to commercial service. We have worked extensively with the architect. We were one of the last ones in the legislative branch to get hooked up to this new local service.

Senator REID. What are the major issues with respect to this CAPNET from your point of view?

Mr. HOWARD. The CAPNET system from where we are right now, Mr. Chairman, is a strategic plan. I understand the architect is about ready to move ahead on that. We are part of a group that works with him, and we are just about ready to start—I think with his concurrence—developing some traffic patterns, volumes, and more specific cost data on that.

It sounds like CAPNET is a feasible plan because if it were in place, GAO would be able, for example, to share and use some of the data bases in the Library of Congress. The Hill would be able to access some of our document data bases. So, I think from that perspective, it seems to make sense. We have to develop a little bit more specific requirements, though, like I said, on volumes, cost, and what have you.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator REID. General, we have a lot of additional questions that we will submit to you in writing. I would appreciate your responding as rapidly as you can. There are a number of areas that we did not go into.

Mr. BOWSHER. OK.

Senator REID. I appreciate very much your testimony here today. Thank you very much.

Mr. BOWSHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Pay for Performance

You are requesting $340 million for mandatory pay and related costs, an increase of $32.5 million.

Question. How much of this increase is directly related to your PFP system?

Response. For fiscal year 1992 GAO is requesting $4,022,000 for new permanent pay changes, $69,000 for annualization of fiscal year 1991 permanent pay changes, $955,000 for changes in bonus award computations, and $147,000 for changes in bonus funding resulting from annualization of the January 1991 cost-of-living adjustment and the January 1992 cost-of-living adjustment. The total increase requested for GAO's PFP system is $5,193,000.

Question. How much does PFP cost compared to the civil service schedule it replaces?

Response. In fiscal year 1992, GAO's PFP system will cost $5,621,000 more than what would have been budgeted under its former system. If GAO had not changed to PFP, it would still be using the General Schedule for about 70 percent of its staff that is eligible for permanent pay changes. Under the General Schedule, GAO must request funding each year to meet its legal requirements to provide its eligible staff within-grade (WIG) increases, which are based on time in grade over 1-, 2-, and 3-year intervals. With all PFP personnel still in the GS system, there would have been a request for at least $1.4 million to fund the legal requirement of paying new WIGs to eligible staff. Permanent pay increases are made in early October, but WIGs are granted throughout the fiscal year. This results in a lower percentage of the first 12 months of WIG payout in the initial fiscal year as compared with what is paid for PFP permanent pay increases. Accordingly, there would also have been a request for $0.9 million in annualization of WIGs from the prior year.

PFP bonuses have replaced incentive awards for about 90 percent of our staff. If bonuses had not been adopted, then there would be a continuing need for about $1,080,000 of incentive awards funding.

Question. Why does PFP cost more?

Response. The GAO PFP system is not budget neutral. It was intentionally designed to allow us to reward our best staff without having to penalize staff members who are doing their jobs well and deserve at least the salary increase they would have received under the former GS system.

Question. What specific gains do you expect to obtain from PFP that would justify this added expenditure?

Response. We expect to (1) establish a more direct link between pay and performance, (2) allow high performing entry level staff to advance faster to the full performance level based on their performance rather than time in grade (an important recruiting tool), and (3) strengthen our performance management and appraisal programs.

Question. How much is permanent pay as a percent of salaries?

Response. For fiscal year 1992 GAO is requesting $4,022,000 to fund new permanent pay changes. This figure is 1.5 percent of GAO's personnel compensation estimate for fiscal year 1992.

Question. Compare the cost of PFP to the cost of the old payroll system. Include an update of the chart from last year's hearing record.

Response. GAO's PFP system was initially extended to its evaluators, evaluator-related specialists, and attorneys, about 70 percent of its full time permanent work force. In its first year those employees were eligible for bonuses of up to 7 percent. Last year those employees qualified through their performance for permanent increases in pay ranging up to 6 percent. In June 1990, PFP was broadened to include all administrative professional and support staff who are eligible for bonuses of up to 7 percent. Therefore, at this time, all of GAO's permanent staff performance is being assessed as part of GAO's PFP system.

The following chart compares the levels of compensation of current staff in the PFP system with the levels of compensation that would have been paid under the former General Schedule system.

BOC Description	Without PFP	Change	With PFP
	(in thousands of dollars)		
Fiscal year 1991:			
11.1 Personnel compensation	$243,349	$1,485	$244,834
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,989	2,712	4,701
Fiscal year 1992:			
11.1 Personnel compensation	$273,075	$1,822	$274,897
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,097	3,799	5,896

Question. What recourse do employees have if they are unhappy with the results of your PFP system?

Response. We encourage staff to discuss their concerns with their supervisors and managers (in our experience, most concerns are resolved at this level). However, if a staff member is not satisfied after discussing the matter with appropriate managers, they have access to more formal dispute resolution processes. An employee may grieve his/her performance appraisal using GAO's formal grievance procedures. Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may seek help from their unit EEO counselor or file a complaint with GAO's Civil Rights Office (they may also request formal mediation). Finally an employee may file with the GAO Personnel Appeals Board if he/she believes a prohibited personnel practice has occurred.

Question. What do you see as the added benefits of PFP--is this system designed to reward your exceptional employees or encourage non-performers to leave?

Response. A major objective of PFP is to better reward our best performers. At the same time, we designed a strong performance management program so staff could get more information on how they were performing. Some employees use this information to continually develop and achieve in GAO. Others may decide their interests and skills would better fit in another organization.

Question. Under your new system, how do you determine who gets promoted?

Response. GAO units establish promotion panels to evaluate the promotion potential of their staff who apply for advertised promotion opportunities. The panels review staff ratings and employee-provided histories and choose those "Best Qualified" (BQ) for the vacancies. BQ lists are forwarded to the unit head who fills vacancies from the names on the lists.

Question. What do you see as the major problems or dangers to be dealt with in shifting to PFP?

Response. Among the major challenges associated with the shift to PFP are: (1) overcoming the disruption and impact on morale of massive change (moving from a predictable, time-based system-- the General Schedule--to one which depends on performance), (2) recognizing and rewarding individuals in an environment that places a premium on team work, and (3) ensuring that the system is fair and non-discriminatory.

Question. What steps have been taken to insure that your PFP system is fair and impartial in actual administration?

Response. We have provided extensive information and training for our supervisors who complete appraisals and for our managers who make PFP decisions. In most cases, decisions are not made by one person, but rather by a panel of managers who together have a broader perspective on individual staff and the work of the unit. Appraisals, which are the key document in the process, are reviewed for consistency with the performance standards. Finally, results are monitored centrally; disparities and unusual patterns are examined and corrective action is taken where warranted.

Question. Are you attempting to assess the effects that PFP has had on morale in your agency?

Response. We have interviewed large numbers of staff and managers in focus group sessions and have conducted two employee attitude surveys. There is considerable anecdotal evidence indicating a high level of anxiety and concern among the staff about pay and bonus decisions. According to the survey, overall satisfaction with GAO as an employer has not changed much since the initiation of pay for performance, staff did express concern for aspects of PFP such as limiting bonuses to 50 percent of the staff. We will continue to collect data.

Question. **What are some of the major problems with PFP in this regard?**

Response. As with the incentive awards program that was in place before PFP, our PFP program is competitive--not everyone can receive a bonus or award. For the first 2 years of PFP, staff were assessed relative to each other and those who ranked highest received the bonuses under PFP. Under PFP, bonuses were limited to no more than 50 percent of the staff; whereas, only 12 percent of the staff received awards under the old incentive awards program. Some staff who did not receive a bonus (or did not receive as much as they thought they deserved) have told us that they felt unappreciated. Further, some staff were upset when informed how they were viewed in relation to their peers (such information was available upon request). And some staff were concerned about awarding individual performance bonuses in a teamwork environment.

Question. **What positive motivational gains have you seen as a result of this system? Can you give us specific examples of the increased productivity that have resulted? How do you know that these gains are in fact derived from PFP?**

Response. Over the past several years, we have done a number of things for our staff to improve our productivity. In addition to changing our award system, we have been upgrading our office space, adding computers and support equipment, and installing a fitness center and day care center--all in an effort to make GAO a better place to work and help us keep our best. Performance indicators for the agency--such as reports and testimonies--are up; and recruiting and attrition statistics show positive trends. Although we have some anecdotal evidence to suggest that some individuals have become more productive because of PFP, it is very difficult to determine the specific contribution PFP has made to overall agency productivity increases. Our employee attitude survey-indicates that GAO staff are more motivated by the nature of the work than by money. Thus while bonuses and performance-based pay may recognize and reward good work, they may not necessarily prompt most staff to work harder. We are continuing our evaluation to learn as much as we can about what helps productivity.

Question. **How do you define performance? What are the major dimensions of organizational performance in an organization like GAO and how are they weighted in the evaluation process?**

Response. We have defined performance and set the standards for the various elements of evaluator performance in two manuals, one for Band I and II staff, and one for Band III staff. We would be glad to provide copies to you if you wish.

Performance appraisals are prepared by the immediate supervisor and reviewed by a higher level supervisor or manager. Evaluators are rated on seven dimensions: planning, data gathering, data analysis, written and oral communication, working relations/teamwork/EEO, and supervision. All dimensions are given equal weight.

Question. **How is the individual's contributions distinguished from the contributions of others to the organizational product, especially where a team has been assembled to complete a particular project or study?**

Response. Supervisors and managers are expected to pay close attention to the jobs they oversee to ensure they know who does what on the team. Supervisors and managers can supplement their own knowledge and observations in this regard through discussions with others (for example, a regional manager may discuss a staff member's contributions with headquarters staff on the assignment). Furthermore, annually, all staff members are asked to complete a statement of their contributions. This ensures that the PFP assessment panel knows the individual's view of his/her contribution and it is also helpful in highlighting areas where additional information may be needed. Thus, the PFP assessment panels basically have three sources of information: (1) the performance appraisal, which is the supervisor's view of the individual's performance and accomplishments, (2) the individual's contribution statement, which is the staff member's view of his/her contributions, and (3) the information, knowledge and perspective that each of the panelists brings to the table.

Question. How do you ensure that an individual's reward is exactly proportional to his or her contribution?

Response. As with any competitive system an individual's rewards are based on how his or her contributions compare to others in the peer group. The panel's decisions represent the managers' collective assessment of performance and collective judgment of the relative worth of each staff member's contributions. Panel decisions are not mathematical computations subject to audit, but rather exercises in management judgement.

Question. What proportion of your staff are unhappy with the system? What proportion are happy with it? What are the major complaints?

Response. Understandably, the transition to any new pay system usually leads to a high level of anxiety and concern among the staff about pay and bonus decisions. Major staff complaints, which were mentioned in many focus group discussions, include (1) the 50 percent cap on bonuses, (2) the process of relative ranking of staff members, (3) the impact that competition for bonuses might have on teamwork, and (4) the availability of appropriate feedback that tells staff members what they need to do to improve their performance and relative ranking. Other concerns include perception that managers may not know enough to make decisions, and the arbitrariness of a bottom grouping for pay purposes.

Question. What adjustments have been made to the system? Please describe the information which led to the development of these adjustments?

Response. We evaluated the system after each of the first two cycles. In each unit, we conducted extensive focus group sessions with randomly selected groups of Band I, II, and III staff and interviewed each unit head and his/her top assistants as to what worked well, and what did not. We received comments from the employee councils, and analyzed the outcomes of the process. Based on this information, we are modifying the process to:

-- relax the 50 percent bonus limit (this year managers may give between 1/3 and 2/3 of staff bonuses. Of course, the larger the number of bonuses given in a unit, the smaller the average amount).

-- eliminate the strict numerical ranking of staff (instead staff will be placed in one of five categories: outstanding, meritorious, commendable, acceptable, or unacceptable).

-- place greater accountability for PFP decisions at a level closer to those being assessed (in the large divisions, panels made up of issue area directors and assistant directors will now be the decision makers for Bands I and II staff).

Question. I am sure you will agree that not all assignments or projects in your agency are equally interesting, valuable, or notable from the standpoint of requiring superior performance. So getting the right assignment can have a lot to do with an employee's achievements.

Response. Just about all GAO's work is done at the request of the Congress. We consider our assignments to offer our staff both interesting work and the opportunity to make significant contributions to national policy debate. Fortunately, GAO's staff members are interested in and challenged by many different types of assignments. Certainly some assignments receive much more public notice than others (but often that is hard to predict at the outset). We find that staff oftentimes have a lot to do with how well a job turns out. And over time, the wide variety of GAO's work and the numerous opportunities for new assignments provide our staff with many chances to demonstrate their skills and make contributions.

Question. What steps have you taken to assure that all your staff have a fair opportunity to get favorable assignments.

Response. Although staff availability and timing of congressional requests play a major role in assignment decisions, most managers try to take employee interests into account in assigning work. Our Office of Affirmative Action monitors assignments for fairness.

Question. If you don't rotate the opportunity in high visibility projects among your staff, don't you run the risk of creating a caste system among your employees under which the favored few receive most of the plum assignments, demonstrate their excellence, and are rewarded accordingly?

Response. With our mounting workload and increasing backlog, it is in GAO's interest to develop all staff to their fullest potential by assigning them work that will challenge them, stretch them, but not overwhelm them. Given the nature of the requests we are receiving from the Congress today, most--not just a few--of our assignments offer the potential for challenge, high visibility, interesting work, and opportunities to make a contribution.

Question. How do you ensure that neither quality nor quantity of the routine mundane work on which the functioning of your organization depends is undervalued?

Response. Just about all assignments involve some degree of routine or detailed work. The accuracy and timeliness of such work is measured by our performance appraisal system. Within the PFP system, willingness to do what has to be done to complete an assignment or answer a congressional request is recognized as a contribution to the organization.

Question. As you are well aware I am sure, effective performance in professional organizations like GAO involves a combination of skills and attitudes that have quantitative and qualitative aspects. One criticism of formal performance appraisal systems like PFP is they tend to emphasis quantitative factors and undervalue the more qualitative dimension. In measuring an individual's performance at GAO, what quantitative factors do you emphasize, and how do you measure them?

Response. Our performance appraisal system is primarily based upon qualitative measures reflected in performance standards that are written in GAO-specific language. Quantitative measures for the most part are communicated in assignment specific terms such as milestones and deadlines for completing work. Supervisors rate (or measure) the degree of compliance with expectations and qualitative standards and make a judgment on the performance level that is appropriate. A higher level official called a "reviewer" reviews the decisions of the supervisor to provide some broader oversight of the application of the standards.

Question. What qualitative factors are important and how do you measure them?

Response. The performance standards used to measure performance are primarily written in qualitative terms, describing work related examples at various levels of performance. Measures of quality typically include accuracy, and completeness of plans, data and analysis, clarity and conciseness of written products and oral presentations, adherence to GAO standards, etc. Standards are written for all critical areas of GAO evaluator work and supervisors decide which performance levels are present by evaluating the individual's performance compared to the standards.

Question. How do you assure a proper balance between the two?

Response. Great care is taken to establish performance standards which take the two into account. The standards reflect GAO work examples and contain relevant criteria that have been developed with input by both employees and managers. Additionally, we ensure that supervisors receive training on using the performance appraisal system and provide clear guidance on their responsibilities in this area. Finally, by requiring a higher level reviewer to provide oversight to the process, we can better ensure proper application of the standards.

Question. Aren't evaluations that rely on quantitative factors more defensible? If so, isn't there a tendency under PFP to under emphasize qualitative factors in deciding on bonus pay increases?

Response. As stated above, our appraisal system relies primarily on qualitative factors. Similarly, our assessment process for making PFP bonus and merit increase decisions relies on judging how well a person performed against his/her expectations relative to others being assessed in the unit. Our system relies very little on quantitative factors.

Question. I gather that one of the unspoken purposes of going to PFP is to encourage the deadwood or marginal employees to leave by denying them automatic within-grade increases. Is that right? If so, why did you guarantee within grades or their equivalents to everyone in your organization in the start up phase of PFP?.

Response. GAO's purpose in going to PFP was to better reward and retain good performers, not to penalize staff. We wanted to ensure that staff who were performing satisfactorily did not "lose" in comparison to what they would have earned had we stayed under the GS system. GAO's pay protection guarantee means that staff who were with us when PFP started and who continue to perform satisfactorily will receive annual salary increases at least equal to what they would have received under the GS system (at the grade they held at PFP's outset).

Question. Wouldn't it be less costly and more honest simply to fire or outplace incompetents or those who aren't contributing?

Response. Few of our staff receive marginal or unacceptable appraisals from their supervisors, and in those cases we do take steps to separate employees who are unable to improve. Experience has shown us that many staff who do not perform well at GAO are in reality poor matches for GAO work and that these people often do well in other settings. Because PFP has increased the attention given to performance management, we think that staff are now getting better information from their managers to help them decide if GAO is the right place for them. Some will act on this information and leave us--an outcome which can benefit the individual as well as GAO.

Within Grade Guarantee

I understand that you guaranteed your work force that no one would be worse off under the new system during the transition period. In other words, everyone would get at least as much of an increase as he or she would have received in within-grades. Your request, in fact, includes a $4.3 million increase for ingrade pay raises.

Question. What is the total amount included in your budget for such salary adjustments?

Response. The total amount included in GAO's fiscal year 1992 budget request for ingrade pay raises is $4,675,000 including annualization of fiscal year 1991 increases. Of this amount $4,091,000 will be paid as permanent pay increases to employees under the PFP system.

Question. How much did your hold-harmless guarantee add to the cost of the PFP system?

Response. In fiscal year 1991 the hold-harmless guarantee is costing $79,000, and for fiscal year 1992 we are estimating it will cost $91,000.

Bonuses/Merit Pay/Within-Grades

Your PFP structure provides for both bonuses and for merit increases in permanent pay in lieu of traditional within-grades.

Question. Please explain the differences between bonuses and merit pay?

Response. Bonuses are one-time, lump-sum amounts given in a single check. They do not affect retirement, or any other employee benefits. Their purpose is to reward staff for their efforts during the year with a lump sum of immediately spendable cash. Merit increases, on the other hand, are permanent salary increases which continue to benefit the individual throughout his/her career. The purpose of a merit increase is to provide salary growth so our employees continue to earn salaries competitive with other agencies. Merit increases affect employee benefits such as retirement. As such, they are much more expensive to the government than an equal amount awarded in bonuses.

Question. How much money is in your fiscal year 1992 budget for bonuses? How much for permanent increases?

Response. As noted previously, GAO's total fiscal year 1992 budget includes $4,091,000 for permanent pay increases and $4,751,000 for performance-based bonuses.

Question. Why are both bonuses and merit increases necessary if the goal of PFP is to tie pay to the individual's contribution to organizational objectives?

Response. One of our goals in PFP was to better reward our staff based on their performance and contributions to organizational goals. Both bonuses and merit increases are rewards, and we felt it best to have a balance between the two. Putting all the rewards into merit increases would have been prohibitively expensive in the long term--putting them all into bonuses would have shortchanged the staff by not allowing for salary growth.

Annualization of Fiscal Year 1991 Salaries

Mr. Bowsher you are requesting an increase of $5.2 million for the annualization of fiscal year 1991 ingrade increases, promotions that will be granted in fiscal year 1991 and locality pay for New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Question. Provide for the record the breakdown of this increase by ingrades, promotion costs and locality pay.

Response. Annualization of fiscal year 1991 salaries is composed of $344,000 for locality pay in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; $1,110,000 for promotions; $3,382,000 for the January 1991 cost of living adjustments; and $343,000 for ingrade increases.

1992 COLA

You are requesting $5.9 million for the January 1992 COLA.

Question. Is this figure based upon 5,062 average positions? If not, please explain.

Response. Based on advice from OMB, we included the fiscal year effect of a January 1992 COLA of 4.2 percent for 5,062 average positions. We also included the fiscal year effect of a January 1992 COLA of 3.7 percent for 148 average positions of GAO's executive staff.

Other Personnel Compensation

You are requesting $1.2 million for other personnel compensation.

Question. Provide for the record the breakdown of this increase by performance-based bonuses, SES bonuses, and funding for the fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992 pay raises.

Response. GAO is requesting $200,000 to fund annualization of the January 1991 cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) and the expected January 1992 COLA, $40,000 to increase the level of recognition in the Operational Improvement Program, and $955,000 to modify by one percent the range for granting performance-based bonuses.

Personnel Benefits

You are requesting a $7.5 million increase for Personnel Benefits.

Question. Is this figure based upon 5,062 average positions? If not, please explain.

Response. This increase is to cover changes in GAO's liability for benefits payment for the authorized and funded 5,062 average positions as well as benefits associated with the 38 authorized but unfunded average positions.

Question. Please provide details on the increase you are requesting for personnel benefits.

Response. GAO is requesting an increase of $8,511,000 to fund changes in employer contributions to the Federal Employees Government Life Insurance program resulting from higher salaries and the requested increase of 100 average position staffing; employer contributions to the Civil Service Retirement System, Social Security Trust Fund, the Medicare Trust Fund, and the Thrift Savings Plan resulting from higher salaries, the requested change in staffing, and an increased number of employees that are enrolled in the Federal Employees Retirement System; and to rate changes in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. Also included are increased costs for providing cost of living allowances to employees stationed in Hawaii and in Europe, and funding to pay relocation allowances associated with an increased number of staff transfers as well as an increase in the payment to the Federal Employees'

Compensation Fund, which is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Workload Increases

You are requesting $7.2 million dollars for 100 additional average positions.

Question. Provide for the record the breakdown by compensation, benefits, travel, training, contract services, and furniture for these additional 100 position?

Response. GAO is requesting $5,194,000 in personnel compensation for 100 average positions, $968,000 for salary-related benefits including health insurance, $500,000 for travel, $17,000 for printing additional GAO products by the Government Printing Office resulting from having more staffing resources, $24,000 for external training, $40,000 for background investigations for about half of the new hires, $12,000 for additional supplies and materials, and $400,000 in furniture and equipment.

GAO Staff Salaries

Question. Please update the chart on executive salaries from last year's hearing record?

Response.

GAO ES Level	Number	FY 1991 Salaries	FY 1992 Salaries
1	2	$ 164,978	$ 178,841
2	9	780,894	840,818
3	30	2,705,580	2,925,924
4	53	4,928,470	5,359,574
5	20	1,901,100	2,073,813
6	12	1,166,292	1,276,319
7	0	-0-	-0-
8	14	1,415,918	1,556,592
Comptroller General	1	116,835	128,433
Deputy Comptroller General	0	-0-	-0-
Other SES *	6	563,467	613,520
PAB General Counsel	1	83,133	90,297
Total	148	$13,826,667	$15,044,131

* In addition to the authorized positions of the Comptroller General, Deputy Comptroller General, PAB General Counsel, and 145 SES positions, GAO is also authorized by 31 U.S.C. 731(e)(1) to appoint up to 15 experts and consultants to nonrenewable appointments for a period of time that may not exceed 3 years.

Question. Why should GAO get funding for merit increases when the Senate budgets only for COLA and longevity increases?

Response. Title 5 of the United States Code requires that employees in General Schedule positions receive ingrade increases at 1-, 2-, and 3-year intervals. GAO's broad band performance-based pay system includes pay protection in its permanent pay feature that replaces the ingrade increases, that continue to be paid to administrative professional and support staff. This pay protection feature of permanent pay for evaluators, evaluator-related specialists, and attorneys guarantees that the employee will receive within band increases at least as great as those the employee would have received had the General Schedule been maintained for such an employee unless on employee's performance is less than satisfactory. Unlike Senate committees, GAO can not carry over unused funds from one year to another and must, therefore, seek new funding each year to meet its merit increase requirements.

Promotions

You are requesting $3.5 million for promotions to be granted in fiscal year 1992, based on performance in career ladder positions, the annual assessment process, and/or competitive selection.

Question. How many promotions does this assume?

Response. During fiscal year 1990, 813 employees were promoted. We are estimating 825 in fiscal year 1992.

Question. How many for each pay band?

Response. Our request assumes that in fiscal year 1992 there will be approximately the same numbers of promotions as in fiscal year 1990, for which there were 243 promotions to the full performance level of Band I, 125 to Band II, and 36 to Band III. In addition, 118 developmental employees in Band I were promoted.

Question. How many promotions have been granted to date in this fiscal year and at what increased cost?

Response. Through the middle of fiscal year 1991, 650 promotions have been made at a fiscal year 1991 cost of $1.6 million.

Recruiting and Training

I understand you have spent a lot of time and effort improving your recruiting and training programs over the last several years. Please give us an update on these efforts.

Response. In the area of training, we have developed new curricula for GAO's evaluators and are working on curricula for other groups of employees. We have new initiatives on computer-based training, including courseware that can be used at the work site. We have published a new catalog and video to communicate training initiatives to staff. We have improved both the training quality and quantity. We are also working hard to provide training in support of the new Chief Financial Officers Act--financial auditing courses for Inspectors General and audit groups across the country.

In the area of recruiting, our recruitment material has been completely updated and now features a realistic portrait of not only the work but also the selection process. We have revamped our student intern program to permit permanent employment of the interns who successfully complete a minimum of 12 weeks with us. Our Campus Executive program actively involves 60 executives on campuses in our college relations efforts using case studies not only as a teaching tool but also as a way of communicating about GAO and the contributions it makes to the Nation.

The efficiency of the paper process associated with recruitment and selection continues to improve. The amount of resources being devoted to the paper process has been reduced substantially since 1988. For 1992 we will be experimenting with electronic application in the Career Entry Program. We will be introducing not only electronic application but also an electronic recruitment brochure.

The effectiveness of the recruitment program and the efforts highlighted above can best be seen in the applicant pool for Career Entry positions in 1991. Compared to last year's applicant pool we have applicants that more closely match the actual selectee profile and, therefore, more effectively utilize our resources spent on recruitment. The quality of the individuals being attracted to GAO employment is superb.

Many of the initiatives recently authorized by the Congress and implemented by OPM for the executive branch have already been applied in GAO; among these are:

In the Summer of 1990 we revised our policy on payment of relocation costs to new hires by making use of the delegated authority to determine occupations and positions for which these payments are needed for recruitment purposes.
At the same time we liberalized the use of paying for pre-employment interview expenses for applicants.

Recognizing the need to establish pay rates above the minimum rates for selected applicants whose qualifications are substantially above those of the usual entry candidate, GAO liberalized the "Superior Qualifications Appointment" and "highest previous rate" provisions over a year and a half ago.

We believe the recruitment efforts of GAO over the past few years have resulted in a work force that is not only one of the best in government and comparable to the best in the private sector, but is also diverse and representative. Our efforts will continue to improve as we concentrate on keeping GAO at the forefront of recruitment technology and techniques.

Duplication and Overlap

Duplication and overlap of work among CRS, GAO and OTA has been of concern for a number of years. Please explain how you work with CRS and OTA to guard against duplication of work.

Response. We have a number of mechanisms in place to assure that we are regularly aware of what each agency is doing and that we complement each other where possible without duplicating or overlapping each other's work. These mechanisms include:

-- Agency Head Discussions - The Heads of the agencies formally meet from time to time to assure that there is a shared emphasis on promoting the common goal of effective cooperation and to discuss major matters of greatest importance to the agencies. The next formal meeting will be held on April 30, 1991.

-- Membership on the Technology Assessment Advisory - The Comptroller General and the Director, CRS are statutory members of OTA's Technology Assessment Advisory Council. In that capacity they are in a position to provide valuable inputs for the Technology Assessment Board and the Director, OTA, on OTA's future directions, its focus, and its priorities.

-- Interagency Coordination Group - Top senior policy officials of the agencies meet regularly to oversee the effectiveness of our coordination arrangements, to oversee progress, and to prevent coordination difficulties.

-- Formal and Informal Meetings Among Counterpart Staff - In broad areas of interest to two or more Legislative Branch agencies, "formal" coordination meetings are held among counterpart staff. On a week-by-week basis, GAO staff members are in contact with counterpart staff on areas where a more thorough discussion of each other's activities would be beneficial. Staff members from the other agencies are invited to GAO seminars, planning conferences, and panel discussions. We also participate in the other agencies' activities of these kinds.

-- Requiring GAO Staff to Research and Review the Work of Other Legislative Branch Agencies Prior to Initiating a New Project - This is frequently accomplished by personal contact with counterparts in the other agencies and by using available research tools. The Research Notification System--initiated in 1976 at the request of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees--is useful in this regard. It includes a brief description of each project in process or completed by each of the agencies within the past six months.

-- Top Level Review of All New Job Starts - Each new job proposal in GAO must state the extent to which it has been coordinated with the other agencies. This requirement is overseen by a GAO-wide senior management group on a weekly basis.

-- Effective Communication Describing the Relative Responsibilities of Each Agency - GAO Orders explain the specific role and responsibility of each agency and describe the various coordination mechanisms and requirements. Brochures developed by GAO and each of the other agencies have been widely distributed in Congress. They describe what kind of work should be requested from each agency.

-- Making Plans and Results of Past Work Available to the Other Agencies - We routinely provide the other agencies with GAO reports and other work products. GAO work products are referred to in the CRS maintained SCORPIO Data Base for use by Committees and Members, and by staff in each of the Legislative Branch agencies.

Funding for Additional Average Positions

Please explain the cost of the 38 additional average positions? Will you be hiring mostly entry level people? What is the mix?

Response. GAO is requesting $2,051,000 to fund 38 average positions in our Accounting and Financial Management Division to be used on the implementation of the Chief Financial Officers' Act of 1990. Because of the importance and complexity of this work, we anticipate that most of these new hires will be in our upper levels--Band II, $44,451 to $68,186, and in Band III, $61,731 to $80,138. Funding of this request would restore GAO to its authorized level of 5,100 average positions.

Furniture and Equipment

Under Equipment, Alterations, Maintenance, Repairs, etc., you are requesting $12 million for furniture and equipment. What is the total request for furniture and equipment? Why do you need this increase?

Response. For fiscal year 1992 GAO's is requesting an increase of $12,618,00 for furniture and equipment. The principal components are (1) $5,323,000 for systems furniture and accessories needed to refurbish one and one-half floors of the GAO building as part of office space restoration subsequent to asbestos removal and provide furniture for the 100 additional average positions; (2) $5,772,000 for the purchase of microcomputer hardware and peripherals and local area network equipment in accordance with GAO's Long Range ADP Plan; (3) $2,635,000 to purchase standard software for microcomputers, to acquire upgrades of existing software, and to purchase software to address special needs; and (4) $59,000 to cover price increases in the costs of subscriptions and books for the GAO Library. These increases have been offset by a decrease of $1,171,00 in funding needed to purchase telecommunications equipment.

Land and Structures

I assume the $10 million increase for land and structures is related to the asbestos abatement project at your headquarters building. Please explain this increase and provide a breakdown of the total amount of funding included in the fiscal year 1992 budget for this project.

Response. The fiscal year 1992 request represents the funding needed in support of asbestos abatement and restoration of the GAO building. Specifically, the funding is necessary to complete demolition/abatement of one floor, renovation of one and one-half floors, relocation of one regional office moving as a result of a lease termination, and upgrading of the GAO building mechanical systems. Planned projects for fiscal year 1992 will cost $18.1 million and are as follows:

1. Demolition/abatement 2nd floor.
2. Renovation 4th floor and one-half of the 2nd floor.
3. Continue the upgrade of the mechanical plant.

Relocation Allowances

Mr. Bowsher you are requesting $2 million for Relocation Allowances, an increase of $600 thousand. $100 thousand of this increase is to reimburse staff for the increased tax liability on the relocation assistance they have received.

Question. What authority does GAO have for reimbursement to staff for these additional income taxes? Is this reimbursement included as additional income for which the staff member must pay still additional taxes? If so, then do you reimburse for those taxes?

Response. GAO reimburses eligible employees who report to a new duty station under the provisions of Public Law 98-151 and Public Law 98-473 for all additional tax liabilities (federal, state,and local) incurred as a result of being reimbursed by GAO for non-deductible relocation expenses. The employee receives one payment equal to his increased tax liability in the year for which reimbursement for payment of permanent change-of-station (PCS) allowances is made. The relocation income tax allowance (RITA) payment also includes the additional tax liability resulting in the subsequent tax year for payment of RITA on the initial receipt of reimbursement of PCS allowances.

Another category in this account is miscellaneous expenses such as charges for connection and disconnection of appliances and utilities, alterations and installation of rugs and draperies at the new residence, drivers' auto licenses required by the state to which the employee moved, and similar costs related to the move. Question. Please provide for the record the detailed expenditures in fiscal year 1990, estimated fiscal year 1991, and estimated fiscal year 1992 for the "Relocation Allowances" account and what authority you have for making such expenditures?

Response. The relocation allowances account provides for the payment of relocation expenses of employees involved in permanent changes of station. Relocation expenses budgeted for in this account include:

(1) Foreign Transfer Allowance

(a) Predeparture Subsistence Allowance

This allowance is granted to provide for extraordinary, necessary, and reasonable expenses, not otherwise compensated for, incurred by an employee incident to establishing himself/herself at any post of assignment in a foreign area and prior to departure from a post of assignment in the United States. The allowance covers costs for temporary lodging, meals (including tips), laundry, dry cleaning and pressing for up to 10 days after moving out of permanent residence or quarters.

(5 U.S.C 5924; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-5; Department of State - Standardized Travel Regulations, Chapter 240)

(2) Temporary lodging and subsistence expenses incurred upon arrival at the new duty post and before final departure from the

old duty post after leaving residence quarters. This category of authorized allowances includes:

(a) Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expense Allowance

This allowance is granted to provide for the cost of temporary lodging, meals (including meals at restaurants, tips, and groceries), laundry and dry cleaning, incurred by employees while awaiting permanent quarters or residence. This allowance is subject to maximums prescribed by the General Services Administration (GSA).

(Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-5; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); 5 U.S.C. 5721 - 5734).

(b) Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA)

This allowance is granted to provide for the reasonable cost of temporary quarters for: 1) a period not in excess of 3 months after first arrival at a new post of assignment in a foreign area or a period ending the occupation of residence quarters, whichever is shorter and 2) for a period of not more than 1 month immediately before final departure from the post after leaving residence quarters.

Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA) is granted if the employing agency is unable to arrange to house employees in temporary quarters. This allowance helps employees defray expenses of hotel rooms while locating residence quarters and awaiting arrival of household furnishings. This allowance does not include a provision for the cost of meals.

(5 U.S.C. 5923; Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-5; Department of State - Standardized Travel Regulations, Chapters 110, 120 and 900)

(c) Supplementary Post Allowance (SPA)

This allowance provides for extraordinary, necessary, and reasonable expenses, not otherwise compensated for, to assist the employee in establishing himself/herself at a post of assignment in a foreign area. The allowance is to compensate employees for excessive living costs in a foreign area and is a supplement to the post allowance. It is granted to help offset part of the high cost of necessary restaurant meals in instances where the employee is temporarily residing in lodging without cooking facilities.

(5 U.S.C. 5924; Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302-5; Department of State - Standardized Travel Regulations, Chapters 230 and 941.20)

(3) Miscellaneous moving expenses and househunting trip expenses. Allowances are granted to defray the costs of relocation.

(a) Miscellaneous Moving Allowance

This allowance is authorized for employees relocating at the request of, and thus, in the interest of the federal government. The allowance is provided to defray various costs associated with discontinuing residence at one location and establishing residence at a new location. Allowable costs under this category include, but are not limited to those for:

-- connecting and disconnecting appliances and utilities or starting and stopping utility services when fees incurred are not refundable;

-- cutting and fitting rugs and draperies moved from the old residence to the new one;

-- automobile registration, driver's license, and use taxes imposed when bringing automobiles into certain jurisdictions;

-- forfeiture losses on medical and dental contracts that are not transferrable, such as those for orthodontic care; and

-- other miscellaneous costs incident to relocation.

(Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41, CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-3; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); 5 U.S.C. 5721 - 5734)

(b) Househunting Trip Allowance

This allowance is granted to permit employees to locate housing at the new duty station. Allowable expenses in this category include per diem, transportation, parking fees incurred en route to the new duty station, road tolls and ferry fees, tips for baggage handling, transportation to and from common carrier terminals and other incidental expenses if reasonable, prudent and allowable under the FTR.

(Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41, CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-4; 20 U.S.C. 905(a); 5 U.S.C. 5724)

(4) Residential Relocation Services/Real Estate Allowances

This allowance is granted to cover expenses incurred by employees or payments on behalf of employees related to the sale and purchase of residences or settlement of an unexpired lease.

(a) Real Estate Allowance

This allowance provides for expenses solely attributable to the sale and purchase of an employee's residence. This allowance is subject to maximums established by GSA. Allowable expenses of sale and purchase under this category include:

-- Brokers' fees and real estate commissions on the sale of a residence;

-- Advertising expenses and appraisal fee on the sale of a residence;

-- Legal expenses, such as those related to assuring good title, lawyer's fees related to the preparation of sales and purchase contracts or other documents, notary and recording fees, surveys, and similar expenses on both the sale and purchase of a residence;

-- Other expenses of sale and purchase such as loan application and origination fees, credit reports, mortgage and transfer taxes, state revenue stamps, mortgage prepayment charges, mortgage title insurance, certain construction fee costs and preoccupancy inspection fees.

(Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-6; 5 U.S.C 5721 - 5734; 20 U.S.C. 905(a)

(b) Lease Settlement Allowance

This allowance provides for expenses incurred in the settlement of an unexpired lease. Allowable expenses under this category include:

-- Brokers fees for obtaining a sublease;

-- Charges for advertising an unexpired lease;

-- Deposits forfeited under the terms of the lease;

-- Payments for rent covering the unexpired portion of the lease, when required under the terms of the lease; and

-- Lease settlement expenses required by the terms of the lease, such as for repainting or cleaning the residence.

(Federal Travel Regulations, Title 41, Chapter 2, Part 6)

(c) Relocation Services Allowance

This allowance provides for expenses incurred by the agency on behalf of an employee who is relocating and needs assistance in the sale or purchase of a residence. Allowable costs under this category include:

-- Home marketing assistance

-- Home sale services

-- Home finding assistance

(5 U.S.C 105; 5 U.S.C 5721, 5724c; Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-12)
(5) Relocation Income Tax Allowance (RITA)

This allowance provides for the increased tax liability assessed employees based on the agency's payment of relocation allowances on behalf of employees. The allowance is granted to cover the additional income taxes (federal, state and local) assessed employees as a result of relocation services or expenses provided for by the employing agency. The allowable costs under this category include:

-- En route travel
-- Household goods shipment
-- Nontemporary storage expenses
-- Mobile home movement

-- Househunting trip expenses
-- Temporary quarters expenses
-- Real Estate expenses
-- Miscellaneous expense allowance
-- Relocation services expenses

(5 U.S.C. 5721 - 5734; 20 U.S.C 905(a); Title 41 CFR, Chapter 302, Part 302-11)

Insurance Claims and Indemnities

Under Insurance Claims and Indemnities you are requesting 40 thousand dollars, an increase of 5 thousand dollars. Your justification says that this provides for nondiscretionary payments on claims of life insurance policies, and annuities paid from trust funds to former employees.

Question. Aren't your employees covered by Federal insurance and retirement systems?

Response. Yes.

Question. What then are these nondiscretionary payments on claims of life insurance? What annuities are paid from trust funds to former employees?

Response. The narrative statement reflected in GAO's budget justification materials (Justification of Estimates/ Fiscal Year 1992) describing payments for insurance claims and indemnities was drawn from the standard definition used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for that budget object classification, as reflected in OMB Circular No. A-11, which provides detailed instructions and guidance on the preparation and submission of annual budgets and associated materials.

This standard definition does not accurately reflect the type of claims that GAO has paid. GAO has not made nondiscretionary payments on claims of life insurance or annuity payments from trust funds to former employees.

In fiscal year 1990, the majority of claims paid by GAO were for personal property losses. Forty percent of total payments made in fiscal year 1990 were related to claims for replacement or repair of lost, damaged, or destroyed property as a result of incidents involving accidents or vandalism. Another twenty-eight percent of claims paid by GAO this past fiscal year were for personal property losses associated with the shipping and storage pursuant to permanent change of station (PCS) moves. The balance of claims payments or 32 percent were for attorney fees authorized in 31 U.S.C. 3721(i).

The increase ($5,000) requested for fiscal year 1992 is based on an anticipated increase in PCS claims.

INTOSAI

Question. What is the status of your plans for hosting the INTOSAI Governing Board meeting and the INTOSAI Congress?

Response. Preparations for XIV INCOSAI have been under way since 1987, drawing on the talents and energy of employees throughout GAO as well as a number of public and private organizations. The formal program of meetings and sessions will be supplemented with a number of auxiliary events. The meeting of the INTOSAI Governing Board will be held October 6-12, 1991, in Washington, D.C., and will include 45 delegates plus spouses from approximately 14 countries. The XIV INCOSAI will be held October 18-30, 1992, at the Capitol Hilton in Washington, D.C., and will attract 300 to 400 delegates from some 150 member nations. GAO has established Steering Committees for Programs and Operations which have already outlined plans and activities for the 1991 INTOSAI Governing Board meeting and the 1992 Congress. These committees have the overall responsibility for managing the activities of the 1991 Governing Board meeting and the 1992 Congress according to the plans. A variety of logistical and support activities have already been undertaken to ensure the smooth delivery of programs, such as negotiating contracts for transportation services and for translation services needed to translate all documents, presentations, and discussions into INTOSAI's five official languages of Arabic, English, French, German, and Spanish. Translation services account for the majority of our costs.

Question. Please explain why you are requesting changes in your appropriation language relative to INTOSAI?

Response. In order to host the INTOSAI Congress in 1992, we need broader authority than is currently available. Certain INCOSAI functions are representational in nature and can't be provided under existing, legal authorities. There will be opening and closing receptions, which involve program presentations as well as the serving of refreshments. As a result, we have requested a language change to enable GAO to meet its responsibilities for management of this important international conference. This language will permit GAO to host all parts of the program.

Contract Services

Under the category of program enhancements, you are requesting a $4.3 million increase for contract services.

Question. What is the total request for contract services?

Response. The fiscal year 1992 request for contract services is $7,680,000. This figure includes $1,180,000 for price level changes, $40,000 for security investigations for half of the requested increase in average positions, $4,359,000 for work load changes, and $2,101,000 for equipment, alterations, maintenance and repairs to GAO facilities.

Question. Why do you need to expand your contracts and consultant services?

Response. This increase will fund changes in mainframe computing costs related to our new systems at the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center such as costs associated with operation of the Management and Assignment Tracking System (MATS) and the Property subsystem, changes in the amount of time-sharing services from NIH and the U.S. Air Force in support of GAO audit and evaluation work, and the operation and maintenance of several administrative systems at the House Information Systems (HIS).

It will also fund contractor installation of horizontal and vertical cabling in our headquarters building and contractor support for operation and maintenance of the GAO headquarters building.

In addition it will fund increased interagency and contractor assistance in GAO audit and evaluation work, particularly work involving highly technical areas, and the transitional costs for recompeting the Document Distribution System.

Question. What kind of contract services do you plan to acquire? Can you give us some examples of services you do not now utilize that would be acquired with these additional funds?

Response. Funding is included for the preparation of the Triennial Congress of INTOSAI in October 1992, including translation services, which are estimated to be the largest single expense of the Congress.

Microcomputer Hardware and Software

Please update the committee on your multi-year plans for using microcomputer technology. Include how this request relates to your overall needs.

Response. GAO is requesting funding to allow us to upgrade our microcomputer inventory by replacing all 8088-based desktop microcomputers with a minimum of 80286 technology in order to assure that the inventory is "network ready" and will run the newer versions of standard software (+$5,498,000). We are also requesting funding to complete network installations in identified test locations (+$194,000). Our multi-year plans give emphasis to the use of local area and wide area networks that are dependent on 80386 technology and to continue to upgrade our standard software configurations to take advantage of manufacturers' upgrading of their products and to enhance the capability of our staff to produce GAO products that are timely and of the highest quality.

Shared Resource Pilot

The $5.3 million provided for your shared resources ADP project in the 1991 bill was fenced until a plan for testing both its technical feasibility and cost-benefits had been developed.

Question. Would you please bring us up to date on the status of this project?

Response. The conversion of the Shared Resources Project from the Data General minicomputer to the new distributed processing environment was completed April 15, 1991. While the basic system is stable and providing functional support to the units, several additional components are needed to fully configure the network. These additional components will be acquired in the next few weeks.

Also, we adjusted and refined the LAN Project's Test and Evaluation Plan, which covers approximately a 2-year period. During this time we will test LAN hardware and software, develop an application that will automate a major segment of the assignment process, and assess the related user benefits from the LAN and assignment application. This Test and Evaluation phase will lead to the definition of functional requirements to support a GAO-wide LAN in early fiscal year 1994.

Question. Why did GAO have so much difficulty developing a plan for testing this system when one of the consistent criticisms in all GAO reports on procurement by other agencies focuses on inadequate testing before acquisition?

Response. In January 1990, GAO established a pilot plan that outlined the technical approach and target applications on a small scale basis for the Shared Resources Project. As we gained experience through the pilot the plan has evolved and we have been able to better define the application testing phase for automating the GAO assignment process. The test to date has been valuable in that it limited the investment of capital funds to only the test configuration. Since we have converted to a stable architecture that better suits the needs of the GAO work environment, we further refined the Test and Evaluation plan to guide us to an agency wide acquisition strategy.

General Budget Question

Mr. Bowsher, last year the General Accounting Office requested an increase of $69.1 million dollars or 19.3 percent. Now, this year you are requesting an increase of $76.3 million or 18.4 percent. Given the limitations on discretionary spending agreed to in last Fall's Summit, it is unlikely this subcommittee will get much more than the CBO Baseline in its 302B allocation, which is enacted level adjusted for inflation. So we are not going to be able to fund your entire request.

Question. What are your highest priorities?

Response. The highest funding priorities are staffing, asbestos abatement, travel, and microcomputer hardware and software.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Training

I understand that you have put increased emphasis on the need for professional staff training and that you require professional staff to obtain a minimum of 80 hours of training every two years.

Question. Do you pay for all of this training or do the employees share in the cost?

Response. In the vast majority of cases, the cost of training is paid for by GAO, which includes GAO's own internal courses that account for about 65 percent of the training. Other training for which GAO makes payment includes training provided by other federal agencies, professional and trade associations, and private firms. GAO participates in the cost of college and university courses that are taken outside of the regular work schedule to the extent that such courses are job-related.

Question. How much of an increase are you requesting for training in this budget and how will this funding be used?

Response. The additional funds ($1,055,000) would be used to contract for development and implementation of the following:

-- Planned new Technical and Supervision/Management courses for evaluator curriculum;

-- Planned new courses for the administrative staff curriculum;

-- Training programs required to implement GAO's Total Quality Management Initiative; and

-- Courses required to implement the requirements of the recently enacted Chief Financial Officers Act. (In addition to GAO staff, this training will be provided to staff from Inspector General offices and other federal audit organizations.)

ADP

In your statement, you mentioned that microcomputers have been essential in achieving increased efficiency agency-wide.

Question. How are you using the microcomputers in your audit and evaluation work?

Response. Microcomputers have become an essential tool for the accomplishment of GAO's mission. Congressionally requested work increasingly demands more sophisticated analyses. Our recent assignments analyzing the federal deficit, reviewing the savings and loan crisis, addressing the restructuring of the armed forces and the Operation Desert Shield/Storm, improving defense management and budgetary systems, and controlling health care costs are but a few examples of the demand being placed on GAO for increasingly complex, computer-based analyses. Furthermore, Members of Congress and their staffs frequently interact with GAO staff to refine specific audit objectives. To respond efficiently to requested changes in assumptions and variables, GAO must be able to perform interactive analyses, a capability that requires automated tools. As a result, we believe that the requested increase in microcomputers is an appropriate and necessary response to meet the increasing congressional demand for more sophisticated analysis.

Question. How many microcomputers do you currently have and how many do you need?

Response. We have 3,800 microcomputers and plan to purchase an additional 500 in fiscal year 1991. Our goal is to increase the number of units to about 5,000 in fiscal year 1992 so that virtually every employee who needs one can have one without having to wait for one to become available. There will still be a need to have more microcomputers than we have employees so that microcomputers can be available on loan while maintenance is being performed, for travel, and for training classes.

Question. What will be the ratio of computers to audit staff?

Response. Our goal is to have a computer available for every employee that needs one. In addition to having computers in their offices, we need to have extra units that are portable so that they can be used on travel, and we need a limited number of microcomputers for use in our training facilities. Taken together we will need slightly more than one computer per employee.

Question. How much funding are your requesting in this budget for microcomputer hardware and software?

Response. We are requesting $5,692,000 for the purchase of microcomputer hardware and peripherals in accordance with GAO's Long Range Plan. We are also requesting $2,635,000 to purchase standard software for the microcomputers, to acquire upgrades of existing software, and to purchase software to address special needs.

Question. Will this new system be expandable and upgradable to meet future needs?

Response. The system architecture is modular and can be expanded and upgraded as GAO's needs evolve. It is designed around a microcomputer, operating system, and telecommunication standards that are widely supported by industry and represent the predominant installed base of LAN systems in the U.S.

Question. Could you provide for the Committee, your procurement procedure for acquiring these computers and if these procedures were followed in the procurement of the Spark portable PC's?

Response. We are executing task orders against competitively awarded multiyear contracts. These contracts have been awarded for spark laptops, Memorex/Telex 286's and Memorex/Telex 386's.

I understand that the next step in your ADP plan is to link the microcomputers through networks.

Question. What is the status of this project?

Response. Our shared resource project has been primarily focused on establishing the local/wide area network functions necessary to support the development of applications to automate or facilitate GAO's work. The project plan is broken out into two major segments.

One segment deals with the LAN installation and test of E-mail and file features of the LAN. The other segment addresses the data collection and analysis work paper application. The LAN includes the following tasks and milestones:

-- LAN operations begin April 1991

-- LAN system performance test begins June 1991. The performance test will include monitoring overall LAN response time, system availability, and data transmission rates within two LANs in RCED and HRD and between those LANs and our San Francisco Regional Office. Test results will be prepared on a quarterly basis beginning in October 1991.

-- User benefit evaluations begin June 1991. Users will be asked to evaluate performance of the LAN in general and the E-mail and file transfer features. The evaluations will be focused on identifying timeliness and quality benefits. The first test results will be prepared in October 1991 and every six months thereafter.

Question. Are you requesting any funding in this budget to carry out this plan?

Response. We are requesting an increase of $1.6 million in funding for LAN support and systems integration and for software necessary to support LAN installations.

Question. What are the potential benefits that will be derived from networking?

Response. The goal is to demonstrate the benefits, in terms of time and quality, to the assignment process through LAN software applications and certain inherent or generic communications features provided by the LAN--types and quantity of information, the format of the information, location of and access to information, and timeliness and quality of information.

General Increase

The increase requested by GAO is in the neighborhood of 19 percent. While I understand that most of your increases are well justified, it is unlikely that most subcommittees will receive in the area of 6 percent this fiscal year.

Question. What programs proposed for increases in your budget would you scale back if you were forced to receive only a 6 percent increase?

Response. If GAO were given a 6 percent increase or an appropriation of $438.0 million for fiscal year 1992 we would only be able to fund a portion of the budget increases that are mandatory in nature. We would be required to:

-- reduce staffing below 5,000 average positions,

-- delay the asbestos abatement program by approximately 18 months,

-- delay the procurement of additional microcomputer hardware and software needed by our evaluators to perform the audit work,

- reduce travel to a level which would require staff to spend fewer days in travel status than in fiscal year 1988,
- reduce our use of contract services in support of our audit work below the fiscal year 1991 level,
- delay work on the mechanical plant and postpone critical building maintenance, and
- reduce training, printing and binding, supplies and materials, computer services, nonpermanent employment, and so on, below the fiscal year 1991 funding level.

GAO is requesting 5200 FTE for FY 1992 based on an increased work load as a result of additional congressional requests.

Question. Why does GAO need a 100 increase in average positions for fiscal year 1992?

Response. GAO needs a 100 increase in average positions for fiscal year 1992 to bring the agency staffing closer to a level at which it can provide the kind of coverage of government programs needed by the Congress. The 100 additional positions are planned for use as follows:

- Forty to (1) support GAO's implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 which includes giving guidance and assistance to agencies and monitoring implementation of their programs, and (2) augment GAO's efforts to identify and report mismanagement, fraud and abuse in 14 "high risk" areas.
- Thirty to respond to growing congressional interest in domestic issues such as controlling the cost of health care, improving the quality of education, improving the safety of the Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control system, and reducing our energy dependence upon imported oil.
- Thirty to allow GAO to increase its coverage of domestic banking and securities issues, program additional work in the domestic and international equities and futures markets areas, and review the Resolution Trust Corporations's management of assets from failed savings and loans.

International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions

I understand that GAO plans to host the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institution's Congress in October of 1992.

Question. Is this program authorized?

Response. Use of appropriated funds for the planning of INTOSAI activities was authorized in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act beginning in fiscal year 1986.

Question. Who belongs to this organization and what is the primary purpose?

Response. INTOSAI's current membership is comprised of the national or "supreme" audit offices of the approximately 150 members countries of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Founded in 1953, it promotes the exchange of audit and financial management information, experiences and innovations among member nations and provides a network for the international public sector audit community. INTOSAI provides an international forum for professional networking and exchanges of information between heads of national audit offices. These leaders play a major role in auditing government accounts and operations and in promoting sound financial management policies in their governments.

Question. What is the basic agenda for the Congress?

Response. One of the major themes of this conference will be "Auditing in a Changing Environment - the Role of the SAI." Presentations and discussions will cover the changing scope of audit offices, the role of program evaluation, and changing techniques for auditing public enterprises. The other major theme will be "Improving Government Financial Management through INTOSAI's Standing Committees". Presentations will highlight progress made in developing and implementing guidelines for accounting, auditing, internal controls, and auditing public debt.

Question. How much will it cost?

Response. GAO estimates that the total costs for the Governing Board Meeting and Congress will be $4.3 million. The bulk of these costs are needed for language services to translate materials into INTOSAI's five official languages.

Question. When will it be held and how long does it last?

Response. The annual meeting of the INTOSAI Governing Board will be held October 6-12, 1991 (7 days) in Washington, D.C. In addition to conducting the regular business, the Board will also review preparations and plans for the upcoming conference and visit sites that will be used during the conference. The Governing Board also meets immediately before and after the triennial Congress to continue its business affairs. The XIV INTOSAI Congress will be held October 18-30, 1992 (14 days), at the Capitol Hilton in Washington, D.C. In the past, the Congress has always had a 2-week meeting. The 1992 Congress will conduct meetings for one week followed by a second week during which a 3-day technology symposium will be held and members can visit GAO regional offices on their way home.

GAO Detailees

Question. How many detailees does GAO currently have assigned to the Congress?

Response. As of April 17, 1991, there were 60 GAO personnel detailed to House and Senate committees.

Question. Please explain how these assignments work, i.e., length of time, cost, who pays, and so on.

Response. GAO's Office of Congressional Relations working with committee staff usually receives the initial request for detailees. Generally, several criteria are considered:

1. The subject matter of the job.
2. The estimated length of time.
3. The type of effort, i.e., working as part of a team, managing others, or working alone on a job, so we can determine the approximate grade level needed.
4. Geographic location, i.e., Washington, D.C. or elsewhere and the estimated amount of travel from the primary location.
5. The need for specialized background or training, i.e., economics, legal, security clearances, etc.

With this information, the OCR staff contacts the GAO unit which usually performs the subject matter work and asks it to identify one or two good candidates who would be available soon without seriously impairing GAO's on-going congressional work.

Upon receiving the GAO unit's recommendation, OCR reviews the nominee and arranges for a meeting between the nominee and the committee staff managing the effort. When the detail is mutually agreed upon, the assignment is formalized in a committee letter to GAO and an acknowledgement letter is provided. All requests for detailees are accommodated, but the amount of effort is frequently negotiated.

In accordance with applicable law, GAO is required to pay for the costs of the detailees; however, some subcommittees of the House provide travel reimbursement.

Over the years, GAO has detailed people to committees in both chambers and to joint committees. We give the same high priority to all requests and often find ourselves in difficult situations when the same subject area becomes a high priority involving several committees of both chambers concurrently.

Question. Are the detailees assigned to Members' offices or to Committees?

Response. In accordance with 31 USC 734, GAO can only detail staff to committees of the Congress.

Question. Why do you need so many detailees?

Response. We try to be as responsive as possible to committee requests for GAO detailees without causing undue disruption to ongoing work for the Congress. GAO is in continuous contact with committees where staff are assigned as detailees and we try to maintain a reasonable level. There are usually more requests for GAO staff than we have resources to provide at a given moment.

Question. What is the ratio of detailees placed on the minority staff versus those placed on the majority?

Response. Over the past few years, the number of GAO staff assigned to work with the minority staff has ranged between 5 and 10 percent.

FIA Program

Question. I understand that GAO voluntarily complies with provisions of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FIA). I applaud this effort to improve GAO's management. To assist this subcommittee in its oversight of your agency, would you please provide all FIA reports to the subcommittee for review?

Response. The requested reports are on file with the subcommittee.

Employee Survey

Question. GAO recently completed a second employee survey which addressed a variety of topics related to employee attitude, work environment, and management. Would you provide the results of the first and second surveys for the record?

Response. We have just received the raw results of the second survey from our contractor, and have not had time to analyze them yet. We plan to break the responses down by demographic categories and analyze the results of the first and second surveys together to give us trend information. We will be happy to send you the results as soon as they become available.

Asbestos

Question. Asbestos abatement has been a problem in the GAO building. What is the current schedule for abatement?

Response. The schedule for asbestos abatement is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Section of Building
1991	4th floor
1992	2nd floor
1993	6th floor east
	3rd floor west
	5th floor east
1994	6th floor west
	5th floor west
1995	3rd floor east

Question. How much has been spent on this program to date and how much will you need to spend to complete the program?

Response. We have spent $13,940,718 through phase I, and will need to spend an additional $81,963,282 to complete the project.

Question. Is the abatement being performed in the most expeditious, efficient and cost effective manner?

Response. A lot of time has been spent planning the asbestos abatement portion of this project to ensure that the work is done in the most expeditious, efficient and cost effective manner without jeopardizing the health and safety of out employees. Asbestos abatement work is very costly due to the safety measures that have to be taken to ensure that the asbestos is not released into the air and is disposed of properly. We are satisfied that appropriate and cost effective procedures have been used thus far and we continue to closely monitor the work.

Ownership of Fish Processing Facilities in Alaska

Question. In December of 1989 Senator Stevens and I requested that GAO perform an analysis of foreign and domestic ownership of shore-based and at-sea fish processing facilities for all species off the coast of Alaska. Could you update me on how this job is progressing and discuss any findings uncovered thus far?

Response. Since May 6, 1990 we have been reviewing the foreign control of seafood processing facilities off the shore of Alaska. The principal issues of the job have been to (1) identify and analyze available reports on foreign investment in seafood processors, (2) identify the types of information collected by federal and state agencies about foreign investment in seafood processing, and (3) provide specific examples of foreign involvement.

We have found that several agencies and the states of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington collect various information about foreign investment, but that none of them regularly collects and compiles information specifically about foreign investment in seafood processing facilities. The most complete information we identified came from an April 1990 report for the State of Alaska legislature. It found that 128 of 347 seafood processing facilities in Alaska had some degree of foreign ownership. The Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990, enacted in November 1990, is expected to lead to more detailed information. We also developed specific examples of foreign ownership, sales agreements, membership on boards of directors, and other forms of involvement.

We expect to complete this review and issue our report some time this summer.

Gasoline Price Increases Impact of the Iraqi Invasion

Question. In August of 1990, I requested, along with two other members of the Senate, that GAO investigate certain issues surrounding the recent increase in retail gasoline prices following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Could you provide the current status of your work on this request.

Response. We are nearing the completion of our job design and plan to begin data collection and analysis soon. We expect that in the Fall we will be able to begin our product preparation so that we will be able to issue it next December or January. On April 17, 1991, we briefed staff from your office and the offices of the Senators requesting this job on the scope and design of our work.

We intend to include in our report an explanation of how prices in the oil industry are set--from wellhead to gas pump. We will identify policy options for changes in the way prices are set and the implications of those policy options. We will also examine information and tools available to government policy makers for monitoring and controlling prices.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. GIBBONS, DIRECTOR

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. We are now going to turn our attention to the Office of Technology Assessment. For fiscal year 1992, OTA is requesting $22 million and 150 positions. This is an increase of $2.5 million, or 12.6 percent, and seven average positions over the fiscal year 1991 level.

We are pleased to have you here today, Dr. Gibbons. We normally have Senator Kennedy and Senator Stevens here telling what a great organization you have. They are not here today. I do not know if that means that you are not as important to them as you used to be or just everybody knows you are important. [Laughter.]

What we are going to do is have you summarize your statement. That way we can ask you some questions.

Mr. GIBBONS. Thank you, sir.

I think Senator Stevens does intend to be here this morning, Mr. Chairman. The chair of our congressional board rotates from House to Senate back and forth, and this year the chair is on the House side. It is Mr. Brown.

Senator REID. A new chairman of the committee.

Mr. GIBBONS. He is new chairman of the committee also.

Senator REID. Of science and technology, yes.

Mr. GIBBONS. And Senator Stevens is our vice chair.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

I would like to summarize briefly for you some comments that I think are important to try to remind you of who we are and how we operate.

You know we are the smallest of the four sister agencies in terms of budget and people, but we do represent the bulk of Congress' ability to tackle or to analyze legislative issues that involve science and technology specifically, and those issues run from human health, such as work on neurotoxicity, to the health of the space program. It runs from nuclear strategic verification issues to the international conventional arms proliferation, which is of mounting concern these days. It runs from broad energy strategies to the specifics of oil cleanup. It covers the ground from international economic competitiveness and the role of American education and other technologies in our own country, to the future of scientific research. It covers everything from global climate change on the macroscale all the way to local pollution problems such as the Carson River site, the Superfund site, that you are familiar with.

Well, that is great diversity, but there are features that are in common across all of these studies. One of the features is that the things we tackle generally need to be controversial, costly, and complicated.

The second feature is that the assessment is sought by the committees of jurisdiction. We are typically in most cases requested by both the chairman and the ranking of several committees, and the work has to be, in turn, authorized by my congressional board. This procedure provides a filter, as it were, that takes into account the extent of direct congressional interests in the work we are undertaking.

The third feature is that, by charter and law, we look not just at the science and technology per se, but the implications of those technologies in terms of economic, social, ethical, and other considerations that Congress must take into account. And out of that we provide not recommendations, as some of our sister agencies must do, but a series of options or alternatives to the committees.

And finally, we follow a distinctively different process from our sister agencies in the way we carry out our work. We are able to be very small because we concentrate on drawing into OTA the experts, the stakeholders, from around the country, as well as interact very extensively with executive agencies. So, we are able to draw on data and information, technical information, from the national labs, from the agencies, from industry, from universities. And we are able to multiply our small numbers significantly by having this sort of outside networking of our work.

The bottom line is that the growing role of technology in the American enterprise now means that we work on issues that are directly related to the lion's share of the Federal budget. My written testimony reviews a number of specific areas that we have worked on in the last year as an indication of what we have been doing and what we are doing now. I will not belabor those with you this morning unless you have specific questions.

I would say that over the last 90 days, we have delivered major studies to the Congress on, for instance, energy in developing countries so that we can understand our own national energy strategy in the context of global energy, which more and more has to be the case. You simply cannot look at the United States, as you know, alone, but rather as a part of a greater whole.

We have delivered work on strategic verification both in classified and unclassified form; on options to mitigate greenhouse emissions; on technologies to counter international terrorism; a major piece on federally funded research and how resources can be managed in a way that reflect national need and then how that process goes through the executive agencies; and a major study on our physical infrastructure, how well or unwell we are moving in terms of the transportation system in other parts of our public infrastructure.

Next week Senator Inouye and Senator Kassebaum will be releasing a major study that OTA has just completed on adolescent health, I would venture to say the most comprehensive analysis of the health of our adolescents that has been created to date. We were ably aided by Carnegie Corp.'s work in parallel with us on that study.

We have also just completed at your request, you may recall, a paper on an important, but largely underattended concern of health, that is the implications of immunotoxic substances in the United States. That work is being extended to an evaluation of pulmonary toxicity.

Now, the requests continue to stress us, as my colleague Chuck Bowsher has also indicated. The requests do continue to escalate I think in part because of the growing pervasiveness of technology and the issues that the committees must face. And the work certainly is not getting any easier in terms of its complexity.

But what we do in the face of this mounting request is we increasingly try to merge the interests and requests of different committees so that we can devise a single project whenever possible that represents the collective interests of typically three to six different committees, both sides of the Hill and both sides of the aisle. The result typically is a combined study that does not necessarily satisfy everyone completely, but does the best we can to satisfy the collective needs of these requesters.

Despite this fact, we are still far away from being able to respond to every request. We simply have to sort, and that is not a bad thing. It enables, it seems to me, both the committees and OTA and its board to constantly apply zero base budgeting on maximizing the resources that we are provided to do our work.

BUDGET REQUEST

Now, finally, our request for the fiscal year is for $22 million. It is an increase of nearly $2.5 million over fiscal year 1991, and it also requests an authorization to expand our staff slots from 143 people to 150 people. These would all be professionals, and we have described them in our testimony to you in terms of the specific kind of people we feel an urgency to add to the staff.

That funding increase, which does amount to about 12.6 percent, breaks out in two ways. It is about 61 percent mandatory and price level change, and the other 39 percent is accounted for by two things. One is the addition of seven professionals to our staff. That is about two-thirds of our requested change; and the other one-third is for computer upgrades to maintain our ability to increase our productivity and our capability to service the committees.

INCREASE IN PROFESSIONALS

I want to spend just a moment finally, Mr. Chairman, in talking about this increase of professionals. In order to do the work that we are charged to do by Congress, we have to have a great variety of people who are very highly trained. In particular, a lot of them are very expensive people these days: physical scientists, physicians, computer scientists, engineers, and some people with multiple skills, such as degrees in both medicine and law. Obviously, there is very high competition for these people, and as Chuck Bowsher also mentioned, even with the large relief given by the recent changes for top level people in Government, we are still not able to compete directly with the private sector in terms of salaries. In fact, we cannot even compete with executive agencies. I would be happy to go into more detail in that regard, if you like, in our discussions.

But we try to make up for this salary differential by providing a place that offers a staff appointment rather than perhaps a 6-month or 1-year temporary appointment or a contract. That enables us to recruit people that are much more interesting, promising, and we hope productive by being able to offer them a slot rather than some temporary appointment.

The second thing is that by providing our people with computer capabilities and other, as it were, things that make a highly productive work environment, it enables us to both attract and hold them.

Finally, although it does not have to do with our budget, I think the ability to attract and hold good people is the fact that you and other Members have given a continuity to this office of Congress and the fact that we work for the committees of jurisdiction. It means that when our people work on these issues, they really understand that the work is being done for officials who have the authority and jurisdiction to take good use of that information.

I recognize your and my imperative to be tight and lean with the public dollar. In that regard, I have two final statements.

One is in terms of people: this is the first change I have requested since 1985. It amounts to an increase of about one person per year if one averages it over the last 7 years.

And in money, the $22 million request represents a net real increase of 3 percent over the entire period since 1986, or about one-half of 1 percent per year. This reflects the fact that we have been able to increase our work due to increased productivity and, therefore, have made great strides in our output over those years without a substantial increase in resources.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We appreciate your favorable consideration of this request, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry that my board is not able to be here with me this morning to join in.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. GIBBONS

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to describe OTA's work for the Congress in these trying times. Over the past year, heady talk of a peace dividend gave way to grim estimates of the costs of Operation Desert Storm. Despite the extraordinary outcome of that conflict, the talk nowadays focuses as much on the traumas and dangers of defense reductions as on the bright prospects. A lagging economy is squeezing our options for dealing with important domestic issues like infrastructure, jobs, and health. Cutting across all these issues, our nation's economy, environment, and security depend more than ever on our ability to exploit and to adapt to the irresistible force of technological change, and that's a big reason why OTA is used so frequently by a wide group of committees of Congress.

During the years since OTA's inception, we have witnessed increasing globalization of the world's economies, sweeping advances in science, unprecedented changes in technology, and major shifts in governance and power around the planet. Last year at this hearing, while we watched the demise of the centrally planned governments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, I spoke to you of how that dramatic change resembles a supernova. As a star evolves, it gradually approaches a point of nonsustainability and then collapses very suddenly from within. The remnants that emerge from the supernova that is presently engulfing the Eastern Bloc will differ profoundly from their origins, but the kind of collapse and the fate of the remnants are intimately related to the situation that preceded the disintegration. If we hope to understand and influence the fate of that part of the world, we must work hard to understand the causes of the collapse and the way to forge new free market economies. Technology will be an important catalyst for success.

The "new world order" that our government hopes to see emerge from the war in the Middle East will also bear the imprint of its origins. National and global attitudes toward energy and military power helped precipitate this confrontation and will shape its outcome. The availability of Western arms and technology to both friend and foe will figure heavily in future efforts to prevent and control conflict in this and other troubled regions of the globe. OTA's work is directly relevant to helping Congress understand what they can do about these events and how to avoid such situations in the future.

OTA, the smallest congressional agency, bears responsibility for analyzing some of the biggest issues Congress addresses. From the requests of the Committees, and with the guidance of the Technology Assessment Board, we focus our resources on issues that are big, in terms of national investment, controversial, and therefore clarified by objectivity, and complex, and therefore amenable to analysis. OTA looks both at and beyond the immediate situation and short-term responses to clarify the underlying problems and opportunities so that basic and lasting solutions can be offered to Congress. In the remainder of my testimony, I will touch on only a few issues that we are analyzing. I believe that these examples will illustrate the importance of the subjects and the widespread use of OTA's work by Congress. I also believe it will show why OTA needs seven additional permanent staff positions (above the limit of 143 set in 1985).

ENERGY AND SECURITY

The Gulf War brought national energy strategy back into the spotlight. OTA's detailed analyses of energy supply and demand have provided insight into the murky world of energy, clarifying ways to wean ourselves from our increasing dependence on Middle East oil through diversification of energy sources and greatly increased efficiency of use through advanced technologies. In fiscal year 1990, OTA published reports that should help the country plan to limit oil import dependence: "Replacing Gasoline: Alternative Fuels for Light Duty Vehicles" provides a broad overview of the qualities of the competing fuels and examines in depth some of the most contentious issues associated with the wisdom of active Federal support for introducing the fuels; "Energy Use in the U.S. Economy" tracked the changing relationship between energy use and the economy and provided analysis of the 1972–1985 period when U.S. energy use remained level but the U.S. economy grew by 40 percent.

A report published in January, "New Energy Technologies and the Developing Countries," examines the energy sector in developing countries and energy's linkage with economic and social development, and the local and global environment; it also examines the extent to which technology can contribute to the improved efficiency of energy supply, distribution, and use in developing countries, the factors determining the rate of technology adoption, and the potential of these technologies to limit environmental damage. OTA will shortly deliver an update of our 1985 work on responses to oil import disruptions. During the coming year, OTA will publish several other important documents on energy, including a study of Automotive Fuel Economy and 3 interim publications from our major assessment of energy efficiency—Industrial Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency in Government, and Residential and Commercial Energy Efficiency. These studies will provide Congress with information critical to the nation's continued implementation of energy efficient technology.

The link between energy and security has never been more evident. Our studies of international defense technology cooperation, counterterrorism, and the flow of arms are directly relevant to current events. Last year we delivered the first piece, "Arming Our Allies: Cooperation and Competition in Defense Technology," of our ongoing assessment of international collaboration on defense technologies. This special report provides an overview of the subject and analyzes the impact that changes in defense technology and reduced East-West tensions will exert on defense industrial cooperation and associated alliance relations. We also published a report, "Physical Vulnerability of Electric Systems to Natural Disasters and Sabotage," that has provided valuable assistance to those who must protect this country from terrorist attack. Information from our classified study, "Use of Technology in Countering Terrorism," is already being shared with committee staff active in the field as well as government agencies responsible for counter terrorism, and the unclassified version will soon be published. Another important study, "Managing the Nation's Defense Industrial Strength in a Changing Security Environment," is examining how best to manage the reduction in defense spending to ensure that the country retains an adequate defense industrial and technological base and efficiently converts to civilian production those resources no longer needed for defense. These studies follow previous OTA reports, on MX, SDI, FOFA, and anti-satellite weapons, that have contributed to Congressional decisionmaking on these controversial and expensive issues.

ENVIRONMENT

An unwanted side-effect of national security activities is the existence of serious environmental problems at the Department of Energy nuclear weapons facilities. Widespread contamination of soil and water, leaks from old waste burial grounds, and possible public health impacts from radioactive and hazardous releases have deepened congressional concerns about this problem and to a national search for feasible solutions. OTA evaluated this problem in "Complex Cleanup: The Environmental Legacy of Nuclear Weapons Production," which was released in February of this year. OTA found that the waste and contamination problems at the DOE Weapons Complex are serious and complicated, and many public concerns about potential health and environmental impacts have not yet been addressed. OTA identified four main congressional policy initiatives that would improve the decisionsmaking process for setting and meeting cleanup objectives, including: increased congressional oversight of the performance of the responsible agencies; an enhanced structure and process for assessing public health impacts; development of a structure and process for public participation in key decisions; and establishment of a national mechanism to provide outside regulation of DOE radioactive waste management programs.

OTA has also published several reports on toxic substances—analyzing technologies to minimize the use of toxic substances in industry and to manage these substances once they become waste, and evaluating the risks toxic substances present to human health and the natural environment. Growing congressional concern about agricultural chemicals in ground water led to OTA's study, "Beneath the Bottom Line: Agricultural Approaches to Agrichemical Contamination of Groundwater." The 1990 study shows that many effective techniques and technologies exist to minimize the movement of such chemicals into ground water. OTA has produced several studies of technologies to manage hazardous wastes, the most recent being an evaluation of the "Carson River Mercury Superfund Site," which was a follow-on to our 1989 report, "Coming Clean: Superfund Problems Can Be Solved." Our work on health effects has involved extensive evaluation of carcinogens, and we have recently begun to examine noncancer health risks in the environment. Last April we released "Neurotoxicity: Identifying and Controlling Poisons of the Nervous System." Later this month we will publish a background paper, "Identifying and Controlling Immunotoxic Substances," and we have recently begun an evaluation of pulmonary toxicology.

OTA has played a prominent role in analyzing and elucidating the connections between energy use and environmental quality for the Congress. Since 1982, OTA has provided Congress with reliable analysis and information on clean air issues. Both Houses and both sides of the aisle have consistently used OTA's special expertise on this issue. During last year's debate on the Clean Air Act Amendments, OTA provided a steady stream of analysis on issues ranging from acid rain to urban smog to parties on both sides of the debate. The drafters of the legislation so valued OTA's assistance that the final Act mandates that OTA assist EPA in evaluating the success of some new measures to curb urban smog in the coming decade.

In another debate that linked energy and environment, the conferees considering the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act in the wake of the Exxon Valdez oilspill made extensive use of OTA's study, "Coping With an Oiled Sea: An Analysis of Oil Spill Response Technologies." OTA helped the Members design legislation, using data we had analyzed about what was reasonable and possible to expect from current and future oil cleanup technologies. In response to requests from several committees, OTA released last month its report, "Changing By Degrees: Steps to Reduce Greenhouse Gases," which addresses one of the critical energy/environmental problems of this century—how to forestall climate change. In this study, we characterize, economic sector by sector, the major contributors to climate modification for both the developed and developing world. OTA identifies where gains in efficiency, product substitution, conservation, or other options could be used to slow climate change in ways that have few, if any, net economic costs. We also developed a matrix of possible short-term policy responses to these problems in a format that, while not simplistic, is "user-friendly" to legislators.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The nation's public facilities—our highways, water systems, and airports—are deteriorating. In 1988, OTA was asked to evaluate how technologies, management, and financing could improve public works and make them more efficient and productive. OTA's preliminary review of State and local public works management and finance produced so much practical and useful information that we decided to publish an interim document for use by the 101st Congress. "Rebuilding the Foundations: State and Local Public Works Financing and Management" documents the concerns of public works officials about how to raise more money for upgrading and maintaining public works. It also looks at ideas for enhancing public works while preserving the community environment and quality of life. Our analysis indicates that current resource, economic, environmental, and political limits may require public works policies and programs that lead to better or more efficiency, rather than more or bigger, systems. In order to write "Delivering the Goods: Public Works Technology, Management, and Finance," OTA evaluated innovative technologies in public works construction, operation, and maintenance, with specific attention to the needs of small systems. We identified the limits to solving public works problems strictly through technology and also examined nontechnological opportunities. We located major opportunities in the Federal role to encourage more efficient and productive public works systems, and we identified changes to Federal program management and financing that could lead to more efficient public works infrastructure. OTA has been asked to consider how we might extend this work, for instance by examining how the country might implement a National Transportation Policy, and by examining airport-airspace capacity. These are critical issues, and both studies are natural complements to previous OTA work. In order to do the best possible job on them, we need the benefit of an additional civil engineer on our staff. Engineering expertise is in such high demand that we believe we will be better able to compete for the needed talent if we are able to offer a permanent slot.

JOBS

A competitive manufacturing sector and effective worker training are essential to satisfying employment and the creation of new jobs. Last year, OTA addressed both of these critical issues. In "Making Things Better: Competing in Manufacturing," we considered ways to restore American leadership in manufacturing technology—leadership that is fading and has even been lost in some key industries. We found that some of the things that most need doing are up to industry, but that government also has a critical role to play, especially in creating an economic environment that supports manufacturing and encourages long-term investment in technology and human resources. In "Worker Training: Competing in the New International Economy," we explored the notion that the competitive edge will go to the company or country with flexible, well trained employees who can adjust quickly to rapidly changing demands and who have the skills to fully exploit new technology. The report concluded that the debate about national training policies needs to be broadened to encompass not only training programs for the economically disadvantaged, the displaced worker, or people with special needs, but also those who stand on the front line of American productivity—employed workers at all levels. These reports were the subject of hearings and were used to prepare legislation on improving manufacturing technology and employer-provided training. In 1991, OTA will publish the fourth and final report of its assessment on "Technology, Innovation and U.S. Trade." This report will focus on the technology, trade, and industrial policies of the European Community, Japan, and other East Asian countries, and will analyze their impact on the competitive position of the U.S. and their possible relevance to U.S. policy. We also expect to finish another study, "Technology Opportunities in Economic Conversion," which examines the transition to an economy less devoted to defense. We've been approached by committees about continuing our work in this area, and anticipate requests on topics such as: Foreign Investment, Multinational Firms, and the U.S. Technology Base, Critical Technologies/Critical Industries, Trade with Eastern Europe, Technology and Trade in Developing Nations, and Technology Transfer and Export Control Policy. To address these issues adequately, we badly need the skills of an engineer with industrial experience in computer aided design and an international economist, preferably someone with corporate experience and a background in high technology and military systems. Again, these types of people are in high demand, and we need the option of offering a permanent staff slot in order to attract highly qualified individuals.

HEALTH

Nothing has a greater impact on the health of our economy than the health of our citizenry. OTA has long been concerned with delivery of health care services and with the impacts that various technologies can have on human health. OTA delivered 14 health-related publications to the Congress in 1990, including: "Neural Grafting: Repairing the Brain and Spinal Cord"; "Confused Minds, Burdened Families: Helping People Find Care for Those With Alzheimer's and Other Dementia"; "Health Care in Rural America"; "Unconventional Cancer Treatments"; "Rural Emergency Medical Services"; "Indian Adolescent Mental Health"; "The Costs and Effectiveness of Cervical Cancer Screening in Elderly Women"; and "The Effectiveness of Drug Abuse Treatment: Implications for Controlling AIDS/HIV Infection".

Slated for delivery later in 1991 are reports representing an equally broad perspective on the national health: "Prevention and Treatment of Osteoporosis"; "Biological Rhythms and Shift Work"; "Evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid Proposal"; "Home Intravenous and Immunosuppressive Drug Therapies Under the Medicare Program"; "Government Policies and Pharmaceutical Research and Development"; and "Adolescent Health".

Several committees have already contacted OTA about our future agenda in the health field, and we recognize the need for new types of staff expertise. Without a permanent slot to offer, and without the ability even to compete with the Executive agencies in salaries, we are at a tremendous competitive disadvantage in our attempt to hire and retain highly trained professionals, especially physicians. Such expertise will be essential to several studies we've been asked to consider: "Performance Enhancing Substances: Medical and Legal Issues," which would assess the use, abuse, long-term effects, traffic, and regulation of substances such as anabolic steroids; "Intrauterine Surgical Treatment of Fetal Abnormalities: Technology, Cost, and Implications for Medicaid," which would examine currently available technologies, likely technological developments, and potential ethical and legal issues associated with this type of care; and "Health Care and the Inner City," which would examine health problems specific to or much more prevalent in urban settings. We also need a biologist who is expert in the field of statistically evaluating risks to human health to assist in our increasing workload on the topic of environmentally-imposed health risks. We anticipate or have already received requests to assess such topics as: "Assumptions and Science in Assessing Cancer Risks," which would update a landmark 1980 OTA study that codified current knowledge and assumptions about carcinogenic risk assessment; "Health Effects of Asbestos," which would help Congress determine the areas of consensus and disagreement regarding the health effects of asbestos and help identify additional research needs; and "Worldwide Transmission of Viruses and Tropical Diseases," which would examine the evidence on whether this is currently a significant problem and whether technologies exist to control its growth.

COMPUTERS

Last year we published 3 major volumes on topics related to computer software and hardware: "Critical Connections: Communication for the Future"; "Electronic Bulls and Bears: U.S. Securities Markets and Information Technology"; and "High Performance Computing and Networking for Science." A report nearing completion, "Emerging Agricultural Technology: Issues for the 1990's," focuses largely on information technology and biotechnology affecting U.S. agriculture. Analysis indicates that computers are playing an increasingly important role in U.S. agricultural competitiveness. In 1991, we will also complete "Information Age Technology and Rural Economic Development," which will identify economic opportunities and problems for rural communities made possible by information technologies, and "Networking the Nation: The National Research and Education Network," an OTA assessment that examined the impacts of advanced information technology on research. We have an urgent need for an additional computer scientist/engineer to respond to requests for studies on computer hardware and software issues, and our recruitment efforts would be greatly aided if a permanent slot could be offered.

I've covered a broad array of substantive topics and would like to mention before closing OTA's need for a slot for a systems integrator—a computer expert who could concentrate on coordinating our increasingly sophisticated computer needs with our publishing operation to improve information delivery and presentation. Such expertise will definitely help the productivity of OTA's operations.

BUDGET REQUEST

OTA requests a budget of $22,030,000 for fiscal year 1992, which represents a 12.6 percent increase over fiscal year 1991. Almost half (44 percent) of this increase is attributable to mandatory pay and related costs; another 17 percent is allocable to price level changes. Our projected costs for increased workload, which include the costs of adding 7 professional positions and the costs of upgrading our computer equipment, represent 39 percent of the requested increase. Even with this level of increase we will still have to turn away many requests: the demand for OTA's work continues to grow much faster than the agency's ability to respond. The requested

increase in OTA funding is critical for our efforts to improve productivity, quality, and timely responsiveness to Congress and to maintain OTA's capability to attract first-rate people. Mr. Chairman, we have prepared this request carefully and the Technology Assessment Board has given it their blessing. I know that you and the Members of the Committee will give it your full consideration and we will appreciate your continued support of OTA as a unique, shared resource for Congress.

POSITIONS

Senator REID. Doctor, the seven positions that you are wanting to fill—one is a physician. One is a biologist. One is a civil engineer. One is a computer scientist engineer. Another is an industrial engineer, international economist, and a systems integrator.

We go through this every year, but every year it is a problem. Why, the question is asked, do we need the Office of Technology Assessment when we have the General Accounting Office?

Mr. GIBBONS. That might be a better question to ask Mr. Bowsher than me, and I would be happy for you to do so.

But OTA's responsibility is to focus on the emerging technologies and their implications for legislative matters. We have both a foresight question as well as an analytical question to try to resolve: the controversy that surrounds the implications of new technology. We know that the committees have—as you well know, the problem that they have experts coming before them that give very different——

Senator REID. Why couldn't, for example, the General Accounting Office have done the work on neurotoxicity?

Mr. GIBBONS. They simply do not have the scientific staff.

Senator REID. They would have had to farm that out. Is that right?

Mr. GIBBONS. They would have to farm it out or to add that kind of staff. And that is why we work very closely between the agencies to assure that the work we do has maximum, total leverage. For instance, whenever we take on a study or a request, even before I go to my board, we find out exactly what is going on at GAO, CRS——

Senator REID. Well, there is some duplicative work being done.

Mr. GIBBONS. We find out if there is parallel work going on, exactly what is going on, and then make sure that it is not duplicative.

I insist that my people be aware and my board be aware and the requesters be aware of what other work is available and is going on so that OTA can absolutely maximize its use of the work of others. For instance, we have borrowed people for brief periods of time from one or another agency to assist us in work, and we have given help, for instance, to the GAO and CRS in turn.

So, what you have essentially are four agency heads that are working very hard, day by day, to assure that our collective work is well-coordinated and that the overlap is at the appropriate level of overlap because the GAO really has to approach things very differently from OTA. GAO has to understand how—I do not need to tell you how GAO works, but I see that main difference is that OTA looks at things from the notion of understanding very well, not only what the technology is, but where it is moving and what those implications are in terms of future implications of legislation.

The GAO has to look at existing legislation and activities and ask itself how well is this fulfilling what Congress intended to be done.

Senator REID. You heard the testimony of General Bowsher, did you not?

Mr. GIBBONS. I heard the last 5 minutes. I was outside the door.

Senator REID. You may have missed some of it.

He has an agency of 5,100 approximately. He has 26 people who make over $100,000. What about your agency? How many do you have that make over $100,000?

Mr. GIBBONS. Five.

Senator REID. Your average compensation is about $20,000 a year or more than the General Accounting Office. Is that due to the fact that you have more scientists?

Mr. GIBBONS. OTA has a far greater fraction of Ph.D.'s, M.D.'s, scientists, and combinations of the same.

PERFORMANCE SYSTEM

Senator REID. There was a discussion that General Bowsher has introduced a pay for performance, a merit pay type situation. Do you have anything like that at OTA?

What I thought was interesting and what I thought he said was correct is that people should not be paid just because they are there a long time.

Mr. GIBBONS. That is right.

Senator REID. Do you have anything comparable?

Mr. GIBBONS. Yes; we do. We follow the practice that is almost universal in the private sector, and that is an annual salary and performance review of every individual, and we establish from that a merit increase basis. The merits run from zero to as high as, I think last year, 6 percent. There are far more people that receive zero change than receive 5 or 6 percent. The average overall for our staff was about 3.5 percent.

And we feel that it is very important to have an interaction at least annually between the employee and the supervisor that reviews their performance and identifies strengths and weaknesses.

NUMBER OF REPORTS

Senator REID. How many reports did you do last year? Is there someone here that could tell us that?

Mr. GIBBONS. I think we delivered about 50 documents last year. Some of those were the full reports, and some were lesser products, such as background papers.

Senator REID. How many are pending now in the agency?

Mr. GIBBONS. About that number are pending. Total products are between 50 and 60, and if we add testimony, about 116. And usually we have about that number in process at any given time.

Senator REID. What has been the longest it has taken from the time you accept work until you produced a report?

Mr. GIBBONS. I think the longest has been probably about 4 years.

Senator REID. And do you remember what that subject was?

Mr. GIBBONS. Well, one was work on air pollution, and the committees that requested the work kept asking us to postpone the completion of the final document in order to do some special interim deliverables to them and analyses that assisted them along the way.

The typical time for a major OTA study is upwards to 2 years, although if we know something about the subject or if we are in the midst of it, we can turn around and deliver testimony or briefings in a matter of even days.

FEDERAL RESPONSE TO AIDS

Senator REID. The Federal Response to AIDS, Congressional Issues. This is described in the research notification yellow book is "an ongoing assessment oriented toward a monitoring and advisory capability within OTA to assess the increasing number of congressional committees with AIDS on their agendas." How is this a uniquely technical subject suitable for OTA?

Mr. GIBBONS. I think because it requires us not only to understand exactly what is happening in research on AIDS, but also the implications in health care treatment implications. For instance, one request we had from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee was the implications of the AIDS situation with respect to Federal employment policy; another had to do with whether or not insects can transmit AIDS.

That is an unusual activity in that the board requested us, rather than to do a single study, to work for various committees of jurisdiction and provide them with focused products that meet their particular needs. And the board has funded us at a level of about $140,000 a year as a total to work for all these different committees. And that has resulted in a sequence of testimony and typically about three reports every 2 years over the roughly 5 years that we have been doing this work.

Our work, incidentally, in 1984 and early 1985 first drew attention to the fact that the AIDS issue was getting away from us and that the research level of support in the executive branch was really not matched to the growing need.

Senator REID. Another of your studies is entitled "Model Performance Standards for the Food and Nutrition Services of the Employment and Training Program." This is described as a project to develop model performance standards for the employment and training program in the food stamp program compared with the outcome based performance standards developed by the Department of Agriculture and report on the comparison to Congress.

What expertise does OTA have in this area that could not have been done by the Congressional Research Service or the General Accounting Office?

Mr. GIBBONS. That was a mandated study despite our best efforts and those of our board to spare that cup from our lips. We would have been delighted if it had been assigned to one of the other agencies.

Senator REID. Why was it assigned to you?

Mr. GIBBONS. I think because they trust us. I don't have any further information at this point, Mr. Chairman, because it occurred in the process of the final negotiations of that bill; but I think OTA was chosen because, in the final markup, OTA was the one agency that could be agreed upon to carry out that work.

Literally several dozens of these sorts of mandates come up every year, but with the help of my board, we are able to turn off almost all of them. At the present we have I think four mandated activities.

Senator REID. Mandated how?

Mr. GIBBONS. Mandated by Federal law, by laws passed by Congress.

MANDATED STUDIES

Senator REID. How do you feel about supporting the committee and prohibiting your office from doing mandated studies?

Mr. GIBBONS. We strongly support that, and we appreciate the help of the Appropriations Committee and my board in seeing that this happens. I think because of that, we are able to devote—at this point we are having to devote no more than between 1 and 2 percent of our total resources to fulfilling those requirements.

Senator REID. I think we might stick some language in the appropriations bill this year prohibiting these mandated studies.

Mr. GIBBONS. I would appreciate it, Mr. Chairman.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR U.S. MILITARY FORCE STRUCTURE REPORT

Senator REID. Another of your reports is entitled "Future Directions for United States Military Force Structure."

Mr. GIBBONS. Yes.

Senator REID. The purpose here is to "examine some factors influencing decisions on the size of future U.S. military forces and the implications of those decisions for U.S. defense, technology, and industrial base".

Again, what is your specific qualification in this area? Why is it appropriate for you to do this compared to GAO's National Security and International Affairs Division or CRS' Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division? Both have been conducting studies of policy, strategy, and management in all the branches of the military for many years.

Mr. GIBBONS. That is correct. In fact, we interact rather intimately with those groups in both GAO and the CRS.

The chairman and ranking of Senate Armed Services and the other committees that requested this work, I believe, because OTA has the technical capability to look very closely at the kind of science and technology and production capability from two directions. One direction is what are the things that in the future are going to be most important to preserve in terms of defense technology capabilities for our national defense needs. And on the other hand, what are those things that we have been utilizing in national defense that in the post cold war world can be translated back into the civilian economy in a way that is most efficacious for the U.S. competitiveness.

Senator REID. Do you think your work would be any different than that of the other two agencies about which I spoke?

Mr. GIBBONS. I would presume our work would have a lot more sophistication in terms of the knowledge of the science and technology that is embedded there.

FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM STUDY

Senator REID. You are also doing a study called "Federal Aid Highway Program" for the 1990's. The subject to be examined here includes "whether Federal aid programs should be changed to address the pressing problems of urban traffic congestion and the complex issues associated with truck sizes and weights, highway wear and rehabilitation, including the economic tradeoffs between the public cost to build and maintain highways and the private cost to transport goods by truck".

Again, same question. Why are you doing this?

Mr. GIBBONS. Again, I guess I would have to defer to the committee chairman that made that request to us. It is my impression that they came to OTA because we have unusual skills and capabilities in technology itself, and technology is driving the changes in transportation technology whether it be on the highway or in the cities.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS

Senator REID. I just have a few of the reports GAO has done in recent years. "Highway Trust Fund Condition and Outlook for the Highway Account"; another one, "Transportation Infrastructure, Reshaping the Federal Role Poses a Significant Challenge for Policymakers." "Transportation Infrastructure" is the third one. "Reshaping the Federal Role." "Panelists' Remarks at New Directions in Surface Transportation Seminar." Another one, "Transportation Infrastructure, States Benefit from Block Grant Flexibility." "Loma Prieta Earthquake, Collapse of the Bay Bridge and the Cypress Viaduct." "Transportation Infrastructure", another one, "A Comparison of Federal and State Highway Laws", and it goes on with many of them.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I might differentiate between those and ours, if I might. You will note that those are very specific studies, for instance, the Loma Prieta earthquake and what it did to the bridge overpasses and the like. We know those studies. We also know the studies that have been done by the Transportation Research Board at the academy and the work done in the Department of Transportation. Also, the requesting committees know most of those studies, but what they need is a way to bring all these facts together and answer the broader questions that they have. Our work is not to duplicate, but rather to synthesize and build on these very specific analyses and interject to it what is happening in technology that can change this situation in the future.

JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL SUPERCONDUCTIVITY TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Senator REID. Last year we talked about OTA's work in cooperation with the Japanese International Superconductivity Technology Center. What is the status of that now?

Mr. GIBBONS. We find that our quid pro quo with the Japanese on exchange of information, whether it be on the superconductivity work or on, for instance, biotechnology and that development, is a good quid pro quo. We are careful to assure that when we work with the Japanese, we want to get at least as much from them as they get from us in the process. And, of course, our studies ultimately become a matter of public record. And so, the Japanese eventually could have it for free anyhow.

We are very satisfied at this point, Mr. Chairman, that we are getting the better part of the deal in terms of access to information about their work and their plans, and I think particularly in the area of biotechnology. We feel very pleased that we recently have been able—incidentally, with some participation by the National Science Foundation—to get for the first time a good handle on what they are doing in biotechnology and how that is moving along.

The work we have to do for Congress inherently is international, whether it be in Europe or in Asia. We feel that it would be easy for us to give poor advice to Congress if we did not stay pretty tightly connected to things that are happening around the world.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator REID. We have a number of other questions we are going to submit to you in writing, and we would appreciate your getting back to us as quickly as possible with those answers.

Mr. GIBBONS. I would be pleased to do so.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Office for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

GENERAL BUDGET

Dr. Gibbons, OTA, is requesting $22,030,000 for FY 1992. This is a 12.6% increase over fiscal 1991. Given the limitations established in last year's budget summit agreement, it is unlikely that the subcommittee will get much more than the CBO baseline in its 302b allocation, which is the current level adjusted for inflation. So, we are not going to be able to fund your entire request.

Question. Please summarize what your highest priorities are.

Answer. More than half of OTA's budget request (61 percent) is attributable to mandatory pay related costs and to price level changes. The CBO baseline gives attention to such necessary changes, which account for 7.7 percent of OTA's total budget request. However, 4.9 percent of the request pertains to increased workload factors, including the addition of seven professional positions and the ADP upgrades. These elements of the request are given minimal attention in the baseline and we ask that the Committee consider both sections in its deliberations of the Fiscal Year 1992 request.

OTA SALARIES

Question. I also note that your proposed budget for FY 1992 assumes that the average salary at OTA will be almost $76 thousand and that total compensation per staff-year would come to $91 thousand.

Answer. The average salary at OTA (in FY 1992) is expected to be $56,000, not $76,000. The total compensation per staff-year will be $67,000, not $91,000.

Question. How is your salary schedule established?

Answer. The salary schedule at OTA is designed to reflect the D.C. area market conditions, especially federal workers compensation, and is revised about every two years. Our schedule is a consolidation of the Executive Levels (the Director), the Executive agency and GAO Executive Service Schedule and the GS/GM series. We believe that our salary schedule is consistent with other legislative agencies, the Executive agencies and others in the research community in the Washington, D.C. area. However, we are not able to offer such indirect and potential extra compensation (e.g. bonus, extra pay for certain professions, leave for special training) as is possible in the Executive Branch, the GAO, and the Library of Congress.

Question. How many of your permanent staff of 143 earn $76 thousand or more?

Answer. Of OTA's permanent staff, 32 persons earn a salary of $76,000 or more.

MERIT PAY/PROMOTIONS

Question. You are also budgeting $350,000 for merit pay increases and promotions. The budget request for Senate offices and committees provides no additional funding for merit increases. Any merit increases or promotions in Senate offices will have to be absorbed. Why should OTA and other support agencies be treated differently than Senate committees and offices in this regard?

Answer. It is unfortunate that the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, Public Law 101-194, provides different options to the Senate than it does to the House and to the legislative support agencies. We share with other legislative agencies the sincere belief that we must offer competitive rates of pay in order to attract and retain highly qualified staff to perform the necessary analysis that the complex scientific work for the Congress demands. Several years ago, the Senate and House Appropriations Committees issued instructions to include merit increases/promotions, and associated benefit costs in the budget base as "Mandatory Pay and Related Costs," as opposed to Price Level Changes and Program Type Changes, the other major categories of spending activities in the Justification of Estimates. The OTA submission follows those instructions.

Question. How many promotions are you assuming?

Answer. There were 21 promotions in 1990, and we assume there will be a similar number in 1991 and 1992.

Question. How do you determine merit increases?

Answer. We require annual performance reviews of all staff. Following such reviews, persons judged to have performed particularly well become qualified for merit increases later in the year. The process is quite similar to the GAO Pay for Performance program, with some staff not qualifying for any increase.

ADP PLAN

Question. You are requesting $386,000 for ADP equipment and upgrades for Fiscal 1992. Have you developed an ADP Plan which includes a complete vision statement, a requirements analysis, a conceptual design, a detailed functional design, an execution plan, a timetable with appropriate milestones, and suitable testing? If so, please provide a brief overview and submit the plan in detail for the record.

Answer. The Office of Technology Assessment ADP Plan for FY1992 supports the mission of the Telecommunications and Information Systems Office to help OTA staff achieve information proficiency. We will focus in three areas: 1) support and enhancement of interoffice communication via the local area network; 2) improved information retrieval via CD-ROM; and 3) enhanced delivery of OTA information to Congress via computer graphics technology.

The detailed requirements analysis included in the ADP Plan takes into consideration existing hardware and software in addition to new and emerging products and technology which will improve our overall information management. The conceptual design of the plan focuses on the broad long-term goals of efficient information management, while the functional design lays out the specific details of implementing the plan and its impact on the program offices.

The execution of the plan is designed for implementation through the course of the fiscal year while the specific timetable addresses a month-to-month schedule. A testing period is automatically included for implementation of all ADP services.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
ADP PLAN FISCAL YEAR 92

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ADP PLAN FOR FY 92

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Office of Technology Assessment continues to take great strides in accommodating the changing computer, data, and information requirements of researchers, managers, and support personnel. Just in the past year the agency has brought its computer capabilities out of the relative isolation of being physically limited to the building it occupies, and into the wide-area network world of universities, research organizations and other agencies and organizations. In doing so, we are far better able to serve the needs of the United States Congress.

Any credible agency must have an evolving plan for keeping its users on par with dynamic computer technologies which constantly change the productivity of the workplace. For this reason, the Office of Technology Assessment develops a comprehensive Automated Data Processing Plan for each year, based on current and future trends in computer technology which is felt to be beneficial to the agency, and by extension, the quality of our products and services to the Congress.

The plan for fiscal year 1992 generally improves upon the plan for the current year. As we have added expanded network capabilities, both local and wide area, we have likewise expanded the amount of traffic that our local network has to bear. As our graphics capabilities have become more sophisticated, we find ourselves unable to take maximum advantage of these capabilities for lack of computer hardware needed to support them. As our information base expands, we are here too lacking in equipment to fully exploit it.

Every good plan must consider alternative options that will fundamentally achieve the desired ends, but takes into account the fact that computer technology is a rapidly changing phenomenon. As of this writing, the following plan is based on present day strategies. OTA is constantly evaluating new products, some of which could conceivably nullify parts of the submitted plan by presenting new, more cost-effective ways of reaching our objectives and realizing savings to the government in the long run.

Our plan addresses the aforementioned problems with a list of upgrade equipment, an execution plan (where needed), and timetable designed to get improvements swiftly implemented. The Office of Technology Assessment will, with these upgrades, increase its productivity partly by having a higher grade of computer technology in its service. However, if during the 1992 fiscal year a better strategy for achieving our plan results in savings to government, then the presented plan should be modified accordingly.

II. UPGRADING OUR IBM LOCAL AREA NETWORK

Upgrade to Network Operating System

The Office of Technology Assessment is currently operating a network running under Novell NetWare version 2.15. This network operating system pervades the pc market with a 60 percent share. It is capable of bridging networks of different topologies and has a language that, for all practical purposes, looks like MS-DOS, the personal computer standard language for managing computer resources. It does not, however, directly support TCP/IP, a wide area network communications protocol which gives OTA access to universities, research, and scientific organizations worldwide.

We currently have no direct network connection to our host computer which operates the TCP/IP software. At present, we are linked to this device via asynchronous communications devices which permit a maximum of eight simultaneous users. We currently have 50 users who access TCP/IP and that number is growing.

For that reason, we seek to upgrade the agency's 16 network file servers to Netware 386 v. 3.11, which directly supports a TCP/IP link from the users' workstation to the TCP/IP host computer. Netware 386 comes with other options which makes it the choice network software for OTA. It dynamically allocates disk file space based on user requirements, a feature which is not supported in the current version. It also makes maintenance and support a less time-consuming exercise and effectively reduces downtime because of failures. This is due in part to enhanced fault-tolerance features.

REQUIREMENTS:

No new hardware is required as the agency's file servers are 386-pc based systems.

Upgrade to Network Hardware

As more special purpose devices are added to our network, more network traffic is inevitable. This results in reduced network throughput, and longer waiting times for network services programs, files, printers, aync communications, etc.). High-speed communications coming in from regional, national, and worldwide locations will be bottlenecked because of the relatively low speed throughput of the network at 4 mbs (megabits per second).

We seek to increase the speed of the network without changing the basic topology. For that reason, we are requesting an upgrade from a 4 mbs token ring network circuit board to a 16 mbs token ring board for essential workstations and servers.

REQUIREMENTS:

Replacement of token ring network circuit boards will be required. However, no new cabling or network multiple access units will be required.

III. UPGRADING OUR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL CAPABILITIES

CD-Rom Server

The OTA Information Center installed a CD-Rom drive on a workstation in an effort to provide OTA staff with critical information that could not be readily or handily retrieved from any other low-cost medium. The response was very high. There is only one CD-Rom device and a waiting list is constantly the norm for its use. Further, staff must leave their workstations to access this technology.

A CD-Rom Server, a network-based multiple disk CD device would allow users to access different CD products from their personal work stations, retrieve information and incorporate excerpts of data directly into files or bibliographies. This server would also clearly reduce the waiting time for access to CD-Rom services.

REQUIREMENTS:

Two (2) 386-based pc with Intel 386 processor running at 33Mhz 64k cache, 4 Mb RAM, 1.2 floppy, CD-ROM Changer (8-disk), controller cable, and CD server software with 254 user maximum support.

Extended System Memory Capability

MS-DOS systems, like those here at OTA, are limited by operating system architecture to 640k of conventional user memory. This barrier is now being broken by software products such as Windows. Windows lets a user run simultaneous applications in the workstation, thereby eliminating the need to get out of one application to access another. For example, if a user is working on a report when the system notifies him/her of incoming mail, with Windows the user can read his/her mail without leaving the application that processes his report. The user can run multiple applications at his/her workstation and access any one of them by simply "clicking" a hand-controlled device called a mouse.

In order to do this, more memory is required than is presently installed in most workstations here at OTA. For this reason, we are seeking to upgrade the memory in each workstation to a minimum of 2 megabytes.

REQUIREMENTS:

500 1-Megabyte memory modules.

IV. UPGRADING GRAPHICAL CAPABILITIES

Program Graphics Workstations

The OTA Publishing Office now has the capability to incorporate a higher quality of graphic images into reports and other documents. Software houses have produced advanced graphics products that are easy to use, and lend themselves to easy conversions of graphics file formats. The Publishing Office, however, receives many requests for inclusion of graphics into reports, and does not have the resources to fill all the requests.

OTA is seeking to locate graphics workstations in each program for staff who want to integrate graphics into text. However, for most applications, a system with greater capacity in terms of memory, hard disk space, and monitor resolution is needed. Locating such a system in each program would relieve the Publishing Office of some of its requests backlog.

REQUIREMENTS:

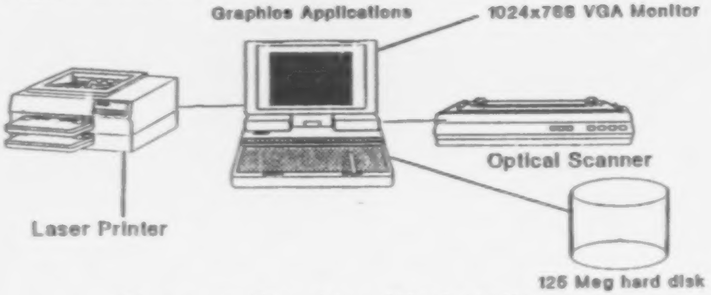
High-resolution graphics workstation with 125 megabyte hard disk, color/grayscale scanner, and laser printer.

V. SUMMARY

The foregoing plan takes into account the need to address areas where the current level productive capacity of OTA staff are at a crossroad. While we have continued to introduce into the agency state-of-the-art computing technology, we could not ascertain fully the support areas that this technology would impact. An evolutionary program of performance evaluation, needs analysis, recommendations, and implementation must take place throughout the year. For this reason, OTA ADP plan must be flexible enough to accommodate modification of the equipment requests and strategies that are included.

The requests laid out in this plan are not written in stone. If OTA can achieve the same objectives making use of better technology at or below the requested cost, then it has a responsibility to do so. As of this writing, it is felt by the Telecommunications and Informations Systems office that our objectives will be met if our plan is implemented.

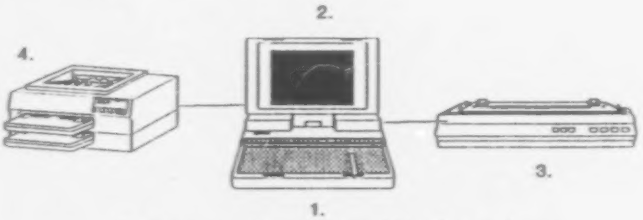
Figure 1. Functional Design


Graphics Applications
1024x768 VGA Monitor
Optical Scanner
Laser Printer
125 Meg hard disk

Program Graphics Workstation

OTA

Figure 2.



Program Graphics Workstation

1. 386/33mhz computer
2. High resolution monitor
3. Color/grayscale graphics scanner
4. Laser printer

OTA

TIMETABLE
FOR
ADP PLAN
FY 1992

NETWORK
OS/ UPGRD

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TIS	OPS	IC	TCT	ISC	HEALTH	BIOAPPS	FRR
BFO	PUBS	PERS	ENERGY	OCEANS	ITE	SET	EVAL
NETWORK H/W UPGRD							
TIS	OPS	IC	TCT	ISC	HEALTH	BIOAPPS	FRR
BFO	PUBS	PERS	ENERGY	OCEANS	ITE	SET	
CD/ROM SERVER							
IC							
EXTENDED MEMORY							
PUBS	IC	ISC	HEALTH	BIOAPPS	FRR		
PERS	ENERGY	OCEANS	ITE	SET			
GRAPHICS WORKSTAT							
ENERGY	OCEANS	ITE	BIOAPPS				
ISC	HEALTH	SET	FRR				

OTA'S RENTAL EXPENSES

Question. You are requesting an increase of $90 thousand for lease escalation costs. At last year's hearing, we raised a number of questions about your lease on Pennsylvania Avenue. At that time, you assured us that certain aspects of the lease were under litigation and that the lease could be broken at any time. Has the lease been re-negotiated?

Answer. When we appeared before you last year, the principal unresolved issue regarding the lease, which we were prepared to litigate, was the landlord's attempt to charge off items we interpret as capital improvements as operating expenses. We consulted with the Architect of the Capitol, the General Services Administration, a CPA, and private law firms specializing in real estate/government contracts and came to the conclusion that we were on firm ground in not accepting any such charges. The building owners accepted our position after considerable discussion and all such charges are excluded from allowable costs in the future. We also negotiated a cap on operating expenses that forces the building owner to manage the building more frugally.

Question. Does the lease still contain a clause providing for a guaranteed profit margin to the owner?

Answer. There is no "guaranteed profit." The negotiated rental includes a rate of return that is consistent with leases for commercial space in the District of Columbia, but it does not include any guarantee of profit.

Question. Does the lease still make OTA responsible for increases in operating costs?

Answer. The payment of operating costs has never been in contention. Capital improvements cloaked in the term "operating expenses" were the problem a year ago. Operating expenses include: Repairs and maintenance; Cleaning; Trash removal and related services; Supplies (incidentals to operate the building); Maintenance of the grounds; Utilities; Salaries and employee benefits (persons associated with the building full-time/part-time); Administrative expense; Insurance and garage expenses. Inclusion of such costs helped us negotiate (in 1988) a lower square foot rate - a rate which remains below the market rate for comparable space.

Question. How much in total are you budgeting for lease payments in fiscal 1992?

Answer. The cost of the lease will be $1,990,000, or $90,000 more than in 1991, an increase of about 4.7 percent over 1991.

MANDATORY PAY AND RELATED COSTS

Question. You are requesting a $56,000 increase for Miscellaneous benefit costs increases. What are these miscellaneous benefit costs increases?

Answer. The $56,000 miscellaneous benefit cost increase relates to the employer share of employee health insurance increases for 1992.

CONTRACT SERVICES

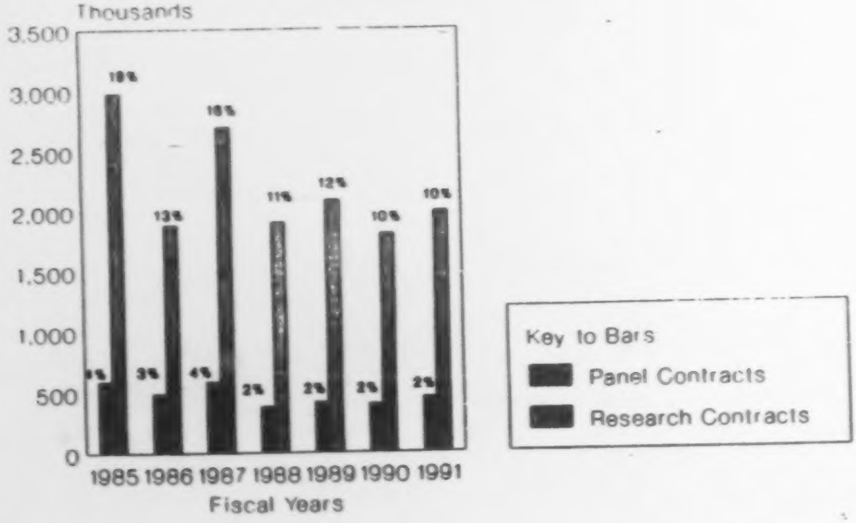
Question. Please update the listing of Contract Services that appeared on pages 290-343 of last year's hearing record. Please list all contracts which are currently in place as well as ones planned for the future. Include the name of the contractor, the type of contract, and the nature of the work being (to be) done.

Answer.

Panels, Research Contracts, and All Other Costs to OTA
in thousands of dollars

		Panel Contracts	Research Contracts	All Other Costs
Actual	FY 85	593	2,978	12,102
Actual	FY 86	489	1,878	12,229
Actual	FY 87	584	2,697	13,241
Actual	FY 88	378	1,898	14,575
Actual	FY 89	414	2,082	15,395
Actual	FY 90	396	1,799	16,130
Estimate	FY 91	449	1,986	17,122
Ratio FY91 to FY85 in nominal dollars		0.76	0.67	1.41
Net % change in FY 85 constant dollars		-41%	-48%	9%

Contract Obligation Comparison FY 85-91
Percentages of Total Obligations
Nominal Dollars



LIST OF ACTIVE RESEARCH CONTRACTS
(as of April 23, 1991)

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2171.0	CBIS FEDERAL INC.	Cost	$627,782.46

The Contractor will continue to furnish facilities management/support services for OTA; predominantly in Administrative Services and Publishing. The current fiscal year level of effort is 16 persons full-time equivalent which is the same as last year.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2180.0	Dr. Robert D. Atkinson	Cost	$32,000.00

The Contractor will serve as an in-house contractor. During the term of this agreement, he will research and prepare a report that can form the basis for a chapter on community adjustment to lower defense spending for the assessment report. Topics will include such subjects as community adjustment to military base closings over the past two decades, community adjustment to cutbacks in defense spending in the past few years, community adjustment to cut-backs in defense spending in the early 1970's, etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2245.0	Mr. Jeffrey B. Lewis	Cost	$12,450.00

The Contractor will provide information on the likely extent and pace of discharge of members of the U.S. armed forces as defense budgets decline and on the adjustment programs available to veterans. Specifically, he will write a series of reports on some of the following topics: the prospects for involuntary separation for members of the armed forces over time; the special problems faced by veterans in finding employment in the civilian sector; the adjustment programs available to veterans including special programs such as the G.I. Bill for education and what we know of the effectiveness of these programs in recent years; do cut backs threaten opportunity for poor, minority, and less educated young people to get good training and to prepare for jobs; etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2570.0	Ms. Susan J. Wintsch	Cost	$6,275.00

The Contractor will deliver to OTA a series of products related to this assessment. She will attend two OTA workshops and deliver summaries of the major points covered in each workshop within two days of each workshop. She will deliver a summary of key background papers which will be used as primers on the topics covered in the background papers. The Contractor will deliver a initial draft of one section of the study which describes the basic biological features of coca. Finally, she will deliver edited chapters of the final assessment report.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2940.0	Mr. Sidney H. Shaw	Cost	$48,520.50

The Contractor will expand Chapters VII and VIII of Part Three (Strengthening the Nation's Economic Security) of the August 1990 Draft Outline to the level of specificity as found in Part Two of that outline. The Contractor may then be asked to research and write a background paper or a section of a chapter on one of the major elements developed in the expansion of the chapter outlines noted above. The Contractor may then be asked to assist Program staff in developing draft Statements of Work for future research contracts and in searching for potential offerors to perform these tasks.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3060.0	Ms. Diane Murdock	Cost	$9,750.00

The Contractor will provide to OTA staff the names of potential sources of information and contacts regarding various aspects of the Oregon project. The Contractor will provide OTA with suggestions for and information about the range of potential data sources on Oregon's Medicaid population, its general population, utilization of services under Medicaid, historical information re: coverage of the Medicaid eligible population, and similar information. The Contractor will also be available as a technical resource for discussions with OTA staff on data aspects of the study and on technical aspects of financing, such as coding and so forth. The Contractor will assist in analyzing the implications of the proposed Oregon Medicaid plan for Medicaid recipients and for providers of care. This assistance will take the form of a paper covering the potential effects of the proposals noted above.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3065.0	Dr. Robert Morgan	Cost	$5,993.00

The Contractor will continue to assist in the final publication of the OTA report and background papers for the defense waste assessment as well as prepare materials for presentations following the release of the report.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3725.0	Mr. Thomas Hoffman	Cost	$1,250.00

The Contractor will prepare two alphabetical subject indexes (two-level) with page numbers for two volumes of the OTA report Adolescent Health. It is estimated that 500 pages of text will be indexed.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3980.0	Chemonics	Cost	$7,275.00

The Contractor will provide the services of Bruce Ross-Sheriff to prepare a revised outline of information to be included in the introduction to the joint summary document, based on a preliminary outline to be prepared by the Project Director. He will also prepare a compendium of footnotes to each assessment summary updating data and information as identified by the Project Director. He will collect photographs suitable for publishing in the updated summaries, draft an introduction to the updated summaries, and then provide a final updated version of the summary based on reviewer comments.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4205.0	Mr. Thomas P. McGurn	Cost	$11,050.00

The Contractor will provide OTA with reports on an as needed basis concerned with the technological and procedural requirements of security matters at the Office of Technology Assessment. Such reports may include the results of his activities in support of OTA's computerized document system, recommendations for technologies and methods for making OTA facilities conform with DoD, DoE, and CIA standards, and reports (as requested) concerning a variety of other security matters concerning OTA.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4250.0	Ms. Blair Potter	Cost	$7,000.00

The Contractor will perform preliminary and final copy and line editing of the chapters and appendixes of the OTA report, "Biological Rhythms and Shift Work", which is part of the assessment New Developments in Neuroscience.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4270.0	Ms. Nancy Kober	Cost	$11,050.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which explores how Chapter 1, Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 effectiveness is measured. The report will discuss how Chapter 1 evaluation and assessment requirements affect State and local testing practice, how goals for Chapter 1 can be defined in terms of inputs and outcomes, and any Federal policy options for fostering local assessments of progress in reaching a broader range of chapter 1 objectives.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4280.0	Mr. H. Mike Jones	Cost	$10,150.00

The Contractor will undertake tasks relating to the diffusion of energy technologies in developing countries, and the process of energy technology transfer between the United States and developing countries.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4350.0	Ms. Kathryn Van Wyk	Cost	$3,175.00

The contractor will provide editorial support for the OTA assessment of tiltroter aircraft and magnetically levitated vehicles. Responsibilities include editing and restructuring first drafts and assisting in the preparation of the final drafts prior to submission to TAB.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4355.0	Ms. Florence Poillon	Cost	$3,300.00

The Contractor will review and edit final drafts (including the incorporation of additions and comments) of the three background papers on high-level waste, TRU waste, and the regulatory framework as well as the site assessments and specialized appendices.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4500.0	Mr. My Ton	Cost	$1,385.00

The Contractor will perform follow-up work on the DOE system for setting priorities in their environmental restoration program. He will attend a meeting of the technical review group of DOE on this system and will then meet with OTA staff to summarize the results of this meeting.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4520.0	Ms. Gloria Ruby	Cost	$6,060.00

The Contractor will provide OTA with written reports on the activities and meetings of the Physician Payment Review Commission. The Contractor will attend Commission meetings and review written materials prepared for the meetings. She will also be available to provide information requested by staff and members of Congress and the OTA regarding the functioning of the Commission.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4525.0	Washington Information Services Corp.	Cost	$30,000.00

The Contractor will assist the Project Director and staff in the immediate and final phases of writing and editing the OTA report: "Networking the Nation: The National Research and Education Network." The Contractor will edit and rewrite draft manuscripts to improve journalistic content and ensure conformity with OTA style. The Contractor will also undertake original research and writing to supplement existing drafts. The Contractor will evaluate and restructure manuscripts as required and assist in designing and organizing the layout and illustration of the final report. Finally, the Contractor will assist in the release and dissemination of the printed report, including the preparation of briefs, summaries, and press releases.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4755.0	Ms. Katherine M. Kelly	Cost	$3,200.00

The Contractor will work in-house preparing a list of the regulatory and/or advisory actions taken by Federal agencies to protect the general public and special populations from pulmonary disease or injury as a result of exposure to toxic chemicals. The Contractor will collect and analyze the information used by agencies to justify actions identified in the previous sentence with particular emphasis on scientific papers and reports issued by groups such as the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The Contractor will assist the staff with collecting information from Federal and state agencies and businesses on their current research activities in pulmonary toxicology and will identify and keep project staff informed about published articles and other current and new information concerning legal issues related to the project.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4880.0	Mr. Takashi Mashiko	Cost	$1,110.00

The Contractor will continue to instruct OTA staff and contractors in the Japanese language. Classes will cover all aspects of language instruction and will be taught at an advanced beginner/intermediate level. Instruction will focus on building vocabulary in the areas of trade, technology, and economic development. Three one-hour classes per week will be usual.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4885.0	Mr. Takashi Mashiko	Cost	$5,400.00

The Contractor will translate Chapter II of the MITI Annual Report, Section 3. The Contractor will first prepare an outline of the section, with summaries in English of the major points and descriptions of the tables and figures. In addition, the Contractor will also conduct research on Japanese laws and government programs that are intended to help companies in declining industries to shift to other kinds of production. The Contractor will search the published Japanese literature on how companies have managed conversion from one kind of economic activity to another. The Contractor may be required to translate some of the publications which he has discovered.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4270.0	Mr. Mark Roberts	Cost	$30,885.00

The Contractor will deliver a series of-products to OTA during the term of this agreement. The first deliverable will be a selected bibliography on U.S. conversion experience in the 1970's and a draft list of companies currently undergoing conversion/diversification in the U.S. and abroad for possible interviews, description, and analysis. The Contractor will then research and write a report of between 60-80 pages which describes major conversion efforts by U.S. firms in the 1970's with an analysis of why these efforts failed. The report will include an account of conversion and diversification efforts by the design group of GE Aerospace at Valley Forge in the 1970's, a description of conversion and diversification activities currently underway or recently accomplished among both U.S. and foreign defense companies, and suggestions on how government actions might assist defense firms, especially small subcontractors, in shifting from military to commercial business. The Contractor will then deliver two or more short papers on a variety of related topics.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4920.0	Dr. Lynellyn D. Long	Cost	$44,350.00

The Contractor will review the literacy proposal based on her extensive knowledge of adult and family literacy and the cultural, social, and institutional contexts. Based on this review, the Contractor will assist in identifying key resources to be tapped in support of the major topics of the study. The Contractor will then write and deliver to OTA a research plan for work to be undertaken on the problems of learning English as a second language. Based on an initial round of research and interviews, analyzing the changing demographic profile of learners and diversity of needs, identifying programs that are working, etc., the Contractor will write an extensive working paper for an OTA workshop on literacy and learning English as a second language. The Contractor will then deliver a second background paper on needs and approaches to address other dimensions of the literacy problems.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4970.0	Ms. Carter Reid Blakey	Cost	$2,970.00

The Contractor will perform copy and line editing of all chapters in the September draft and subsequent revisions of the background paper "Survey of Genetic Monitoring and Screening in the Workplace." The Contractor will check references for completeness, check all tables and statistics for accuracy, and will correct stylistic inconsistencies among the chapters. She will ensure that tables and figures are properly prepared for use by the Publications Office. The Contractor will review and check final drafts against galley proofs and check page proofs against corrected galley proofs.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5155.0	Mr. Barton G. Brown	Cost	$3,200.00

The Contractor will deliver reviewed and edited outlines for additional chapters of the biotechnology report. The Contractor will deliver reviewed and edited chapters and appendixes of the review draft of the assessment report. He will be responsible for assuring that the delivered work product is copy and line edited and that references are complete and according to OTA publications specifications. The Contractor will deliver reviewed and edited galley proofs and reviewed and edited page proofs of the report.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5175.0	Douglas L. Teich, M.D.	Cost	$35,282.00

The Contractor will write and deliver to OTA a summary of the "visions" workshop". The summary will cite the conclusions of the workshop and indicate the important points covered, areas of agreement and disagreement, and future plans for the "visions" document. The Contractor will then research and write the section on breast cancer risks associated with the use of estrogen and progestrone for the OTA staff paper on the costs and effectiveness of screening for osteoporosis. The Contractor will research the chapter on professional education and training about osteoporosis for OTA's report on issues in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. The chapter will include information about current training and education about osteoporosis for general practitioners, relevant physician specialists, nurses, occupational therapists, physical therapists, and other allied health professionals. It will indicate education and training needs and delineate Federal policy options for addressing those needs. The Contractor will also revise the chapter on education and training in response to suggestions of OTA staff, the advisory panel, and outside reviewers. The Contractor will research and write the sections of the chapter on patient care that address the options for the delivery of care, including options for care provided by individual physicians' offices, bone clinics, etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5045.0	Mr. George Eberstadt	Cost	$17,280

The Contractor will deliver to OTA a detailed annotated outline of the "Aircraft Section" of Chapter 4 of the "Europe 1992" assessment report, written sections of the Chapter 4 of the Section III assessment report of the "Technology, Innovation, and U.S. Trade" assessment which includes collections of data, written analysis and summaries of literature and opinion on how Japan nurtures infant industries and plans for rationalizing for mature industries, etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-3725.0	Mr. Sebastian Remoy	Cost	$21,250

The Contractor will produce a series of short background papers and other documents for the Section III assessment of "Technology, Innovation, and U.S.Trade." In addition, he will deliver products which will assist OTA in exploring the feasibility of an assessment on trade with Eastern Europe. One product will describe the actions of the European Community in the field of public procurement. The product will analyze the effects of these policies on U.S. interests. A second product will deal with the European Communitys' efforts to harmonize standards and certification processes for the regulation of industrial products. The Contractor will also deliver a bibliography of materials on the economic and political changes in Eastern Europe and brief reports on issues that might be important in an assessment of trade with Eastern Europe.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2915.0	Bonnie Steinbock, Ph.D.	Fixed	$3,000.00

The Contractor will write a report which will discuss the philosophical bases of the concepts of harm and wrongful life. The paper will discuss how population carrier screening affect the way in which society perceives and responds to harm and accountability for it and whether a population screening program could lead to the stigmatization of CF carriers. The paper will also discuss how social perceptions affect expectations for child-bearing and whether testing of carriers would lead to stigmatization of persons with CF. The report will deal with the philosophical issues concerning wrongful life or wrongful birth, etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2950.0	Mr. H. Mike Jones	Fixed	$11,118.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which will assist OTA in completing a description of U.S. policies and programs for influencing technology transfer and diffusion in the developing countries. This description will cover U.S. agencies and multilateral agencies of which the U.S. is a member. The Contractor will then evaluate the effectiveness of the policies and programs for influencing technology transfer to developing countries.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3045.0	Schulman, Ronca & Bucuval	Fixed	$1,000.00

The Contractor will provide OTA with a review of the survey methodology, survey findings, and survey analysis of the OTA survey of health insurance carriers.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3410.0	Mr. Paul E. Taibl	Fixed	$3,000.00

The Contractor will produce a chapter for the interim report examining the concept of Graduated Mobilization Response and the national level management of the U.S. defense technology and industrial base. The chapter will briefly outline the U.S. management approach to the industrial base both in wartime and peacetime. It will consider both the acquisition and responsiveness requirements in the base. It will also consider the responsibilities of the Executive and Legislative branches. The GMR section of the chapter will explore how the concept will aid in the management of the base and consider any Congressional actions that might be needed to enhance the use of the base using GMR.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3415.0	Institute for Development	Fixed	$5,000.00

The Contractor will prepare a paper that describes the purpose, goals, and components of agricultural/land based development projects; assesses the success of the development programs and the problems that they face in implementation; evaluates the status of these programs today and the changes they have undergone as a result of evaluation; and suggests how these programs could have been more effective as well as how they might be implemented with more success in the future.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3420.0	Mr. Louis Feldner	Fixed	$5,150.00

The Contractor will research and write a paper which provides OTA with an overview of key telecommunications issues currently before the Federal Communications Commission, based on interviews with officials at FCC and other related Federal agencies and will include an analysis of how these issues do or may affect international telecommunications problems and policies currently of issue to the Congress. The Contractor will also identify key new and emerging communications technologies that are the bases for these current and impending FCC actions or may otherwise affect FCC actions and related telecommunications policies and issues. The Contractor will consult with OTA on the planning of a workshop on these issues and will participate in that workshop.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-3975.0	Ms. Ann C. M. Smith	Fixed	$2,000.00

The Contractor will develop a draft questionnaire that may include but not be limited to: the settings for genetic services, training levels of respondents, types of services offered, attitudes of genetic counselors toward population screening for cystic fibrosis, policies to handle requests for cystic fibrosis screening, billing and reimbursement issues regarding genetic screening and counseling, patient knowledge about DNA tests, malpractice and liability concerns of genetic counselors, and training issues. She will then deliver a final version of the questionnaire after OTA and outside review of the draft document.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4285.0	Dr. Harold Craighead	Fixed	$1,000.00

The Contractor will research and write a paper of between 15 and 20 pages that discusses the key fabrication and diagnostic technologies that are important in creating very small structures. He will discuss and describe the basic principles involved in the various process technologies, compare the relative merits of the various technologies, describe key technical and non-technical challenges, etc.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4310.0	Dr. Bruce M. Bagley	Fixed	$2,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a paper that briefly describes Columbia's political system and its structure, identifies and describes the international and domestic forces that attempt to or strongly influence Colombian decision making, discusses existing national agricultural and narcotic control policies relevant to the source reduction of coca, identifies potential opportunities and constraints to source reduction of coca through crop substitution and eradication efforts posed by the sociopolitical context, and discusses potential actions that the U.S. Congress might take to foster development and adoption of crop substitution and eradication approaches.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4495.0	Dr. Cynthia McClintock	Fixed	$2,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a paper that briefly describes Peru's political system and its structure, identifies and describes the international and domestic forces that attempt to or strongly influence Peruvian national decision making, discusses existing national agricultural and narcotic control policies relevant to source reduction of coca, identifies potential opportunities and constraints to source reduction of coca through crop substitution and eradication efforts posed by the sociopolitical context, and discusses potential actions that the U.S. Congress might take to foster development and adoption of crop substitution and eradication approaches.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4505.0	Dr. Laura Meagher	Fixed	$37,050.00

The Contractor will prepare a series of papers that focus on environmental issues of biotechnology in agriculture. The areas of analysis include the institutions responsible for regulating agricultural biotechnology research and commercial release, the scientific issues concerning risk assessment and risk management of biotechnology, and policy issues for the Executive and Legislative branches. These papers will be of benefit to several on-going assessments within the program and will provide background for future studies.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4535.0	Dr. Dennis McCaffrey	Fixed	$2,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a report that identifies the continuum of forest management/production systems in Bolivia, Columbia, and Peru, their current areal extent and potential for expansion, opportunities and constraints to increased development and implementation of forest production systems in crop substitution programs, and potential Congressional policy options to promote development and implementation of forest production systems.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4540.0	Dr. Mary Elizabeth Reeve	Fixed	$2,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a paper that identifies and describes the role of the coca leaf in traditional Andean society (e.g. religious, medicinal, and cultural purposes), the current extent of traditional use, the development and operation of complex coca exchange systems among the highland and lowland populations, if and to what extent abuse of alternate coca forms have become social problems in native populations, and the potential impacts of coca eradication on those populations and their cultures and economies.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4620.0	Charles Siegel, J.D.	Fixed	$1,500.00

The contractor will research and write a paper that identifies and discusses the legal issues associated with the application of herbicidal or biological control agents in the Andean coca producing countries and thus affect the potential of this source reduction approach. This issue paper will identify and describe potential areas under which injury may be sustained, availability and means of redress for indigenous populations that may sustain injury by application of chemical or biological control agents, existing laws or treaties that may be breached by eradication schemes, litigation venues, and case examples of related past or current redress activities.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4835.0	Mr. Robert Echols	Fixed	$2,550.00

The Contractor will research and write a report that offers an analysis of Renaissance systems of teaching visual art and producing visual artistic works and the extent to which copying played a part in such teaching and production. The analysis will include a discussion of the methods of teaching and producing the visual arts during the Renaissance; the extent to which the copying of works was involved in teaching and producing art during the period; how copies of works were regarded by and received by society; and the development of the concept of protection of artistic works.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4875.0	Dr.Peter Karieva	Fixed	$4,893.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which describes the relationship of environmental risk analysis with respect to invasions by non-indigenous species to the field of risk analysis generally and to pest risk specifically. The report will summarize, analyze, and highlight the limits of existing approaches in the field of environmental risk analysis relating to potential invasions of natural areas by non-indigenous species. The paper will examine existing and proposed risk analysis approaches by USDA/APHIS and other pertinent agencies using risk assessment with respect to the adequacy of such approaches in providing risk assessments for their stated purposes and the extent to which such approaches provide accurate risk assessment for potential invasions of natural areas. The paper will propose alternative approaches to environmental risk analysis and will discuss the implications of environmental risk analysis for research, monitoring, and prevention/control strategies with respect to invasion of natural areas.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4650.0	Dr. Lee Schipper	Fixed	$11,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which focuses on the effect of lifestyle on personal energy use in the United States. The report will critically review lifestyle changes that have significantly affected personal energy use in the U.S. in the past 25 years and projects the influence of potential changes in lifestyle on energy consumption to the year 2025. The Contractor will also deliver a memorandum listing key technical variables and will participate in a workshop in which his preliminary work will be reviewed.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4695.0	Professor James Sethian	Fixed	$26,000.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which explores the field of computational fluid dynamics (CFD) from the standpoint of what it can do for national economic security rather than military security. The contract report will explore how CFD would evolve if it were to receive less government support for solving military problems than it does now, and more for civilian applications. It will also estimate the importance of government funding and institutions in advancing the field of CFD, especially for commercial applications.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4885.0	Dr. Paul C. B. Liu	Fixed	$18,259.00

The Contractor will research and deliver two reports of 40-60 pages each. The first will summarize intellectual property laws affecting computer software and databases in Pacific Rim countries, describe the national institutions and mechanisms by which these laws are developed, modified, and enforced, and discuss Pacific Rim nations' obligations under intellectual property conventions, treaties, and bilateral/multilateral intellectual property and trade agreements. The second report will profile the computer software and database industries in selected Pacific Rim countries, describe the government policies and initiatives in each country designed to foster and promote development of these industries, and discuss technological and/or market strategies being pursued by each country's software and database industries.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4890.0	R. Alta Charo, Esquire	Fixed	$22,338.00

The Contractor will research and produce seven written products including the following topics: wrongful life, pregnancy termination, and other reproductive health issues; an overview of legal issues relating to insurance; obligations and standards of care including medical malpractice, professional standards for physicians/genetic counselors, and informed consent; discrimination and stigmatization issues surrounding carrier testing for cystic fibrosis, including disability considerations; public health law, including public powers to require screening and State police powers; quality assurance; and legal issues and Congressional options for action identified during the course of the assessment.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4980.0	Stefania Maggi, M.D.	Fixed	$4,500.00

The Contractor will develop and deliver to OTA a draft questionnaire for obtaining information for the contract report. The Contractor report will provide a summary of available data on the incidence of hip fractures in other countries and any available data on the incidence of other osteoporosis-related fractures. The Contractor will also provide any available estimates of the prevalence of osteoporosis in other countries and the most plausible reasons for any differences identified such as genetic factors, life-style factors, the age distribution of the population, etc. The report will provide information about the direction of osteoporosis-related research in other countries as well as information about the funding and sources of funding for this research. She will describe public education about osteoporosis, methods of detecting osteoporosis, prevention/treatment of osteoporosis, etc. in other countries. Finally, the report will include conclusions and recommendations for further research.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5035.0	EDUCOM	Fixed	$7,035.00

The Contractor will research and write a 50-100 page report which extends the work performed by the Contractor under contract N3-0215.0. The report will provide an analysis of alternative systems and mechanisms to govern the exchange and use of digital information, including computer software. The analysis will include development of one or more scenarios describing and analyzing the implementation of use-based exchange systems for computer software and digital information. The report will also compare these alternatives with the current intellectual property systems and compensation mechanisms. The report will include a discussion of the desirability and/or feasibility of segmenting computer software and digital information by content or use and how digital compilations should be treated under alternative models of compensation and reward.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5095.0	National Association of State Universities	Fixed	$9,987.00

The Contractor will conduct a survey and write a report on information obtained on those agencies in each State which authorize services through State-administered programs that pay for community-based long-term care services for elderly people. The report will discuss whether those agencies also determine client eligibility for the programs, the case management functions the agencies provide, and whether the agencies also provide community-based long-term care services.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2885.0	Dr. Kathryn W. Guttman	Cost	$4,520.00

The Contractor will complete the Summary and Findings section of the final chapter of the assessment report, assist in developing a reviewer list, and review the paper prior to sending it out for further review. The Contractor will then meet with other project staff in Washington, DC to discuss and finalize changes prior to outside review. The Contractor will then respond to and incorporate review comments for Chapters 2 and 4, and will suggest and develop, if necessary, graphics, and photographs to be included in the final background paper. Finally, the Contractor will review the final background paper prior to publication.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-2935.0	Dr. Thomas H. Murray	Fixed	$1,500.00

The Contractor will deliver a paper which will analyze the implications of cystic fibrosis carrier screening as it relates to ethics and health insurance. The focus of the paper will be genetics ethics, and health insurance, broadly. To the extent possible, the Contractor will analyze the issues in the context of carrier screening for early-onset/childhood, autosomal recessive disorders such as cystic fibrosis.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4460.0	Prof. Max Eckstein	Cost	$1,883.00

The Contractor will serve as the Chairman of the OTA workshop on the subject of European national examination policies and the implications of those policies for American education. He will work with OTA staff in formulating the workshop agenda and will prepare a memorandum that offers a distillation of the workshop discussions.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
H3-4775.0	Dr. Lawrence Miike	Cost	$1,866.00

The Contractor will provide two days of consultative services to Health Program staff studying the transmission of HIV to health care workers from patients.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-2325.0	Mr. Bart G. Brown	Cost	$4,800.00

The Contractor will perform preliminary, final copy and line editing of all chapters and appendixes and index the OTA report Biotechnology in a Global Economy: Governmental Strategies.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4575.0	Mr. Peter H. Rose	Fixed	$4,300.00

The Contractor will deliver three papers under this agreement. The first will be a draft report on the topic of technology transfer and the commercialization of prototype equipment for counter terrorist use, whether funded by government, private, or foreign sources. The second paper will be an analysis of the FAA research plans for developing equipment for airline security. The third will be a systems study of ways to combine different security technologies to prevent the introduction of explosives aboard aircraft in checked baggage.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4670.0	Ms. Lynn M. Powers	Cost	$5,000.00

The Contractor will deliver a written review of the paper on animal testing which identifies terms that need to be defined by the author, lists inconsistencies or inadequacies in data, and suggests improvements in organization and style. The Contractor will also deliver edited papers on technology and taxes for inclusion in the final report.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4745.0	Dr. Robert Cook-Deegan	Fixed	$10,500.00

The Contractor will research and write a background paper which discusses areas of basic science where researchers have gained sufficient knowledge to be on the verge of entering a new era of pharmaceutical discovery. The paper will also discuss research technologies viewed as holding the greatest potential to alter the manner in which pharmaceutical research is conducted. The research technologies selected for consideration for treatment in the paper should represent "cutting edge" research methods that are only just beginning to be incorporated into mainstream pharmaceutical research. For each research technology, the Contractor will establish why the area represents a potentially important advance in therapeutic opportunity or research methodology, describe the current state of scientific knowledge, and analyze the impact of full commercial exploitation of the technology is likely to have on the process, products, and costs of research and development.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4770.0	Ecosometrics, Inc.	Fixed	$43,091.00

The Contractor will (after consultation with OTA) undertake research for a background paper which will describe the development of intercity and over-the-road charter bus industry and the events that have shaped its current status. The paper will characterize the industry as it exists in the second half of 1990 including the number, relative sizes, financial conditions, service markets, areas, and characteristics of companies. OTA recognizes that some of this information does not exist for the charter bus segment of the industry and that the Contractor must undertake some basic research to complete this task. The Contractor will make a preliminary scan of the universe of firms and will estimate the industry characteristics by making case studies of at least three types of typical companies. The Contractor will review and include information on the amounts and types of lifts and buses used. Services to be described will include but not be limited to the Denver to Boulder service, the Massachusetts program and the proposed service in Canada.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4775.0	Ecosometrics, Inc.	Fixed	$6,962.00

The Contractor will prepare an initial briefing for OTA on the development of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the specific events leading to the compromise between the intercity bus industry and the representatives of disabled individuals. Because of the extremely sensitive nature of the negotiations leading to passage of the ADA, OTA will serve as liaison and provide introductions as appropriate between the Contractor and the individuals or groups to be contacted for information. Based on the information gathered for the briefing, the Contractor will prepare a case study summarizing the history of passage of the ADA and identifying and describing the major actors and their roles.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5055.0	Ms. Joyce B. Hakansson	Fixed	$4,100.00

The Contractor will research and write a report which focuses on several key issues which will assist OTA in understanding the potential for using technology to improve literacy and the opportunities and barriers in the marketplace. These include a discussion of the incentives for "at risk" children and adults to use technology for literacy as well as the disincentives, the current and future technology platforms that could be tapped to develop applications that are effective and appropriate, and marketplace responses to the needs of citizens. The report will also discuss the technological opportunities, the kinds of programs and services which could be developed, and the prerequisites for doing so.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5125.0	Research for Better Schools	Fixed	$12,200.00

The Contractor will research and write a report of on the Accelerated Schools Program (ASP) that addresses whether traditional measurement and assessment tools are the most effective with ASP students given the at-risk youth involved in the program and the different structures and teaching methods used or whether alternatives need to be considered. The report will discuss the extent to which specific institutional and pedagogical characteristics of the ASP shield it from the undesired effects of achievement tests and whether ASP necessitates special approaches to assessment of individual learning in the classroom. Finally the report will explore the lessons which may be drawn from ASP schools for the design of testing and assessment technologies.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-5205.0	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Fixed	$18,327.00

The Contractor staff (Dr. James Womack) will research and write a report which assesses mechanisms by which Japanese industry and government has kept investment funds relatively cheap by the standards of the OECD nations throughout the postwar period. The Contractor will examine the role of the financial system itself and how changing instruments for raising funds from retained earnings, debt, and equity have shifted in response to the situation of industry particularly for longer term investments. The Contractor will assess the role of Japanese vertical industrial groups and "keiretsu" in managing the distribution of investment capital throughout supplier-customer networks. The Contractor will assess the role of the Japanese government in erecting and administering these systems, and other mechanisms for controlling capital costs and availability over the past 40 years. The Contractor will contrast the Japanese financial system, and how it performs, with those of the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, and West Germany. The Contractor will also assess how Japanese financial systems are changing, and how manufacturers are coping, now that the era of cheap capital has ended in Japan. The Contractor will include a list of strategic moves for the American government, industry, and financial institutions to consider to devise a financial system more conducive to rebuilding fundamental competitiveness of American manufacturers.

CNT.NO:	CONTRACTOR:	TYPE:	COST:
N3-4240.0	Ms. H. Kirwan-Taylor	Cost	$18,240

The Contractor will research and write a report which offers a review and analysis of Federal policies and programs effecting the efficiency of Federal energy use. The policies to be examined include those set forth in legislation, regulations, executive orders, budget requests, budget authorizations, and judicial decisions. The review will also include energy efficiency programs in the Congressional branch. The report will review and compare state government energy use and will include an informal survey of activities in all states and an in depth case study examination of programs in two states which are aggressively pursuing energy efficiency.

INTRODUCTION TO PANELS AND WORKING GROUPS

OTA assembles an advisory panel of stakeholders and experts for each major study to ensure that reports are objective, fair, and authoritative. These panels meet two or three times during a study. They help to shape studies by suggesting alternative approaches, reviewing documents, and critiquing reports at the final stages. No attempt is made to develop consensus among panel members; in fact, a wide diversity of views is sought. OTA retains full responsibility for the content and conclusions of all reports.

Working Group members are assembled for short-term contracts to assist OTA staff in specific aspects of a report.

Standard Panel/Working Group Statement of Work:

The purpose of the advisory panel/working group is to provide guidance to the study by representing the various groups affected by the technology being studied. The members of the panel/working group are chosen to represent diverse interests and are expected to provide the OTA staff with advice and comments about the study as it relates to these interests. Panel/working group members shall:

1. Prepare for and participate in such meetings as may be called by OTA staff to review and critique the work of OTA staff or contractors;

2. Provide oral or written suggestions as appropriate in response to draft materials or to inquiries from OTA concerning the content or method of the analysis contributing to the assessment.

LIST OF ACTIVE PANEL AND WORKING GROUP CONTRACTS
(as of 4/23/91)

CNT NO....	Contractor....	Cost.......	Cost.	Panel.WkG.	Assessment Title....
H3-2071.0	Professor Robert H. Blank	$1,887.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2076.0	Professor James F. Childress	$606.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2081.0	Professor Fred H. Gage	$2,265.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2086.0	Bernice Grafstein, Ph.D.	$939.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2091.0	Ronald Kartzinel, M.D., Ph.D.	$1,371.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2096.0	Dr. Alan Kraut	$240.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2106.0	International Union, United Auto Workers	$1,341.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2111.0	Albert S. Moraczewski, Ph.D.	$2,157.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2116.0	Herbert Pardes, M.D.	$939.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2121.0	Richard M. Restak, M.D.	$240.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2126.0	Peter S. Spencer, Ph.D.	$2,031.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2131.0	Dr. Mary A. Carskadon	$479.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2136.0	Dr. Charles A. Czeisler	$371.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2141.0	Professor Patricia J. DeCoursey	$445.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2146.0	Dr. David F. Dinges	$297.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2151.0	Dr. Alfred J. Lewy	$677.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2156.0	Professor Fred W. Turek	$629.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-2275.0	Mr. F. Christian Byrnes	$80.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2280.0	Mr. Dana E. Cartwright, III	$850.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2285.0	Dr. Bill Curtis	$1,126.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2290.0	Professor Randall Davis	$1,034.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2295.0	Ms. Carol Edwards	$1,250.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2300.0	Mr. Nicholas A. Farmer	$702.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2305.0	Mr. John Gage	$1,730.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2310.0	Mr. Morton Goldberg	$1,036.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2315.0	Mr. Mitchell Kapor	$634.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2320.0	Mr. Ronald S. Laurie	$1,330.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2325.0	Mr. Clifford A. Lynch	$1,330.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2330.0	Dr. Michael S. Mahoney	$870.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2335.0	Ms. Anita Mergener	$774.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property

H3-2340.0	Professor Jerome H. Reichman	$1,566.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-2345.0	Dr. Mary Shaw	$1,170.00	3124	Panel	computer software and intellectual property
H3-3035.0	Dr. Frederick Scherer	$1,260.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-3040.0	Dr. William Comanor	$1,464.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-3110.0	Professor William McNeill	$440.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3120.0	Dr. James Solberg	$732.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3125.0	Dr. Albert Wheelon	$202.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3130.0	Mr. Walter B. Slocombe	$200.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3135.0	Dr. John Mearsheimer	$852.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3140.0	Mr. Leonard Sullivan	$200.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3150.0	Mr. Robert Calaway	$200.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3155.0	Admiral Harry Train	$602.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3160.0	Dr. Wickham Skinner	$652.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3170.0	General John W. Vessey	$752.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3175.0	Mr. William Perry	$804.00	1318	Panel	managing the nation's defense industrial strength in a changing security env
H3-3180.0	Dr. James F. Gibbons	$1,704.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3190.0	Professor Dale Compton	$1,072.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3195.0	Mr. Clark W. Gellings	$1,704.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3200.0	Mr. David B. Goldstein	$1,704.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3210.0	The Honorable Cheryl Harrington	$1,820.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3215.0	Dr. Kenneth Hickman	$762.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3225.0	The Honorable Gary Nakarado	$1,082.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3230.0	Mr. John W. Rowe	$862.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3235.0	Dr. Maxine L. Savitz	$1,704.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3240.0	Mr. Sherwood Smith	$942.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3245.0	Mr. B.C. Waycaster	$1,864.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3255.0	Dr. Irvin L. White	$521.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3260.0	Mr. Mason Willrich	$852.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3265.0	Mr. Eric R. Zausner	$1,704.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3275.0	Dr. Jacob Stucki	$1,400.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-3285.0	Arthur L. Beaudet, M.D.	$1,908.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3290.0	Ms. Debra L. Collins	$1,376.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3300.0	Jessica G. Davis, M.D.	$922.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3315.0	Ms. Beth A. Fine	$1,254.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening

H3-3340.0	Lynn D. Fleisher, Ph.D., J.D.	$1,254.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3345.0	Raymond A. Frizzell, Ph.D.	$1,078.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3355.0	Professor Clark C. Havighurst	$854.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3370.0	John Z. Jacoby, III, M.D.	$922.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3375.0	Angele Khachadour, Esq.	$1,748.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3380.0	Katherine W. Klinger, Ph.D.	$838.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3385.0	Mark Pauly, Ph.D.	$530.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3390.0	Vivigen, Inc.	$1,816.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3395.0	Mr. Gunnar Walmet	$521.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3400.0	Philip R. Reilly, M.D., J.D.	$838.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3405.0	Mr. Arthur Lifson	$922.00	2320	Panel	cystic fibrosis: implications of population screening
H3-3515.0	Mr. Robert deHaan	$932.00	1127	Panel	energy efficiency: past trends and future opportunities
H3-3650.0	Professor Irma Adelman	$1,102.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3655.0	Professor Edward Ayensu	$3,618.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3660.0	Ambassador Harry G. Barnes	$760.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3665.0	Mr. Eric Helland-Hansen	$455.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3670.0	Professor Carl N. Hodges	$1,102.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3675.0	Mr. Amory Lovins	$1,578.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3680.0	Mrs. Waafas Ofosu-Amaah	$220.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3685.0	Dr. R.K. Pachauri	$3,274.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3690.0	Mr. D. Lou Peoples	$1,764.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3695.0	Professional Analysis, Inc.	$1,159.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3700.0	Dr. Gabriel Sanchez-Sierra	$1,583.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3705.0	Dr. Kirk R. Smith	$2,549.00	1125	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3710.0	Dr. Robert H. Williams	$459.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3715.0	Dr. Montague Yudelman	$240.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3720.0	General Electric	$871.00	1126	Panel	new energy technologies and developing countries
H3-3880.0	C. Conrad Johnston, Jr., M.D.	$1,268.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3885.0	Shiriki K. Kumanyika, Ph.D.	$980.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3890.0	Mr. Edward O. Lanphier, II	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3895.0	Dr. Robert Lindsay	$614.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3900.0	Betsy Love, R.N.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3905.0	Robert Marcus, M.D.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3910.0	Lee Joseph Melton, III, M.D., M.P.H.	$1,168.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis

H3-3915.0	Morris Notelovitz, M.D., Ph.D.	$680.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3920.0	William Arno Peck, M.D.	$1,168.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3925.0	Diana Petitti, M.D., M.P.H.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3930.0	Mehrsheed Sinaki, M.D., M.S.	$1,168.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3935.0	Milton C. Weinstein, Ph.D.	$385.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3940.0	Steven R. Cummings, M.D.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3945.0	Barbara Drinkwater, Ph.D.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3950.0	Deborah T. Gold, Ph.D.	$770.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3955.0	Caren Marie Gundberg, Ph.D.	$880.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3960.0	Robert P. Heaney, M.D.	$1,368.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3965.0	Sylvia Houghland, M.P.A.	$1,468.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-3970.0	Dr. Neil M. Resnick	$730.00	2239	Panel	prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
H3-4290.0	Dr. Jerome Avorn	$962.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4295.0	Ms. Nancy Buc	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4300.0	Dr. Martin Neil Baily	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4305.0	Dr. Charles Edwards	$1,355.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4315.0	Mr. Lewis Engman	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4320.0	Dr. Thomas Garvey, III	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4325.0	Mr. Frederic Greenberg	$962.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4330.0	Dr. Robert Helms	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4335.0	Mr. Gene Kimmelman	$620.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4340.0	Dr. Shyam Sunder	$1,007.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4345.0	Dr. W. Leigh Thompson	$1,190.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4360.0	Mr. Jeffrey Levi	$600.00	2231	Panel	government policies and pharmaceutical research and development
H3-4370.0	Dr. Lincoln Moses	$1,214.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4375.0	Dr. Judith Feder	$400.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4380.0	Dr. Daniel Fox	$757.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4385.0	Dr. John Hornberger	$1,214.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4390.0	Dr. Robert Johnson	$707.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4395.0	Professor Robert Kaplan	$1,184.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4400.0	Dr. Richard Kronick	$1,214.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4405.0	Dr. Stephen Long	$400.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4410.0	Dr. John Ludden	$757.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4415.0	Mr. Maxwell Mehlman	$757.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal

H3-4420.0	Dr. James Mongan	$857.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4425.0	Dr. Mary Mortensen	$807.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4430.0	Dr. John Nelson	$1,164.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4435.0	Ms. Sarah Rosenbaum	$400.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4440.0	Ms. Judith Ross	$757.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4445.0	Dr. Peter Slavin	$757.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4450.0	Mr. Vernon Smith	$857.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4455.0	Dr. Peter Budetti	$400.00	2232	Panel	evaluation of the Oregon Medicaid proposal
H3-4695.0	Mr. Peter Bahnsen	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4700.0	Mr. Homer Boynton	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4705.0	Ambassador Paul Bremer	$520.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4710.0	Col. Chris Chicles	$686.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4715.0	Mr. Arthur Donahue	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4725.0	Dr. Robert Kupperman	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4730.0	Ms. Carolyn Imamura	$1,333.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4740.0	Dr. Geoff J. Burrell	$1,081.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4745.0	Professor Marvin Goldberger	$320.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4780.0	Dr. John Hatcher	$882.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4785.0	Col. Richard Porter	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4790.0	Mr. Arthur Donahue	$590.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4795.0	Mr. Brian Jenkins	$945.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4800.0	Mr. Wilfred Jackson	$200.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4805.0	Dr. Donald Kerr	$590.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4810.0	Dr. Stanley Wiener	$808.00	1317	Panel	use of technology in countering terrorism
H3-4830.0	Ms. Leticia Paez	$335.00	2882	Panel	adolescent health release activities
H3-4840.0	Michael S. Gazzaniga, Ph.D.	$831.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-4855.0	Ellen McGrath, Ph.D.	$461.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-4860.0	Neil J. Risch, Ph.D.	$663.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-4865.0	Ms. Sara-Ann Steber	$403.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience
H3-4870.0	David B. Wexler, J.D.	$932.00	2315	Panel	new developments in neuroscience

ANTICIPATED CONTRACTS FOR REMAINDER OF FY91

The following list represents contracts which are in planning or processing. There will be more as new work gets underway.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Economic Conversion Panel Members	$15,174

PURPOSE:
This contract will cover the expenses for the second panel meeting for the Economic Conversion Assessment.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$5,000

PURPOSE:
This contract will examine international standards for CAD/CAM.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Jeffrey Lewis	$26,100

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will work on topics regarding the transfer of technology out of the national labs to civilian industry.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$25,000

PURPOSE:
This contract will cover topics regarding location of production as defined by corporate strategies.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$25,000

PURPOSE:
This contract will cover topics regarding the competitiveness of the U.S. environment industry.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$25,000

PURPOSE:
This contract will cover topics regarding the development of dual use technologies, i.e., technologies that serve civilian and military applications.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Workshop Members (Department of Energy Cleanup Worker Health Issues)	$6,000

PURPOSE:
To hold workshop on health consequences of DOE cleanup.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Dioxin Workshop Members	$6,000

PURPOSE:
To review the availability of treatment technologies for dioxin contaminated soils.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Global Warming Workshop	$8,000

PURPOSE:
Interagency coordination for global warming research.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
CO_2 bill analysis.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
Renewable energy R&D

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Advisory Panel on Veterans Studies	$12,000

PURPOSE:
The Advisory Panel will meet in July to discuss the project.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Advisory Panel on Drug Labeling	$15,000

PURPOSE:
The Advisory Panel will meet to discuss OTA's draft report.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 1,000

PURPOSE:
Critical reviews of technical materials will be needed on the Drug Labeling Report.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Lawrence Miike	$12,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will analyze a range of issues relating to Health Care worker to Patient transmission of HIV.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
4 Case Studies on AIDS issues (4 contracts x $2000)	$8,000

PURPOSE:
The 4 contracts will cover legal issues, state policies, health care worker screening policies in hospitals, and the epidemiology of the Florida outbreak of AIDs from dental worker.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Workshop on Health Care Workers with AIDS	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Workshop will be held to discuss the OTA draft report on health care worker to patient transmission of HIV.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Advisory Panel on Technology, Insurance and the Health Care System	$15,000

PURPOSE:
The advisory panel will meet in September to discuss the assessment.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$15,000

PURPOSE:
Three case studies will be done on specific technologies. (for example,
treatment of lung cancer)

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will analyze the use of primary care services by the uninsured.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will analyze non-financial (non-insurance) barriers to access to care.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$5,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will analyze incentives for overuse of technology by the insured population.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Mark Schuster	$20,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will examine the clinical implications (i.e., impact on the services physicians are willing to provide and beneficiaries will recieve) of the prioritized list of services proposed by the Oregon Medicaid program.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected (legal)	$15,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will describe and discuss some of the legal issues (and their implications for patients, providers, and the State) that might arise Oregon's proposed changes in how Medicaid services would be provided.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected (essential services)	$10,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will review how private insurers, employers, and others define "essential" or "basic" health care services for the purposes of designing their own minimum set of covered benefits.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected (capitation method)	$ 7,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will describe and critically review the method Oregon used to determine the payment rate for services under the Oregon Medicaid proposal, and describe the implications of using the particular methodology chosen.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Workshop on Home IV	$10,000

PURPOSE:
A Workshop will be held in June to discuss the Home IV Report

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Purchase of Data Sets $10,000

PURPOSE:
The Data purchased will be used in the Drug R&D project.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Editor - to be selected for Drug R&D project $3,000

PURPOSE:
An editor will be hired to assist with the editing of the Drug R&D report.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
To Be Selected $ 2730

PURPOSE:
OTA will contract for Analysis of the AMA DATTA Panel surveys.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
To Be Selected $10,000

PURPOSE:
A Programmer will be secured to support OTA's cost effectivenss analysis of Osteoporosis screening.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Editor to be selected for the Osteoporosis project $5,000

PURPOSE:
An editor will be hired to assist with the editing of the Osteoporosis report.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
To Be Selected $ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on the Potential Impacts of Coca Production and Processing on Land Productivity in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
To Be Selected $ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on the Potential Impacts of Coca Production and Processing on Aquatic Productivity in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Population Distribution and Migration Patterns in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Farmer Attitudes Toward Adopting Alternative Agricultural Production Systems.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Opportunities and Constraints to Crop Substitution Programs: The Macro-Economic Context.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Opportunities and Constraints to Crop Substitution Programs: The Micro-Economic Context.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Chemical Eradication of Coca.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Biological Control of Coca.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Production Systems in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Alternative Crops and Cropping Systems: Potential to Enhance Food and Fiber Production in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Aquatic Production Systems: Potential as Alternative Crops.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Technology Transfer to Coca Farmers: Methodology and Case Studies.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Research and Extension Systems in the Andean Coca-Producing Countries.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Post-Harvest Technologies to Improve Agricultural Profitability in the Andean Coca-Producing Countries.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Infrastructural Needs for Promoting Adoption of Alternative Agricultural Production Systems.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop 1
To Be Selected

COST:
$15,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop 1 will investigate the potential for alternative crops and cropping systems that might provide acceptable alternatives to coca cultivation, including assessment of the constraints to and opportunities for adoption, implications for U.S. foreign assistance, and the existing institutional capability to transfer and foster adoption of such technologies.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop 2
To Be Selected

COST:
$15,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop 2 will focus on potential chemical and biological eradication methods, giving attention to the potential long-term impacts of eradication approaches on regional agricultural productivity as well as the biological and political impediments to implementation of a biological control of coca.

Grand Total $67,500

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on the Potential Impacts of Coca Production and Processing on Land Productivity in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on the Potential Impacts of Coca Production and Processing on Aquatic Productivity in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Population Distribution and Migration Patterns in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Farmer Attitudes Toward Adopting Alternative Agricultural Production Systems.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Opportunities and Constraints to Crop Substitution Programs: The Macro-Economic Context.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Opportunities and Constraints to Crop Substitution Programs: The Micro-Economic Context.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Chemical Eradication of Coca.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Biological Control of Coca.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Production Systems in the Andean Nations.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Alternative Crops and Cropping Systems: Potential to Enhance Food and Fiber Production in Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Aquatic Production Systems: Potential as Alternative Crops.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Technology Transfer to Coca Farmers: Methodology and Case Studies.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Agricultural Research and Extension Systems in the Andean Coca-Producing Countries.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Post-Harvest Technologies to Improve Agricultural Profitability in the Andean Coca-Producing Countries.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To Be Selected	$ 2,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 30 page background paper on Infrastructural Needs for Promoting Adoption of Alternative Agricultural Production Systems.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Workshop 1 To Be Selected	$15,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop 1 will investigate the potential for alternative crops and cropping systems that might provide acceptable alternatives to coca cultivation, including assessment of the constraints to and opportunities for adoption, implications for U.S. foreign assistance, and the existing institutional capability to transfer and foster adoption of such technologies.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Workshop 2 To Be Selected	$15,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop 2 will focus on potential chemical and biological eradication methods, giving attention to the potential long-term impacts of eradication approaches on regional agricultural productivity as well as the biological and political impediments to implementation of a biological control of coca.

Grand Total	$67,500

CONTRACTOR:	COST
Sheldon Krimsky	$6,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, case studies, and an update on his work regarding the differences and similarities between bioengineered organisms and non-indigenous species.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
Alan Randall	$5,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, case studies, and a working document on the non-tangible value of indigenous species and take part in an OTA workshop on decision-making methods.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
Kitty Reichelderfer	$6,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, case studies and a working document on cost-accounting methods for non-indigenous species and take part in an OTA workshop on decicsion-making methods.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
Richard N. Mack	$4,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor shall provide a 50-page paper, complex tables, and case studies on the routes and consequences of the introduction of non-indigenous plants in the United States.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
Walter R. Courtenay	$4,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor shall provide a 50-page paper, complex tables, and

case studies on the routes and consequences of the introduction of non-indigenous freshwater fish in the United States.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$4,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, complex tables, and case studies on the pathways and consequences of the introduction of non-indigenous animal and plant diseases in the United States.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$4,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, complex tables, and case studies on the pathways and consequences of the introduction of non-indigenous insects in the United States.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$4,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper, complex tables, and case studies on the pathways and consequences of the introduction of non-indigenous terrestrial vertebrates in the United States.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$3,500

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper on the use of ecological restoration to prevent invasion by non-indigenous species and to improve land degrated by such invasions.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$4,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper and an update on Federal environmental and natural resources policies and implementation regarding non-indigenous species and attend a policy workshop.

CONTRACTOR:	COST
To Be Selected	$4,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper and an update on Federal agricultural policies and implementation regarding non-indigenous species and attend a policy workshop.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST
$4,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 50-page paper on gaps, redundancy, and conflict in state and federal policy regarding non-indigenous species.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST
$2,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 10-page scenario of the biological future of the United States under low "biological pollution" conditions.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST
$2,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 10-page scenario of the biological future of the United States under moderate "biological pollution" conditions.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST
$2,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a 10-page scenario of the biological future of the United States under high "biological pollution" conditions.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop Participants (approx. 10)
To Be Selected

COST
$13,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will attend a 1.5 day workshop at OTA on economic and other methods of decision-making regarding non-indigenous species and will seek to integrate these into policy suggestions.

CONTRACTOR:
Adisory Panel (approx. 20)
To Be Selected

COST
$28,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will attend a 1.5 day workshop at OTA on economic and other methods of decision-making regarding non-indigenous species and will seek to integrate these into policy suggestions.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Ray Ashton $650

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will brief F&RR project staff on issues and technologies related to renewable resource management for ecotourism (1) as identified in the International Symposium on Tourism and the Environment (held in November, 1990); (2) as identified in the jointly sponsored AID, World Wildlife Fund, and Caribbean Conservation Corporation project on Caribbean regional ecotourism planning and management; and (3) as identified in the textbook he has authored (in press).

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop Participants (to be selected) $1,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will attend a one-day workshop at OTA to discuss Federal interests, roles, and activities in international ecotourism; and to assist OTA to identify renewable resource issues related to foreign development assistance in ecotourism.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Editor (to be selected) $8,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will edit the report on Schools Kids and Measurement

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Advisory Panel $8,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will meet to comment on the final report for Schools Kids and Measurement

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Lynellyn Long $48,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will furnish continuing support on an inhouse basis for the "Technologies for Literacy" assessment.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
To Be Selected $15,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide case studies of diverse individuals involved in literacy efforts, to examine and identify factors and backgrounds that effect choices around literacy use and training -- for "Technologies for Literacy" assessment.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$45,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide case studies of innovative, effective programs using technology to deliver literacy.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$4,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on cognitive science and learning theory; and a review of scholarly literature and application of findings to literacy programs and practices.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on improving the productivity of learning through cost-effectiveness analysis; comparing the real costs of technology delivery in various sectors and settings -- for "Technologies for Literacy" assessment.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on markets for literacy: barriers, opportunities, players and products -- implications for underserved or at-risk populations.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on socioeconomic and demographic trends and how they affect literacy.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
To be selected	$2,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on family literacy programs and products, with special emphasis on private sector providers.

CONTRACTOR:	COST:
Panel	$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will provide guidance in intermediate stages of assessment on "Technologies for Literacy."

CONTRACTOR: Workshop

COST: $8,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractors will meet to discuss "Multimedia Technologies for Literacy."

CONTRACTOR: Robert Gordon & Associates

COST: $25,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor provide planning assistance and an issues paper on the intercity bus industry as mandated under the American With Disabilities Act of 1990.

CONTRACTOR: To be selected

COST: $20,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on technologies of lift configurations and adaptive mechanisms for buses to allow improved access for the disabled

CONTRACTOR: To be selected

COST: $25,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on economic aspects of intercity bus transportation.

CONTRACTOR: To be selected

COST: $10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will provide a report on the disabled community and their issues concerning ridership on intercity buses.

CONTRACTOR: Advisory Panel
(Networking the Nation: NREN)

COST: $8,000

PURPOSE:
To review the final draft document

CONTRACTOR: To Be Selected

COST: $5,000

PURPOSE:
Trade Secret Protection - Describe implications of trade secret protection of computer software for copyright and patent systems

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$5,000

PURPOSE:
Review history of design protection in Europe

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop Members (To Be Selected)

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Legal Modes. Examine extent of protection afforded by current copyright, patent, and trade secret laws and incentives for firms to choose one or more of these modes; discuss implications for computer programs and processes.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop Members (To Be Selected)

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Algorithms. Discuss nature of mathematical and computer algorithms and the processes by which they are developed; discuss what aspects of algorithms developers might wish to hold proprietary; discuss possible policy implications.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop Members (To Be Selected)

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Judicial Impacts. Discuss technical problems courts face in copyright and patent cases involving computer software and how these might be resolved.

CONTRACTOR:
Advisory Panel
(Computer Software & Intellectual Property)

COST:
$10,000

PURPOSE:
To review final draft

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Review the draft document on Miniaturization Technologies

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop

COST:
$9,000

PURPOSE:
Planning International Telecom Study -- Study plan critique

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$10,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will explore current and continuing actions in Eastern Europe and the European Community that affect the U.S. international telecommunications industry -- economic and legal analysis.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$5,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will look at emerging telecommunications technologies and implications for international delivery of information/financial services.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$5,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will look at International electronic funds transfer -- security and privacy issues.

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$5,000

PURPOSE:
The Contractor will look at the Japanese standards setting process.

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Review draft document on standards

CONTRACTOR:
To Be Selected

COST:
$7,000

PURPOSE:
Review, analyze and summarize status and use of telecommunications by the Federal agencies

CONTRACTOR:
Workshop

COST:
$5,000

PURPOSE:
Federal use of telecommunications services

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $7,000

PURPOSE:
New Study Issue Development on Interoperability

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $7,000

PURPOSE:
FBI Fingerprint Identification Process draft review

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $5,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Lifestyles

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $10,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Electricity

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $5,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Industry

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Workshop $5,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop on Residential/Commerial

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Joe Raguso $11,000

PURPOSE:
The contractor will analyze materials & product design trends in 4 major economic sectors, and will assist in formulating policy options that couple the above trends with national environmental goals.

CONTRACTOR: COST:
Daniel Yoon $8,000

PURPOSE:
To provide analysis of OTA technical potential scenarios on energy efficiency in four economic sectors: industry, residential/commercial, transportation, and electric utilities.

CONTRACTOR:
Helene Kirwan-Taylor

COST:
$9,000

PURPOSE:
The contractor willexamine the status of policies and programs of the Federal & State Governments for promoting electric and gas utility demand side management programs.

CONTRACTOR:
To be selected (Electricity Contract)

COST:
$25,000

PURPOSE:
The contractor will survey integrated resource planning initiatives among U.S. electric utilities and compare the mechanisms used to promote energy efficiency improvements.

CONTRACTOR
To be selected

COST
$1,500

PURPOSE:
The contractor will edit the hormone replacement therapy report (HRT).

CONTRACTOR
To be selected

COST
$1,000

PURPOSE:
The contractor will write a paper on epidemiology of HRT.

CONTRACTOR
Workshop on case management

COST
$10,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop will discuss 2 issues in management of chronic institutionalization.

CONTRACTOR
To be selected

COST
$15,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor to develop background information on 2 additional case management issues.

CONTRACTOR
Sandra Rothenberg

COST
$5,460

PURPOSE:
Summer intern will research and write on risk assessment.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$12,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will write a paper on costs and cost effectiveness of population screening for cystic fibrosis.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$1,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will write background paper on possible Medicaid reimbursement of DNA testing for prenatal diagnosis of CF.

CONTRACTOR	COST
Ann Smith	$3,000

PURPOSE:
Expand scope of existing contract for survey of practices, policies and attitudes of genetic counselors with respect to population screening for CF.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$12,000

PURPOSE:
Contractor will write a document on the costs and cost effectiveness of population carrier screening for CF.

CONTRACTOR	COST
Workshop	$2,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop will assess needs and structures of pilot programs for large-scale screening for CF.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$5,000

PURPOSE:
Edit CF Report

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$2,500

PURPOSE:
Contract for research and writing on the involuntary commitment of the mentally ill.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$2,500

PURPOSE:
Contract for research and writing on the stigma associated with mental illness.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$3,000

PURPOSE:
Research and writing on the mentally ill and homelessness.

CONTRACTOR	COST
To be selected	$1,200

PURPOSE:
Indexer for Biological Rhythms and Shift Work Report.

CONTRACTOR	COST
Workshop	$6,500

PURPOSE:
Workshop to discuss pulmonary toxicants.

CONTRACTOR	COST
Workshop	$10,000

PURPOSE:
Workshop to review the OTA background paper on Special Care Units for people with dementia.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Question. Under price level changes, you are requesting a $34 thousand dollar increase for travel related inflation rates of 10% applied to your FY91 BASE. Other agencies in the Legislative Branch are anticipating a 6% rate. Why are you estimating a 10% inflation rate increase for OTA? Please provide for the record the details that justify 10%.

Answer. The Office of Technology Assessment has estimated a 10% cumulative inflation impact on travel costs in FY 1992. The overall GSA contract carrier routes for domestic destinations rose, system-wide, an average of approximately 10% as a result of the annual renegotiation completed in February of 1991. GSA stated that this increase was due primarily to the collapse of Eastern Airlines in January and the decision of other carriers (both large and small) to cease serving many routes thus, decreasing competition for those routes. These carrier contracts will be renegotiated in February of 1992. OTA believes that continued consolidation in the airline industry will further lessen competition for many routes. A gradually improving economy and reduced fears of terrorism should likewise create inflationary pressures which will be reflected in government contract rates as well as in the per diem rates to be issued in the Autumn or Winter.

Question. Please update the Travel Expenses table that appeared on pages 344-358 of last year's hearing record. Please sort this table by traveler in alphabetical order.

REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50060	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	10/12	185	Boston	Dual Use Planning meeting
N50087	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	10/26-11/2	212 1/	Detroit/Boston	Autofact meeting/Workshop participant
N50127	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	11/16-17	0 1/	Texas/Houston	International Competitiveness
N50209	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	1/15-19	1,391	IL/IN/MO/CA	Interview with Bob Miller/Diamond-Star Motors/SC Global '90 meeting
N50447	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	5/1-6	0 1/	Boston	Dual Use meeting/Panelist - National Engineering Consortium
N50481	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	5/15-24	1,999	Cin/NY/Brussels	Plenary Session Robotics Conference
N50528	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	6/6-9	0 1/	Boston	Harvard Dual Use meeting
N50563	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	6/15-16	0 1/	Boston/Detroit	Harvard Dual Use meeting
N50572	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	6/30-7/14	3,741	Tokyo	Research effects Japanese have on Japan's commercial aircraft
N50653	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	8/21-22	164 1/	Boston	Harvard Dual Use meeting
N50654	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	8/9	0 1/	Wilmington	Manufacturing meeting/Hagley Foundation/Univ. of Delaware
N50721	Alic, John A.	Senior Associate	9/30-10/1	287	Boston	Harvard Dual Use meeting
N50091	Andelin, John P.	Assistant Director	10/26-27	0 1/	Charlottesville	Center for Risk Management Advisory Board meeting - Univ. of VA
N50223	Andelin, John P.	Assistant Director	1/17-18	0	Virginia	Keystone National Environmental Decisionmaking Forum
N50231	Andelin, John P.	Assistant Director	1/25-27	0	Annapolis	AAAS - Science and Math Ed.: New Directions for a New Decade
N50291	Andelin, John P.	Assistant Director	3/18-20	798	California	TAAC meeting in Santa Barbara
N50405	Anderson, Margaret A.	Analyst	4/16	204	Cleveland	Ethics Chapter of Genetics in the Workplace
N50670	Anderson, Margaret A.	Analyst	8/20	0	Boston	Site visit - Integrated Genetics, Framingham, MA
N50350	Andrews, Peter R.	Research Assistant	3/21-23	296	North Carolina	Site visit - EPA and NIEH Immunotoxicity testing facilities
N50133	Atkin, Jonathan	Analyst	11/13-15	579	Chicago	CTA Engineering Condition Assessment Project
N50602	Atkin, Jonathan	Analyst	7/10-17	500	Germany	Site visit - Transrapid Internat'l Consortium/Deutsche Bundesbahn
N50173	Baldwin, Samuel F.	Senior Analyst	12/8	0 1/	Boston	AdHoc Group on HDTV meeting
N50707	Baldwin, Samuel F.	Senior Analyst	9/10	68	Princeton	Princeton Univ./plan details of contractors work
N50577	Bandy, M. Karen	Analyst	6/19-20	659	Chicago	Software Engineering conference
N50613	Bandy, M. Karen	Analyst	7/28-29	459	Boston/Cambridge	DIAC-90 Symposium/AAAI - Nat'l Conf.on Artificial Intelligence
N50685	Bandy, M. Karen	Analyst	9/11-12	606	Eugene	Employment Screening and Testing in the 1990's
N50045	Behney, Clyde J.	Program Manager	10/21-23	643	Chicago	American Public Health Annual meeting
N50413	Behney, Clyde J.	Program Manager	5/19-21	627	Houston	Internat'l Society of Technology Assessment in Hlth. Care Annual meeting
N50322	Beider, Perry C.	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	477	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50176	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	12/11-13	29	Wye Woods	Aspen Workshop - Strategies for Implementing Energy Efficiency
N50181	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	1/2-11	1,626	Delhi	International Association for Energy Economics meeting/Indian Energy workshop
N50338	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	3/21-22	0 1/	New York City	New York Academy of Sciences: Energy Efficiency in the 1990's
N50339	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	3/26-28	313	Boston	MIT Conference - Energy and the Environment in the 21st Century
N50436	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	4/27	160	New York	Science and Technology for Development meeting
N50454	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	5/26-6/1	1,559	Saarbruecken	Energy in Climate and Development: Policy Issues & Tech. Options conference
N50498	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	7/18-22	677	Aspen	Aspen Energy Policy Seminar/Electricity Demand
N50508	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	5/15	74	Princeton	Site visit - Photovoltaic Manufacturing Processes
N50509	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	9/15-30	37 1/	Australia	Lecture at the Univ. of Newcastle
N50622	Blair, Peter D.	Program Manager	8/11-16	0 1/	Traverse City	Gas Research Institute Annual Energy Seminar
N50450	Bosko, Gianna	Stanford Intern	5/14-16	274	Boston	Bone Growth Factors and Osteoporosis conference
N50660	Branscomb, Lewis	TAAC Member	9/11-12	285	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50630	Branyan, George R.	Research Analyst	8/1	68	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50566	Breitbach, Mary B.	Software Specialist	6/25-7/1	610	New Orleans	Conversion Interface with National Finance Center
N50637	Bruening, Paula J.	Analyst	9/10-11	324	Boston	Trademark, Trade Secret and Patent Litigation
N50746	Bruening, Paula J.	Analyst	9/25-27	449	New York City	Computer Law Institute Seminar
N50013	Buyrn, Audrey B.	Program Manager	10/7-11	953	San Francisco	Math/Science Education Action conference
N50131	Buyrn, Audrey B.	Program Manager	12/3-4	256	Boston	Site visit - MIT Media Lab

1/ Fully or partially reimbursed.

REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50151	Buyrn, Audrey B.	Program Manager	12/3-4	256	Boston	Site visit - MIT Media Lab
N50172	Buyrn, Audrey B.	Program Manager	12/7-8	352	Boston	AdHoc Group on HDTV meeting
N50675	Buyrn, Audrey B.	Program Manager	9/21-23	805	Denver/Aspen	Committee on Soviet Research on Superconductivity meeting
N50242	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	2/12-16	729	Seattle/Los Angeles	Battle Memorial Institute Workshop/AIAA Technical Committee Session
N50356	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	3/19-23	317	Colorado	Law Relations to National Security Activities in Outer Space
N50416	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	4/22-23	347	Knoxville	Review counterterrorist technologies at Oak Ridge National Lab
N50417	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	4/25-26	398	Dayton	Aerospace Atlantic conference
N50424	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	5/10	293	Tampa	U.S. Special Operations Command
N50460	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	5/9	174	Boston	To assess device for identifying persons by eye iris features
N50617	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	8/4-12	2,005	Israel	Discuss Israeli counter-terrorist practices, technologies, & problems
N50649	Callahan, Michael	Senior Analyst	8/19-22	589	Los Alamos	Los Alamos National Laboratory and Brooks AFB
N50022	Carson, Nancy C.	Program Manager	10/8-13	776	San Francisco	Department of Energy's Math and Science Education Action conference
N50132	Carson, Nancy C.	Program Manager	11/29-30	444	Salt Lake City	1989 DOE Science Education Programs meeting
N50196	Carson, Nancy C.	Program Manager	2/16-17	0 1/	New Orleans	AAAS Annual meeting
N50534	Carson, Nancy C.	Program Manager	6/1	0 1/	Harrisonburg	Advisory Council of the College of Applied Science and Technology
N50628	Carson, Nancy C.	Program Manager	8/1	76	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50142	Charo, Arthur C.	Senior Analyst	11/28-12/1	778	San Francisco/Utah	Livermore Laboratory and INF Treaty
N50629	Cherlin, Caryn T.	Summer Intern	8/1	68	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50476	Chludzinski, Paula	Research Assistant	5/3-6	0	Sandbridge	Program Retreat
N50018	Chubin, Daryl E.	Senior Analyst	9/30-10/13	167	London/Pisa	NATO Advanced Study Institutes program
N50107	Chubin, Daryl E.	Senior Analyst	11/16-19	605	Chicago/Los Angeles	Society for Social Studies of Science Conference
N50212	Chubin, Daryl E.	Senior Analyst	2/16-18	568	New Orleans	AAAS Annual meeting
N50159	Coates, Vary T.	Senior Analyst	11/27-28	0 1/	Denver	Federal Executive Center
N50220	Coates, Vary T.	Senior Analyst	1/16-18	0 1/	Denver	Executive Seminar
N50743	Coates, Vary T.	Senior Analyst	10/3-6	332	Omaha	International Telecommunications Futures Symposium
N50323	Corrigan, Jacqueline	Analyst	3/27-28	0	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50002	Coster, John M.	Analyst	10/22-25	711	Chicago	APHA Annual meeting
N50244	Coster, John M.	Analyst	1/19	77	Philadelphia	Merck Sharp and Dohine Research Labs
N50631	Cox, Kathryn A.	Analyst	8/21-22	503	Keystone	Industrial Non-hazardous Waste meeting
N50031	Crane, Alan T.	Senior Associate	10/1-7	62	NY City/Amsterdam	Science Policy and Technology Assessment/Netherlands meeting
N50053	Crane, Alan T.	Senior Associate	10/20-22	407	Salt Lake City	Nuclear Power at the Institute for Resource Mgmt conference
N50259	Crane, Alan T.	Senior Associate	2/18-20	32 1/	Syracuse	Address Hamilton College
N50388	Crane, Alan T.	Senior Associate	4/17-18	0	Hanover	Address Dartmouth College
N50524	Crane, Alan T.	Senior Associate	8/15-29	1,144	Palermo	Control of Global Warming conference at Erice, Sicily
N50059	Craw, Lola M.	Pers. Specialist	10/22-28	882	New Orleans	Conversion Interface with the National Finance Center
N50565	Craw, Lola M.	Pers. Specialist	6/25-7/3	710	New Orleans	Conversion Interface with the National Finance Center
N50070	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	10/1-3	24	Airlie	Annual Telecommunication Policy Research conference
N50134	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	12/7-15	0 1/	Israel	Forum on Science and Government
N50189	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	1/8-12	708	Louisville	Site visit - Rural Economic Development project
N50278	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	2/27-3/4	0 1/	Miami	Keynote speaker - Electronic Mail Association Winter meeting
N50347	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	4/2-5	479	Newport	Annual Supercomputer Technology conference
N50401	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	4/23-24	0 1/	Hoboken	Industry Directions and Effective Utilization of Modern Telecom.
N50702	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	9/10-11	0 1/	Tuxedo	Coporate Research Center seminar
N50751	Curlin, James W.	Program Manager	9/30-10/3	273	Airlie	Annual Telecommunication Policy Research conference
N50034	Cwalina, Virginia H.	Ofc. Administrator	10/21-24	878	Chicago	American Public Health Association meeting
N50645	Cwalina, Virginia H.	Ofc. Administrator	9/8-11	639	Santa Barbara	OTA workshop in Santa Barbara
N50703	Cwalina, Virginia H.	Ofc. Administrator	9/28-30	394	New York City	American Public Health Association meeting
N50396	Dexter, Martha	Dir. Info. Mgmt.	4/17-20	684	New York City	Book Pub World conference and exposition
N50201	Diewald, Walter	Senior Analyst	1/16-17	0 1/	Chicago	Engineering Research Center
N50202	Diewald, Walter	Senior Analyst	1/23-25	514	Cincinnati	EPA Regional Wastewater Technologies conference
N50378	Diewald, Walter	Senior Analyst	4/18-19	517	Dallas	Annual Water Resources Planning & Management conference
N50019	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	10/9-11	444	Jackson/Vicksburg	Army Corps of Engineers
N50165	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	12/5-6	596	Memphis/Louisville	Corp of Engineers/UPS

1/ Fully or partially reimbursed.

REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50249	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	2/8-12	358	West Palm Beach	AGC and American Public Works Assoc. annual joint meetings
N50375	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	4/1-3	557	Albuquerque	Airport Safety and Security meeting
N50418	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	4/24	414	Chicago	Review security operations at Chicago O'Hare Airport
N50432	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	4/28	162	New York	Observe Federal Aviation Admin. Testing
N50573	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	6/26	372	Ottawa	Discuss techniques of explosive detection for airline security
N50596	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	7/11-12	456	Chicago	Maglev workshop
N50621	Dopart, Kevin	Analyst	8/1	189	Boston	Transportation Systems Center meeting
N50294	Dougherty, Denise	Senior Analyst	3/22	325	Atlanta	Society for Research on Adolescence meeting
N50415	Dougherty, Denise	Senior Analyst	3/26	61	Tulsa	Keynote speaker - American Indian Inst. meeting
N50656	Dougherty, Denise	Senior Analyst	8/13-14	294	Boston	Present a paper on Adolescent Health
N50006	Duffy, Brigitte M.	Research Assistant	10/22-26	689	Chicago	American Public Health Association Convention
N50477	Duffy, Brigitte M.	Research Assistant	5/3-6	0	Sandbridge	Program retreat
N50155	Dunkerley, Joy	Senior Analyst	1/1-15	1,116	New Delhi	International Association for Energy Economics meeting
N50324	Dunn, Gregory J.	Analyst	3/27-28	284	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50762	Eden, Jill S.	Senior Analyst	9/30-10/3	110	New York City	APHA meeting
N50186	Emery, Sheryl	Analyst	1/8-12	798	Louisville	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50190	Emery, Sheryl	Analyst	1/21-26	761	Salt Lake City	New Directions for State Telecommunication Regulation meeting
N50253	Emery, Sheryl	Analyst	2/4-12	1,012	New Mexico	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50360	Emery, Sheryl	Analyst	3/25-31	1,011	Spokane/Seattle	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50567	Emery, Sheryl	Analyst	6/17-22	720	Maine	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50257	Erhardt, Joan	Research Assistant	2/13-16	402	Columbia/Raleigh	Interview technology extension agents in colleges
N50262	Eyring, Gregory	Senior Analyst	2/28-3/2	611	Houston	DARPA workshop/site visit - Texas Center for Superconductivity
N50435	Eyring, Gregory	Senior Analyst	5/6-14	0 1/	Pittsburgh	Keynote speaker - Tripartite Symposium
N50671	Eyring, Gregory	Senior Analyst	8/17-24	165	Burlington	Technical Framework for Product Life Cycle Assess. workshop
N50073	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	10/25	209	New York	Discuss problems related to verification technology
N50111	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	11/8	0 1/	New Brunswick	Lecture on OTA/SDI report
N50112	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	11/19-22	695	Albuquerque	Site visit - Physical Protection Research Facilities
N50207	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	1/15-16	307	Boston	Site visit - Corporations and Academic Experts
N50232	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	1/23	84	Atlantic City	FAA technical center meeting and tour
N50273	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	3/28-30	418	New Orleans	ASTM symposium
N50277	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	3/21-22	149	Williamsburg	ADPA symposium
N50380	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	4/23-24	403 1/	Chicago	Keynote speaker - SDI/visit security system/visit Argonne Lab
N50391	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	4/9-14	1,025	California	Site visit - several vendors of explosives detection devices
N50459	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	5/10	332	Tampa	Discuss development of technology for counter-terrorism
N50505	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	5/29-31	371 1/	Palo Alto	Keynote speaker - technology & terrorism
N50506	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	6/26	430	Ottawa	Discuss techniques of explosives detection for airline security
N50515	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	6/12-13	111	Williamsburg	Present paper on Terrorism at ADPA symposium
N50607	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	8/2-11	2,437	Tel Aviv	Lecture at International School of Technology & Terrorism
N50651	Fainberg, M. Anthony	Senior Associate	8/19-23	1,239	Los Alamos/Idaho	Investigate counter terrorist technologies
N50032	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	10/3	28	Annapolis	Meet with potential contractors
N50088	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	10/27-28	318	New York City	Educational Testing conference/meet with researchers
N50093	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	10/30-31	219	New York	Performance-based Testing meeting
N50246	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	2/8-9	293	Providence	Theories of Multiple Intelligence and Educ. Testing seminar
N50250	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	2/26-28	494	Ann Arbor	Annual Michigan School Testing conference
N50408	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	4/18-20	494	Boston	American Educational Research Association meeting
N50520	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	6/4-6	515	NY/Providence	Meet with cognitive researcher/attend colloquium
N50582	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	6/18	250	New York	Meet with the developer of personality tests
N50583	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	6/25	364	Atlanta	Meet to discuss integrity tests
N50626	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	8/1	84	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50647	Feuer, Michael	Senior Analyst	8/12-13	410	Boston	American Psychological Assoc. meeting
N50105	Fletcher, Wendell	Senior Analyst	11/5-8	324	Rochester	Workplace Literacy conference
N50116	Fletcher, Wendell	Senior Analyst	11/14-16	545	Peoria	Meet and interview officials of the Caterpiller Company
N50351	Fletcher, Wendell	Senior Analyst	3/27-4/2	1,012	San Francisco	Technology and the Future seminar

1/ Fully or partially reimbursed.

REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50541	Fletcher, Wendell	Senior Analyst	6/18-19	276	New York City	Skills of the American Workforce Conference
N50342	Friedman, Robert	Senior Associate	3/19-22	809	Los Angeles	Keynote speaker - International Specialty conference
N50117	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	11/20-21	0 1/	San Antonio	Educational Development and Research meeting
N50160	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	12/1-3	198	New York	Writing to Learn workshop
N50238	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	2/3-5	160	Hartford	National Advisory Committee meeting
N50407	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	4/16-18	361	Boston	American Educational Research Association meeting
N50448	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	5/2-3	25 1/	Kansas City	Interactive Teleconference
N50518	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	6/9-12	331	Denver	Education Commission of the States conference
N50586	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	6/23-26	211	Nashville	Microtrends conference
N50627	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	8/1	68	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50655	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	8/13-14	2 1/	Charleston	Keynote speaker - Linking for Learning
N50710	Fulton, Kathleen	Analyst	9/16-18	713	Bozeman	Site visit - school with contractor doing case study
N50071	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	10/19-21	0 1/	Santa Fe	National Conference of State Legislatures
N50072	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	10/16-17	228	Detroit	EDUCOM '89 conference
N50124	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	11/12-15	402	Oakland	Hire Tech., More or Less Access conference
N50126	Garria, Linda	Senior Analyst	11/19-22	0 1/	Lisle	Telecommunications Industry Perspectives symposium
N50157	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	11/29-12/1	373	Phoenix	Telecom Publishing Group conference
N50158	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	10/1-3	132	Airlie	Annual Telecommunication Policy Research conference
N50161	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	12/4-5	0 1/	Philadelphia	Temple University Symposium on Telecommunication
N50187	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	1/8-12	845	Louisville	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50254	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	2/4-12	1,426	NM/Albuquerque	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50363	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	3/25-31	1,078	Spokane/Seattle	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50504	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	5/14-15	0 1/	Kansas City	Stakeholders symposium
N50523	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	6/4-5	0 1/	Toronto/Kingston	Keynote speaker - Critical Connections
N50538	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	6/12-13	204 1/	New York	Annual Convention on Rural Development
N50569	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	6/17-23	988	Maine	Site visit - Rural Economic Development
N50590	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	6/27-28	0 1/	Dallas	Keynote speaker - Worldwide Personal Communications
N50600	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	7/9-17	0	Dublin	Keynote speaker - Information Technology Assessment Conference
N50705	Garcia, Linda	Senior Analyst	9/30-10/2	0	Airlie	Telecommunications Policy Conference
N50243	Garfinkle, Robert	Research Analyst	1/29-2/2	30	Los Angeles	AECT Annual Convention
N50135	Gaster, Robin	Analyst	12/3-6	351	Austin	Consortia & Technology Conference
N50241	Gaster, Robin	Analyst	1/30-2/3	880	San Francisco	Trade in High Technology Meeting
N50392	Gaster, Robin	Analyst	5/2-26	4,319	London	Gather information for TIUST Report
N50722	Gaster, Robin	Analyst	9/16-17	164	Boston	Conduct Interview with Jim Womack for the EC92 Project
N50768	Gaster, Robin	Analyst	9/27-10/15	4,596	London	Conduct Interviews on EC-92
N50069	Gelband, Hellen	Senior Associate	11/5-21	3,891	Bangkok/Geneva	Gather Data on Drug Labeling; Meet with World Health Officials
N50723	Gelband, Hellen	Senior Associate	9/17-24	0 1/	Geneva	Sabbatical meeting
N50252	Gianfrancesco, Frank	Senior Analyst	2/12	8	Kenilworth	Pharmaceutical Pricing seminar
N50028	Gibbons, John	Director	10/18	0 1/	Nashville	Site visit - Economic Cabinet Council
N50044	Gibbons, John	Director	10/20-21	0 1/	The Plains	James Madison University meeting
N50103	Gibbons, John	Director	12/3-6	8 1/	San Francisco	Electric Power Research meeting
N50154	Gibbons, John	Director	12/13-14	31	Wye	Public Policy Issues In Energy meeting
N50214	Gibbons, John	Director	1/25-26	0 1/	New York	MacArthur & Rockefeller Foundations meeting
N50215	Gibbons, John	Director	2/1	0 1/	New York	Carnegie Commission Review
N50236	Gibbons, John	Director	2/14-17	7 1/	New Orleans	AAAS Annual meeting
N50237	Gibbons, John	Director	2/2-3	13 1/	Atlanta	Georgia Conservancy Annual Conference
N50261	Gibbons, John	Director	4/9-11	0 1/	San Francisco	EPRI Advisory Council meeting
N50265	Gibbons, John	Director	3/6-7	0 1/	Providence	Keynote speaker - Providence Journal
N50266	Gibbons, John	Director	2/20-21	148	New York	Rockefeller University meeting
N50298	Gibbons, John	Director	3/18-20	787	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50343	Gibbons, John	Director	3/25-26	0 1/	Boston	Keynote speaker - Energy & Environment in 21st Century Conference
N50355	Gibbons, John	Director	5/1-2	288	New York	Foreign Policy Association and Business Week Symposium
N50491	Gibbons, John	Director	7/18-22	517	Aspen	Aspen Institute Policy Issue Forum meeting

1/ Fully or partially reimbursed.

REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50492	Gibbons, John	Director	6/25-27	0 1/	New York	Organization & Resources (Carnegie Commission)
N50603	Gibbons, John	Director	8/5-8	0 1/	San Francisco	EPRI Summer seminar
N50367	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	3/29-30	275	Hartford	Site visit - R&D and Procurement at Pratt & Whitney
N50373	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	4/8-12	737	Albuquer/LA/Phonix	Site visit - R&D and Procurement of Aircraft and Parts Makers
N50439	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	4/24	230	Norfolk	Consultation with NASA
N50446	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	4/29-5/3	1,056	Rockford/St.L/Clev	Consultation - Government Policy Effects Competitiveness
N50453	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	5/8-9	379	Long Island	Site visit - Committies Affected by Defense Cutbacks
N50511	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	5/23-24	306	Cincinnati	Site visit - GE Electric Aircraft Engine Company
N50526	Gillman, Katherine	Senior Associate	6/5-7	606	Lansing	Site visit - Industrial Restructuring
N50245	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	2/12	10 1/	Madison	Pharmaceutical Policy Issues seminar
N50316	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	3/9-12	209	Boston	1990 Health Care conference
N50399	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	4/17-19	809	Indianapo/Kalamazo	Site visits-Eli Lilly; Upjohn Companys
N50545	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	6/19-20	204	Newark	Merck meeting
N50549	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	6/15-16	102	Philadelphia	Site visit - Smith Kline
N50591	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	7/13-20	875	San Francisco	Site visit - R&D Managers interviewed on cost and BAY area
N50643	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	9/8-12	798	Santa Barbara	OTA Workshop
N50752	Gluck, Michael	Senior Analyst	9/29-30	442	New York	American Public Health Assocition meeting
N50325	Golden, Mitchell	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	716	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50368	Gorte, Julie	Senior Analyst	3/29-30	274	Hartford	Site visit - Pratt & Whitney
N50372	Gorte, Julie	Senior Analyst	4/1-13	1,380	LA/Chicago	Site visits - R&D and Procurement of Aircraft and Parts Makers
N50429	Gorte, Julie	Senior Analyst	5/9-10	694	Portland	Western Forest Economists meeting
N50581	Gorte, Ross	Detailee from CRS	6/21-23	105	Philadelphia	New Prospectives for Forest Service Land Management conference
N50357	Govan, Emilia	Senior Analyst	3/22-29	798	Albuquerque	Site visit - DOE Facilities
N50084	Gwin, Holly	General Counsel	10/28-29	401	Atlanta	American Academy of Environmental Medicine conference
N50258	Gwin, Holly	General Counsel	2/14-15	454	Miami	Society of Toxicology meeting
N50394	Gwin, Holly	General Counsel	4/18-19	0 1/	Columbus	Keynote speaker - Baker Peace Conference
N50557	Gwin, Holly	General Counsel	6/15	48	Richmond	Site visit - National Toxicology Laboratory
N50014	Hahn, Brenda	Software Specialist	11/12-16	468	Chicago	Computer training seminar
N50389	Hahn, Brenda	Software Specialist	5/20-23	563	New Orleans	Teaching People to Use Computers Seminar
N50217	Hall, Laura	Analyst	2/16-21	711	New Orleans	AAAS Annual Meeting
N50425	Hall, Laura	Analyst	5/12-14	147	New York	Light Treatment Biological Rhythms
N50439	Harl, Neil	TAAC Member	9/11-12	899	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50036	Harl, Neil	TAAC Member	10/24-25	169	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50003	Hatziandreu, Evridiki	Analyst	10/22-26	941	Chicago	APHA Meeting - Present a paper
N50030	Hatziandreu, Evridiki	Analyst	10/16-21	0 1/	Greece	Keynote speaker - Aids Course for Clinicians
N50331	Hausken, Tom	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	384	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50125	Heinz, Lisa	Analyst	11/14-18	445	Albuquerque	Environ. Issues, Networking and Public Policy Seminar
N50284	Heinz, Lisa	Analyst	3/1-3	265	Boston	Harvard Workshop on Networking
N50487	Henderson, Thomas	Analyst	5/16-18	671	New Orleans	National Rural Association Meeting
N50598	Henderson, Thomas	Analyst	7/16-17	0 1/	Miami	Keynote speaker - National Assn. Counties Annual Meeting
N50640	Henderson, Thomas	Analyst	8/12-14	314 1/	Portland, NH	Keynote speaker - State Health Policy Forum
N50197	Herdman, Roger	Assistant Director	1/18/90	0 1/	New York	Keynote speaker - New York Medical Society Workshop
N50216	Herdman, Roger	Assistant Director	1/25-27	0 1/	New York	Addiction Workshop participant
N50289	Herdman, Roger	Assistant Director	3/18-20	807	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50097	Hess, Alison	Senior Analyst	11/10-22	600	Paris	U.N. Organization on Small Islands conference
N50136	Hess, Alison	Senior Analyst	12/6-7	33	Warrenton, V.A.	FICCDC forum
N50023	Hewitt, Maria	Senior Analyst	10/19-20	412	Binghamton	Keynote speaker - American Association of Geographers Confrence
N50113	Hewitt, Maria	Senior Analyst	11/14-16	0 1/	Arizona	Keynote speaker - Emergency Medical Flight Association
N50542	Hewitt, Maria	Senior Analyst	6/3-5	29	Cleveland	Oregon Rationing Program meeting
N50764	Hewitt, Maria	Senior Analyst	10/1-3	0 1/	New York	APHA Annual meeting
N50010	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	11/7-9	0 1/	Los Angeles	Keynote speaker - Hazmat West '89 Conference
N50011	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	10/16-18	0 1/	New York	Keynote speaker - Whitney Symposium
N50102	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	12/13-15	131 1/	Denver	Keystone Meeting on Hazardous Waste

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REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50121	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	11/14-25	602	Sydney	Keynote speaker - Hazardous Waste Confrence
N50180	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	1/22-24	346	Charleston	Panel Workshop of Clean Sites
N50182	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	1/10-11	469	Houston	Keynote speaker - Erie and Dixie Oil Sites Seminar
N50236	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	2/19-22	261	New York City	Site visit - McGraw-Hill
N50260	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	3/12-14	0 1/	Chicago	Keynote speaker - Hazmat Central
N50352	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	4/3-4	0 1/	Atlanta	Keynote speaker - Superfund Settlements Conference
N50353	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	4/11-13	0 1/	Denver	Keyston Hazardous Waste Meeting
N50369	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	3/29-31	0 1/	New Orleans	Site visit - Industrial Waste Facilities
N50404	Hirschhorn, Joel	Senior Associate	5/2-3	0 1/	New Orleans	Keynote speaker - State Congress on Pollution Prevention
N50332	Hourigan, Thomas	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	207	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50328	Hudson, Kathy	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	0	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50490	Hughes, Rita	Research Assistant	5/3-6	30	Sandbridge, V.A.	Research Assistant Retreat
N50040	Hunt, James	TAAC Member	10/24-25	161	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50310	Hunt, James	TAAC Member	3/19-20	1,184	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50658	Hunt, James	TAAC Member	9/11-12	864	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50452	ITE Program Staff	ITE Staff	4/26-27	292	Lurey V.A.	ITE Program Staff Retreat
N50062	Jackson, Philip	Sr. Systems Analyst	10/25-27	507	New Orleans	System Security Officer Meeting for NFC System
N50678	Jackson, Philip	Sr. Systems Analyst	8/28-31	507	New Orleans	Advanced Security Officer Meeting for NFC System
N50474	Jakubowski, Lara	Research Assistant	5/3-6	30	Sandbridge, V.A.	Program retreat
N50547	Jakubowski, Lara	Research Assistant	6/19-20	166	Newark	To meet with staff from Merck
N50646	Jakubowski, Lara	Research Assistant	9/9-12	754	Santa Barbara	Drug R&D Workshop
N50753	Jakubowski, Lara	Research Assistant	9/30-10/0	169	New York City	American Public Health Assoc. Meeting
N50106	Jensen, James	Dir. Cong. Affairs	11/15-17	75 1/	Boston/Iowa	Seminar at Univ. Corp. for Atmospheric Research/Speak at Univ. Iowa
N50211	Jensen, James	Dir. Cong. Affairs	1/17-21	0	Denver	1990 Congressional and Scientific Forum on global change
N50304	Jensen, James	Dir. Cong. Affairs	3/19-20	779	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50152	Johns, Lionel	Assistant Director	12/1-4	315	Boston	Site visit - MIT Media Lab
N50319	Johns, Lionel	Assistant Director	3/18-20	487	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50089	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	10/31-11/2	364	Tampa	Ad Hoc Waste Operation Contractor's Meeting
N50104	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	10/26	90	Williamsburg, V.A.	Observe Navy's oil spill equipment and oil spill exercise
N50119	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	11/15-18	767	Hanford, W.A.	Site visit - Hanford Weapons Plant
N50222	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	1/18	244	Dayton	Site visit - Nuclear Weapons Plant
N50295	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	2/20-21	347	New York	Site visit - West Valley Nuclear Services
N50345	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	3/25-29	852	New Mexico	Several site visits - DOE facilities
N50750	Johnson, Peter	Senior Associate	9/17-19	0	Jacksonville	2nd Annual Weapons Complex Monitor Forum
N50074	Karas, Thomas	Senior Associate	10/25/89	235	New York	Brookhaven National Laboratory
N50143	Karas, Thomas	Senior Associate	11/28-12/1	872	California	Collect info.- Verification Tehnologies at Livermore Lab
N50725	Karas, Thomas	Senior Associate	10/1/90	164	Boston	Receive briefing from staff at MIT
N50726	Karas, Thomas	Senior Associate	10/4-5	522	Oakland	Recieve briefing from Lawrence Livermore National Lab staff
N50149	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	11/20-21	81	Valley Forge	Receive briefing from GE Aerospace
N50200	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	1/14-19	653	California	Fourth US-ROK and Pacific Rim Defense Industry Conf.
N50203	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	1/11-12	0	Boston	CFIA Conference on ICDT
N50376	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	4/4-6	542	Seattle	Meeting with Boeing Officials regarding Defense & Internat'l. Program
N50409	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	4/11/90	51	Harrisburg	Site visit - AMP re: Critical Technology Report
N50457	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	4/27/90	0	Dayton	Overivew/briefing of FSX Program
N50464	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	[illegible]/12-30	218 1/	Japan	Site visit - to discuss Defense Industries
N50551	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	6/10-30	40 1/	Germany/France	Study NATO allies defense industries
N50648	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	8/28-9/3	765	San Francisco	Chair APSA panel of International Cooperation
N50735	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	9/17-18	363	Ohio	Interview officers at the GE Engines Co. for ICDT final report
N50757	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	9/30-10/1	793	Ohio	Interview executives from Burch-Wellman Corp.
N50758	Keller, William	Senior Analyst	9/23-24	521	St. Louis	Interview executives from McDonnell Douglas
N50167	Kelly, Henry	Senior Associate	12/4/89	159	Boston	Site visit - MIT Media Lab in connection with working training assess.
N50397	Kelly, Henry	Senior Associate	4/11-13	498	Berkeley	Serve on the Committee at Berkeley Lab.
N50001	Kemp, Kerry	Analyst	10/22-26	870	Chicago	American Public Health Assoc. Annual meeting

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#50754	Kemp, Kerry	Analyst	9/29-10/3	416	New York	American Public Health Assoc. Annual meeting
#50042	Koffler, Henry	TAAC Member	10/24-25	231	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
#50154	Komor, Paul	Analyst	1/1-13	981	New Delhi	International Assoc. for Energy Economics and hole Workshop
#50610	Komor, Paul	Analyst	8/3-17	263	Denver	Colorado School of Mines Field Program
#50611	Komor, Paul	Analyst	8/26-9/3	739	California	ACEEE conference on Energy Use in Buildings
#50208	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	1/15-16	299	Boston	Site visit - State of the Art in Explosives Detectors
#50234	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	1/23/90	84	New Jersey	FAA Technical Center meeting and tour
#50276	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	3/21-22	242	Williamsburg, V.A.	ADPA Symposuim on Transportation Security
#50419	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	4/22-24	589	Knoxville/Chicago	Oak Ridge Nat. Lab./Security Operations at O'Hare Internat. Airport
#50438	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	4/9-12	742	California	Site visit - vendors of explosives detection devises
#50458	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	6/13-14	837	Ottawa/Toronto	Investigate Canadian R&D into counter terrorist tech.
#50650	Kyle, Deborah	Detailee/Commerce	8/19-23	876	Los Alamos/Idaho	Investigate counter terrorist technologies
#50148	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	11/20-21	77 1/	Valley Forge	GE Aerospace for ICDT Study
#50410	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	4/11/90	3 1/	Harrisburg	Site visit - headquarters of AMP, Inc.
#50471	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	4/27/90	9 1/	Ohio	Briefing on FSX collaboration
#50553	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	6/10-30	169 1/	Germany/France	Study of NATO Allies Defense Industries
#50639	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	8/28-9/2	597	San Francisco	American Political Science Assoc. meeting
#50756	Laporte, Todd	Analyst	9/23-24	510	St. Louis	Site visit - McDonnell Douglas headquarters
#50024	Larsen, Karen	Senior Analyst	10/19-20	0 1/	Las Vegas	Western Interstate Energy Board meeting
#50230	Larsen, Karen	Senior Analyst	2/10-17	295	Costa Rica	Tropical Studies Congressional Field Seminar
#50495	Law, Gordon	Senior Analyst	5/9-23	0 1/	California/Japan	Accompany PBS Satellite Project Team to visit vendors in the Far East
#50043	Lederberg, Joshua	TAAC Member	10/24-25	74	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory meeting
#50661	Lederberg, Joshua	TAAC Member	9/11-12	260	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory meeting
#50015	Lakas, Michael	CBIS	11/12-16	675	Chicago	Computer Training Seminar
#50269	Lakas, Michael	CBIS	2/25-27	442	Boston	Setting Up and Managing a Computer Help Desk seminar
#50067	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	11/4-6	0 1/	Florida	Solid Waste Management seminar
#50080	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	11/8/	0 1/	New York	Federal Perspectives on Solid Waste Mgmt. seminar
#50128	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	11/15/	165	New York	Presentation at the New York Bar Association
#50153	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	12/6/89	0 1/	Florida	Participate on a panel at COPPE
#50221	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	1/31-2/1	271 1/	New York	6th Annual Conference on Solid Waste Mgmt
#50281	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	2/11-15	0 1/	New York/London	U.N. working group
#50348	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	3/18-22	0 1/	Canada	Global Opportunities for Business and Environment Conference
#50431	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	5/18/	0 1/	Kansas City	Keynote speaker - Planning for the Future Conference
#50449	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	6/3/	0 1/	Pittsburgh	Plastics Recycling Seminar
#50686	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	9/17-21	0 1/	London	2nd meeting of UN/International Maritime Organization
#50713	Levenson, Howard	Senior Associate	9/29-30	0 1/	Japan	Japan Center's Waste Minimization Seminar
#50051	Liskowsky, David	Senior Analyst	10/27-11/6	1,049	Phoenix	Society for Neuroscience Meeting
#50484	Liskowsky, David	Senior Analyst	4/26/	82	Virginia	Site visit - Surrey Nuclear Power Plant
#50709	Liskowsky, David	Senior Analyst	10/27-11/1	728	St. Louis	Society for Neuroscience Meeting
#50247	Macdonald, Edward	Analyst	2/10-17	278	Miami	Economic Development and Environmental Issues Workshop
#50724	Maslow, Catharine	Senior Analyst	9/28	282	Syracuse	Site visit - Norwich-Eaton, a company that makes etidronate
#50496	Maxwell, Russell	Sandia Lab/Detailee	5/9	168	Boston	Assess eye iris verifier
#50579	Maxwell, Russell	Sandia Lab/Detailee	6/25	86	Princeton	Site visit - David Sarnoff Labs
#50025	McCabe, Gretchen	Analyst	10/3-10	669	Portland	Low Level Waste Forum
#50076	McCabe, Gretchen	Analyst	10/30	0 1/	Tempe	DEO conference on low level radioactive waste
#50090	McCabe, Gretchen	Analyst	11/2-3	0 1/	Pittsburgh	ACURI conference
#50279	McCabe, Gretchen	Analyst	2/25-3/4	708	Tucson	Waste Management '90 Conference - presentation
#50075	McCue, Brian	Senior Analyst	10/25	200	Islip	Site visit - Brookhaven Nat'l Lab.
#50144	McCue, Brian	Senior Analyst	11/28-12/1	807	California/Utah	Site visit - Livermore Lab & Inf. Treaty Portal
#50730	McCue, Brian	Senior Analyst	10/1	164	Boston	Brief by T. Postal, G. Lewis and other staff at MIT
#50731	McCue, Brian	Senior Analyst	10/4-5	552	Oakland	Briefings by Lawrence Livermore National Lab staff
#50483	McCurry, Debra	Info. Specialist	6/10-14	631	Pittsburgh	Special Libraries Association Conference
#50203	McDonald, Jean	Dir. Press Affairs	2/15-20	733	New Orleans	AAAS Meeting

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N50068	McDonough, Robert	Analyst	11/8-21	2,734	Bangkok	Gathering data for Drug Labeling in Developing Countries
N50652	McDonough, Robert	Analyst	8/27-31	904	Atlanta	Site visit - American Soc. for Bone & Mineral Res.
N50739	McDonough, Robert	Analyst	9/28	282	Syracuse	Site visit - Norwich-Eaton
N50049	McLaughlin, Margaret	Analyst	10/31-11/1	210	Boston	MIT Industrial Liaison Program symposium
N50426	McLaughlin, Margaret	Analyst	5/8-10	419	Tennessee	Biotechnology for Fuels and Chemicals symposium
N50502	McLaughlin, Margaret	Analyst	5/14-15	486	St. Louis	Site visit - Monsanto
N50677	McLaughlin, Margaret	Analyst	8/24	382	Des moines	Site visit - Pioneer Hi Bred
N50046	Metcalf, Kelly	Research Analyst	10/20-29	766	Chicago	American Public Health Association meeting
N50475	Metcalf, Kelly	Research Analyst	5/3	30	Virginia	Program retreat
N50283	Miller, Elizabeth	Research Assistant	3/1-4	322	Boston	Harvard Workshop on Networking
N50122	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	11/15-20	722	Pasco	Site visit - DOE Hanford facilities
N50296	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	2/20-21	334	New York	Site visit - West Valley Nuclear Services
N50359	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	3/25-30	819	New Mexico	Site visit - several DOE facilities in New Mexico
N50536	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	5/31-6/1	287	St. Louis	Site visit - in St. Louis
N50537	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	6/11-15	651	MD/Wash., D.C.	Meet with OTA staff on Defense Waste Project/World Resources Inst.
N50593	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	6/25-27	657	Washington, D.C.	Meet with OTA Defense Waste staff to discuss project
N50606	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	7/11-15	538	Washington, D.C.	Meet with OTA Defense Waste Project staff
N50619	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	7/23-26	760	Washington, D.C.	Meet with OTA Defense Waste Project staff
N50672	Morgan, Robert	Wash. U./Detailee	9/4-6	730	Washington, D.C.	Defense Waste meeting and to meet with project staff
N50614	Morison, Patricia	Analyst	8/1	80	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50632	Morison, Patricia	Analyst	8/9-14	596	Boston	American Psychological Association Annual Meeting
N50129	Morse, Gale	Analyst - Fellow	11/14-15	535	Illinois	Tour Catepillar Plant and interview personnel about training practices
N50364	Morse, Gale	Analyst - Fellow	3/25-27	401	Pittsburgh	Modernizing America's Industrial Base Conference
N50146	Moteff, John	Analyst	11/20-21	104	Valley Forge	Briefings from GE Aerospace for ICDT Study
N50513	Newman, John	Analyst	6/25-7/8	1,732	New York City	Colorado School of Mines & Resources
N50086	Niblock, Robert	Program Manager	11/2-5	596	Nassau	Sea-Space Symposium
N50228	Niblock, Robert	Program Manager	1/17-20	0 1/	Denver	Congressional and Scientific Forum
N50287	Niblock, Robert	Program Manager	4/22-29	1,223	Costa Rica	Sea-Space Symposium
N50755	Niblock, Robert	Program Manager	9/27-28	1,390	Solomons, MD.	O&E Program Meeting
N50480	Niksch, Larry	Detailee from CRS	5/12-30	0 1/	Tokyo	Japan/Korean Defense Policies and Industry
N50064	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	11/4-7	0 1/	Boston	People as Products conference
N50065	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	11/29-12/3	0 1/	Madison	International Symposium on Human Identification
N50123	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	11/12	33	Baltimore, MD.	Annual Meeting of American Society for Human Genetics
N50198	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	1/25-27	0 1/	New York	Congressional Staff workshop
N50341	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	3/29-4/3	0 1/	Texas	Genetic's, Religion, and Ethics
N50560	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	6/15	11	Richmond	Medical College of Virginia
N50612	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	8/11-15	718	Sacramento	California Association of Crime
N50667	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	8/20	197	Boston	Integrated Genetics, Framingham
N50719	Nishimi, Robyn	Senior Analyst	9/13-15	506	Texas	Scientific Assembly for Environmental Health
N50584	Nunn, Jack	Senior Analyst	6/18	0 1/	Pennsylvania	Site visit - LT. Col. David Shaven
N50588	Nunn, Jack	Senior Analyst	6/22-24	0 1/	Cape Cod	Harvard University Conference
N50609	Nunn, Jack	Senior Analyst	8/12-18	1,912	Moscow	UN Conference on Conversion of Defense Industry
N50683	Nunn, Jack	Senior Analyst	8/29	274	Newark	NSIA Committee
N50770	Nunn, Jack	Senior Analyst	10/17-19	0 1/	San Diego	NSIA Meeting
N50009	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	9/29-10/5	0 1/	San Francisco	Biotec '89
N50033	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	10/17-18	0 1/	Las Vegas	Crop Sciences Society
N50092	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	11/2	0 1/	Boston	Boston University Law School
N50093	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	11/5-7	17	Boston	People as Products
N50224	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	2/16-20	624	New Orleans	AAAS Annual Meeting
N50337	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	3/30-4/1	109	Houston	Texas Medical Center
N50398	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	4/19	174	Boston	Boston University of Law
N50486	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	5/4	16	Wilmington	Site visit - Dupont
N50501	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	5/14-15	500	St. Louis	Site visit - Monsanto Innovation Development Institute

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N50532	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	6/21-22	421	Chicago	SBIR conference
N50738	O'Connor, Kevin	Senior Analyst	9/19-21	672	Los Angeles	Site visit - Solmaro Corp.
N50358	O'Toole, Tara	Senior Analyst	3/22-31	1,357	Denver	Environmental & Health Legacies of Nuclear Weapons Production
N50514	O'Toole, Tara	Senior Analyst	7/7-13	850	Denver	ASA Conference
N50540	O'Toole, Tara	Senior Analyst	6/20-7/1	765	San Francisco	Lawrence Livermore Nat'l Lab.
N50483	Oelrich, Ivan	Senior Analyst	5/8-12	853	Berlin	Quo Vadis Germany conference
N50585	Oelrich, Ivan	Senior Analyst	6/18	61	Pennsylvania	Site visit - LT. Col. David Shaven
N50613	Oelrich, Ivan	Senior Analyst	7/22-25	739	Newport	Naval War College
N50684	Oelrich, Ivan	Senior Analyst	8/29	243	Newark	NSIA
N50021	Oldenburg, Kirsten	Senior Analyst	10/19-13	135 1/	Chicago	Keynote speaker - Hazardous Waste Mgmt conference
N50163	Oldenburg, Kirsten	Senior Analyst	12/3-6	581	Ft. Lauderdale	Chemical Specialties Manufacturer Assoc. meeting
N50317	Oldenburg, Kirsten	Senior Analyst	3/18-25	890	Vancouver	Globe '90 conference
N50442	Olsen, Lynnea J.	Board Staff	5/3-4	260	Detroit	Municipal Waste conference
N50594	Pachter, Wendy S.	Analyst	8/5-14	624	Boston	American Psychological Assoc. Annual Conference
N50017	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	10/9-11	511	Jackson/Vicksburg	Meet with Army Corps of Engineers
N50020	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	10/17-18	0 1/	Nashville	Fall Vanderbilt Engineering Center
N50099	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	11/8-11	630	Costa Mesa	Tech. for Tomorrow's Transportation Conference
N50164	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	12/5-6	644	Memphis/Louisville	Meet with officials of the Corp of Engineers
N50235	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	2/4-8	33 1/	San Diego/Phoenix	Keynote speaker - CTA's Annual Convention & Mgmt. Conference
N50285	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	2/26	140	New York City	Discussion on smart cars, smart highways
N50321	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	4/9-10	493	Las Vegas	Internat'l High Level Radioactive Waste Mgmt. Conference
N50336	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	4/23-24	13 1/	Rochester	R.I.T.'s Public Policy Symposium
N50455	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	5/3-5	321	Orlando	National Leadership Conference
N50470	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	5/31	0 1/	New York	American Iron and Steel Inst. 98th General meeting
N50493	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	6/27-29	624	Boston	Federal Reserve Bank conference
N50620	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	7/31-8/1	290	Boston	Keynote speaker - Transportation Systems Center meeting
N50679	Page, Edith B.	Senior Associate	9/27-28	263 1/	New Orleans	Keynote speaker - National Waterways conference
N50444	Parham, Walter	Program Manager	4/29-5/3	704	Illinois	Ecological Restoration conference
N50035	Perry, William J.	TAAC Member	10/24-25	228	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council
N50313	Perry, William J.	TAAC Member	3/29-20	519	California	Technology Assessment Advisory Council
N50038	Peterson, Chase N.	TAAC Member	10/24-25	153	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council
N50314	Peterson, Chase N.	TAAC Member	3/19-20	526	California	Technology Assessment Advisory Council
N50663	Peterson, Chase N.	TAAC Member	9/11-12	376	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council
N50047	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	10/13-15	645	New Mexico	American Feed Industry Association
N50110	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	11/9-10	174	Richmond	Site visit - Virginia Tech
N50139	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	11/21-22	638	Dallas	Agricultural Technologies meeting
N50170	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	12/12-14	597	New Orleans	American Society of Agricultural Engineers
N50320	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	3/8-9	533	Austin	Dairy Industry
N50421	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	4/23-27	515	Lincoln	University of Nebraska
N50521	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	7/31-8/7	1,377	Vancouver	Agricultural Economics Assc.
N50604	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	7/13-14	437	St. Louis	National Corn Growers
N50681	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	8/26-27	323	Columbus	Ohio State University
N50714	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	9/17-20	655	Salt Lake City	National Public Policy Education conference
N50715	Phillips, Michael	Senior Associate	9/25-27	653	Champaign	Corn and Soybean Quality conference
N50034	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	10/14	70	Delaware	18th Geochautauquer
N50096	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	11/2-3	2 1/	New York	New York State Energy Research
N50219	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	1/16-17	330	Detroit	Government/Industry meeting
N50354	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	3/25-28	532	Boston	Energy and Environment Conference
N50445	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	5/14	445	Lansing	Alternative Fuels Panel
N50597	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	7/11-15	[illegible]8	Monterey	Alternative Fuels meeting
50601	Plotkin, Steven E.	Senior Associate	8/13-16	0 1/	Michigan	Gas Research Institute
N50082	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	11/8-15	1,84[illegible]	London	R&D Project
N50225	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	1/18-19	209	Philadelphia	Site visit - Merck and Company

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REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50543	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	6/15	89	Philadelphia	Smith Kline meeting
N50546	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	6/19-20	180	Newark	Merck meeting
N50592	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	7/16-20	810	San Francisco	R&D Managers Interview
N50673	Pollard, Penelope B.	Senior Analyst	9/9-12	775	Santa Barbara	Drug R&D Project
N50037	Potter, David S.	TAAC Member	10/24-25	151	Washington, D.C	Technology Assessment Advisory Council Meeting
N50098	Pouncey, Claire L.	Research Analyst	11/5-7	159	Boston	People as Products
N50406	Pouncey, Claire L.	Research Analyst	4/16	171	Cleveland	Case Western Reserve University
N50668	Pouncey, Claire L.	Research Analyst	8/28	173	Framingham	Cystic Fibrosis Clinic
N50008	Power, Elaine J.	Senior Analyst	10/22-23	0 1/	FT. Lauderdale	Educators conference
N50288	Power, Elaine J.	Senior Analyst	3/29-4/1	0 1/	Minnesota	Southwestern University of Minnesota
N50414	Power, Elaine J.	Senior Analyst	5/17	271	New Orleans	National Rural Health Assoc.
N50717	Power, Elaine J.	Senior Analyst	9/20	96	Philadelphia	Thomas Jefferson Hospital
N50761	Power, Elaine J.	Senior Analyst	9/30	83	New York	APHA in New York
N50333	Rapoport, Richard	Analyst	6/25-27	583	Pittsburg	Air and Waste Management Association
N50330	Recker, David P.	Analyst + Fellow	3/27-28	56	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50184	Richman, Elaine A.	Analyst	2/3-7	790	New Orleans	Orthopedic Research Society
N50451	Richman, Elaine A.	Analyst	5/13-16	686	Boston	Bone Growth Factors Conference
N50727	Richman, Elaine A.	Analyst	9/28	349	New York	Site visit - Norwich-Eaton
N50706	Ride, Sally K.	TAAC Member	9/11-12	973	California	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50061	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	10/12-13	0 1/	Ohio	Educational Consortium of Ohio
N50137	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	11/19-20	0 1/	Hartford	Aetna Institute
N50138	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	12/4-5	3 1/	Minneapolis	Minnesota Department of Education
N50169	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	12/4-5	0 1/	Greensboro	North Carolina Conference on Education
N50179	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	12/19-20	0 1/	Atlanta	Education Technology Exchange
N50227	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	1/23	0 1/	Chicago	Federal Regional Educational Lab
N50239	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	1/31-2/3	109 1/	Los Angeles	AECT Annual Convention
N50264	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	2/12-13	0 1/	Boston	MCET Network Membership Information Day
N50267	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	3/16-23	161 1/	Belgium	International Conference on Technology
N50383	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	4/10-11	0 1/	Montana	Information Age Technologies
N50385	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	4/30	0 1/	Minneapolis	1990 State Technology Representatives
N50387	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	4/16-17	19 1/	Boston	Uses of Technology That Promote School Restructuring
N50443	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	4/26-27	0 1/	New York	Bank Street College
N50456	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	5/1-5	28 1/	Spain	Spanish Government Project Atenea
N50482	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	5/9-11	0 1/	California	Distance Learning Summit
N50510	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	5/22	0 1/	Detroit	Annual State of Educational Technology Conference
N50512	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	5/23	0 1/	Newark	National Education Association Meeting
N50554	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	6/10-11	5 1/	Utah	IBM/University of Utah
N50608	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	7/19-21	0 1/	Minneapolis	Adult Literacy & Technology Conference
N50636	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	7/31-8/1	26 1/	Atlanta	National School Board Association
N50641	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	8/13-14	0 1/	Rochester	New York State Teachers Conference
N50642	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	8/17	0 1/	Chicago	Encyclopedia Britannica Corp Meeting
N50737	Roberts, Linda G.	Senior Associate	9/26-27	14 1/	Maine	Training and Interactive Technologies Conference
N50411	Robinson, Elizabeth M.	Analyst	4/27	0 1/	Ohio	Air Force Research Lab
N50412	Robinson, Elizabeth M.	Analyst	4/23-30	0 1/	North Carolina	Army Research Office
N50516	Robinson, Elizabeth M.	Analyst	5/24	50	Los Alamos	Los Alamos National Lab
N50576	Robinson, Elizabeth M.	Analyst	6/26-27	334	Detroit	University of Michigan
N50624	Robinson, Elizabeth M.	Analyst	8/2-5	709	Palo Alto	Stanford University, data collection
N50029	Robison, A. Jenifer	Senior Analyst	10/8-16	831	Miami	Navy, University and Training and R&D Facilities
N50148	Robison, A. Jenifer	Senior Analyst	12/3-6	565	Boston	MIT Media Lab
N50251	Robison, A. Jenifer	Senior Analyst	2/20-23	597	Florida	Interactive Instruction Delivery conference
N50077	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	11/1-2	288	Boston	Kennedy School Colloquim
N50147	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	11/20-21	99	Pennsylvania	GE Aerospace
N50206	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	1/15-16	398	Boston	Corporations and academic experts in Boston (explosives detectors)

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REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50233	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	1/23	92 1/	Atlantic City	FAA Technical Center
N50275	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	3/28-30	447	New Orleans	ASTM Symposium
N50381	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	4/16-17	213	Boston	MIT Industrial Liaison Symposium
N50382	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	4/9-12	855	California	Counter-terrorism discussions
N50433	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	4/23-24	251	New York	FAA Testing on TWA
N50465	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	5/12-30	159 1/	Tokyo	Site visit - Japan, Taiwan & Korea to Discuss Defense Industries
N50472	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	4/27	5	Ohio	Wright Patterson AFB
N50578	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	6/25	118	New Jersey	David Sarnoff Labs
N50618	Rose, Peter	AAAS Fellow	8/4-12	0 1/	Israel	Israeli counter-terrorist practices
N50059	Roy, Robin K.	Senior Analyst	10/24-26	152	Denver	Western Coal Council Conference
N50301	Roy, Robin K.	Senior Analyst	3/19-25	713	Texas	National Solar Energy Conference
N50507	Roy, Robin K.	Senior Analyst	5/15	80	Princeton	Site visit - Chronor
N50749	Roy, Robin K.	Senior Analyst	9/26-28	610	California	U.S Postal Services San Diego
N50503	Rubin, Suzanne	Research Assistant	5/14-15	493	St. Louis	Site visit - Monsanto
N50688	Rubin, Suzanne	Research Assistant	9/7-13	640	California	Pharmaceuticals workshop
N50318	Ruby, Gloria	Senior Analyst	3/22-24	434	Atlanta	Society for Research on Adolescence
N50529	Ruby, Gloria	Senior Analyst	6/30-7/10	744	Jackson	PPRC Meeting
N50760	Ruby, Gloria	Senior Analyst	10/1-3	110	New York	APHA Annual Meeting
N50334	Sanders, Heywood	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	238	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50326	Selvin, Paul	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	882	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50556	SET Program Staff	Staff	6/13-14	441	Stanley	SET staff retreat Jordan Hollow Farm Inn
N50078	Shaw, Alan H.	Program Manager	11/1-2	240	Boston	Kennedy School Colloquium
N50199	Shaw, Alan H.	Program Manager	1/14-19	892	California	Strategic Forces seminar
N50374	Shaw, Alan H.	Program Manager	4/14-20	90 1/	Tokyo	U.N. conference
N50500	Shaw, Alan H.	Program Manager	5/17-18	399	Newport	Testify at R.I. House Small Business Committee
N50616	Shaw, Alan H.	Program Manager	8/4-19	2,383	Tele Aviv/Moscow	Counter-terrorism meeting/UN meeting on defense industry
N50004	Simerly, Pamela J.	Analyst	10/22-26	883	Chicago	American Public Health Association meeting
N50704	Simerly, Pamela J.	Analyst	9/29-30	397	New York City	American Public Health Association meeting
N50039	Sims, John F.	TAAC Member	10/24-25	244	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50303	Sims, John F.	TAAC Member	3/18-20	984	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50665	Sims, John F.	TAAC Member	9/11-12	1,778	Washington, D.C.	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50026	Singleton, Catherine	Budget & Fin. Ofc.	10/25-27	501	New Orleans	National Finance Center meeting
N50271	Singleton, Catherine	Budget & Fin. Ofc.	2/20-23	576	Ottawa	EIS seminar
N50561	Singleton, Catherine	Budget & Fin. Ofc.	7/8-13	1,114	San Francisco	Information Center conference
N50055	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	10/21-25	671	Chicago	APHA meeting
N50218	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	6/20-24	550	San Francisco	International AIDS meeting
N50229	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	1/19	90	Philadelphia	Site visit - Merck facility
N50434	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	4/20-5/11	0 1/	NYC/Geneva	Sexually-transmitted Diseases International meeting
N50240	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	1/25-29	0 1/	New York	Drug Abuse conference/AIDS workshop
N50478	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	5/20-23	703	Houston	International Society meeting
N50564	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	6/15	0 1/	Philadelphia	Site visit - American College of Physicians
N50595	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	7/28-29	182	New York City	Site visit - Columbia School of Public Health & Med. School
N50682	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	8/26-29	0 1/	Toronto	Canadian Health Economics Association
N50716	Sisk, Jane	Senior Associate	9/17-18	163	Washington, D.C.	Drug Abuse hearing participation
N50056	Smith, Jean	Analyst	10/27-30	698	San Francisco	First Foresight conference
N50058	Smith, Jean	Analyst	10/2-3	108	Airlie	Telecommunications Policy Research conference
N50166	Snell, Randolph	Analyst	12/11-18	716	Brussels	Attend U.S. - E.C. High Technology talks
N50335	Stevens, Rosemary	TAAC Member	3/8-9	261	Washington, D.C.	Cancer Treatment meeting
N50384	Sundt, Nicholas A.	Analyst	3/18-23	352	Williamsburg	Chapman conference
N50305	Ufhols, Eugenia A.	Cong. Affairs Ofc.	3/19-20	644	Santa Barbara	Technology Assessment Advisory Council meeting
N50473	Wadhwa, Sandeep	Research Assistant	5/3-6	0	Sandbridge	Program retreat
N50101	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	11/25-28	0 1/	Chicago	Radiology Societies of North America meeting
N50402	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	5/18-22	564	Houston	International Society meeting

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REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50403	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	4/17-19	796	Kalamazoo	Site visit - Drug companies for Drug R&D project
N50544	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	6/19-20	132	Somerset	Meet with staff from Merck
N50548	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	6/15-16	83	Philadelphia	Meet with staff from Smith-Kline
N50555	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	5/31-6/2	103	New Jersey	Congressional Field hearing - testimony
N50599	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	7/16-26	1,048	San Francisco	Meet with R&D managers and corporate executives
N50644	Wagner, Judith	Senior Associate	9/8-12	745	California	OTA workshop
N50012	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	10/3	0 1/	Madison, WI	Forest Products Research conference
N50027	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	10/6	0 1/	Atlanta	Infectious Waste Management conference
N50130	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	11/16	0 1/	Philadelphia	Keynote speaker - Medical Waste conference
N50162	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	11/30	296	New York City	Natural Res. Defense Council's Med. Waste Mgmt. Forum
N50365	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	5/15-18	551	San Diego	Program Council of the Incineration conference
N50522	Wagner, Kathy	Analyst	5/25	204	New York City	Meet with Hugo, Lopez, Environment Services, Mariott Corp.
N50327	Welton, Elise	Analyst - Fellow	3/27-28	325	Washington, D.C.	Fellow finalist
N50145	Weychoff, Christopher	Analyst	11/28-12/1	765	CA/Salt Lake City	Site visit - Livermore Laboratory
N50728	Weychoff, Christopher	Analyst	10/1	164	Boston	Briefed by T. Postal, G. Lewis, and other staff at MIT
N50729	Weychoff, Christopher	Analyst	10/4-5	552	Oakland	Briefed by L. Livermore National Lab staff
N50587	Weinberg, Matthew	Analyst	6/27-28	157	Baltimore	World Recycling Conference and Exposition
N50016	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	10/16-18	580	Ann Arbor	EDUCOM '89 25th Anniversary
N50057	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	10/23	35 1/	Boston	Keynote speaker - Alliant Computer Users Group
N50109	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	11/14-17	671	Denver	Supercomputing '89 conference
N50171	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	12/17-20	840	Pasadena	Leading Edge Superperformance Computing conference
N50174	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	1/25-26	402	Ithaca	Site visit - Cornell Supercomputer Center
N50195	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	2/17-19	539	New Orleans	Keynote speaker - Computer Viruses and Research Network
N50272	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	2/23-24	0 1/	Denver	Western Executive Seminar
N50297	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	3/5-6	288	Pittsburgh	Site visit - National Supercomputer Center
N50302	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	3/21-23	623	St. Louis	Annual Computer Center Management symposium
N50366	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	3/16-27	0 1/	Denver	Science, Technology and Public Policy seminar
N50377	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	4/9-12	0 1/	Toronto	Keynote speaker - Toronto Cray User Group
N50422	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	4/30-5/4	0 1/	NY/TX/CO	Site visit - Cornell Univ./Executive Seminar
N50539	Weingarten, Frederick	Senior Associate	6/12-17	0 1/	Santa Fe	Superconductivity Technology Applications Review
N50079	Westermeyer, William	Senior Analyst	10/16	0 1/	Woods Hole	Presentation on OTA's Antarctica at Woods Hole Oceanographic Inst.
N50103	Westermeyer, William	Senior Analyst	10/26	8	Williamsburg	Observe the U.S. Navy's oil spill equipment
N50175	Westermeyer, William	Senior Analyst	12/6-10	0 1/	Denver	Keystone Center's Policy Dialogue
N50437	Westermeyer, William	Senior Analyst	4/23-25	0 1/	Keystone	Keystone Antarctic Policy Dialoue meeting
N50687	Westermeyer, William	Senior Analyst	9/16-18	459	Cincinnati	Bioremediation workshop
N50430	White, Robin	Analyst	5/7-10	813	Portland	Western Forest Economists meeting
N50530	White, Robin	Analyst	6/17-21	712	Gainesville	Conservation Biology conference
N50280	Whittle, Daniel	Analyst	2/28-3/4	741	Eugene	Public Interest Law conference
N50428	Whittle, Daniel	Analyst	5/7-10	660	Portland	Western Forest Economists meeting
N50605	Whittle, Daniel	Analyst	7/17	15	Edinburgh	George Washington National Forest meeting
N50674	Whittle, Daniel	Analyst	9/24-28	947	Seattle	Policy Meeting of Timber-Fish Wildlife
N50270	Wilk, Charles	Senior Analyst	2/14	218	New York	Conduct interviews for the Securities Markets project
N50286	Wilk, Charles	Senior Analyst	3/1	398	New York	Consult with the U.S. Group of Thirty
N50349	Wilk, Charles	Senior Analyst	3/14	168	New York	Consult with P. Karpen regarding the Securities Markets project
N50048	Williamson, Ray	Senior Analyst	10/22-24	0 1/	Tucson	Keynote speaker - Space Issues - requested by Cong. J. Kolbe
N50100	Williamson, Ray	Senior Analyst	11/13-14	374	Los Angeles	Rockwell International Space Transportation Workshop
N50131	Williamson, Ray	Senior Analyst	10/4-15	1,028	Malaga	40th Annual Cong. of the Internat'l Astronautical Federation
N50300	Williamson, Ray	Senior Analyst	3/11-14	0 1/	Los Angeles	Interview individuals and study archival material
N50589	Windle, Phyllis	Senior Associate	7/15-25	417	Boulder	15th Annual Hazard Research and Appplications Workshop
N50720	Windle, Phyllis	Senior Associate	9/25-29	590	Saginaw	Zebra Mussels Workshop at Cong. Dingell's request
N50346	Winston, Joan	Senior Analyst	4/2-5	484	Newport	4th Annual Supercomputer Technology Conference
N50623	Winston, Joan	Senior Analyst	7/30-8/1	472	Boston	AAAI-90 National Conference on Artificial Intelligence
N50007	Wolfe, Leah	Research Analyst	10/22-26	909	Chicago	Annual American Public Health Association Meeting

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REF NUM	NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	DATES OF TRAVEL	COST	DESTINATION	PURPOSE
N50718	Wolfe, Leah	Research Analyst	9/20	88	Philadelphia	Site visit - Thomas Jefferson Hospital Based Home Care Program
N50362	Wood, Frederick	Senior Associate	3/25-31	1,041	Spoken/Seattle	Site visits and interviews for Rural Economic Development Project
N50497	Wood, Frederick	Senior Associate	5/22-23	0 1/	Shepherdstown	Keynote speaker - STI at the Defense Technical Information Center
N50568	Wood, Frederick	Senior Associate	6/17-26	1,019	Maine	Site visit - Rural Economic Development project
N50085	Wye Retreat Group	OTA Senior Staff	11/6-7	477	Queenstown	Annual OTA meeting
N50194	Wye, David	Analyst	3/21-23	0 1/	Tulsa	Keynote speaker - Learning by Satellite Conference
N50299	Wye, David	Analyst	3/29-4/2	49	Helena	Keynote speaker - Montana Distance Learning Conference
N50519	Wye, David	Analyst	6/9-12	540	Boulder	Education Commission of the States conference
N50525	Wye, David	Analyst	6/19-20	380	Boston	Meet with J. Walters, A. Collins, A. Ruben and J. Schwartz in Boston
N50625	Wye, David	Analyst	8/1	68	Trenton	Site visit - Educational Testing Service
N50676	Wye, David	Analyst	9/11-13	593	Ottawa	Inter-American Telecommunication Conference
N50188	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	1/8-12	836	Lousiville	Interviews for the Rural Economic Development project
N50255	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	2/4-12	1,030	New Mexico	Interviews for the Rural Economic Development project
N50361	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	3/25-31	1,036	Seattle	Interviews for the Rural Economic Development project
N50390	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	4/5-7	558	Austin	LBJ School of Public Affairs on Telecomm. Applications
N50570	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	6/17-23	989	Maine	Interviews for the Rural Economic Development project
N50638	Young, Mark	Research Analyst	7/13-8/2	137	New York	Internat'l. Competitiveness in Telecommunications Seminar

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Question. Last year, we asked you what the major elements of your backlog are. Your response was that there are four categories. 1) requests that you have been forced to delay; 2) portions of requests you have been forced to eliminate; 3) inquiries you had persuaded committees to defer; 4) studies requiring significant foresight and broad, integrative approach in which committees have expressed an interest but whose topics are not on the immediate congressional agenda. How can you seriously suggest that items in categories three and four can contribute in any way to a "backlog?"

Answer. The table we have prepared (see next question) is a representative sample of committee requests that fall into one or more of the four categories of responses. Situations pertaining to Category "3" issues occur commonly in our work; Category "4" issues and their handling are not at all uncommon. We have included in the table examples that were current during the FY 1991 submission and have offered a few updated examples. Category "3" and "4" issue areas are shown in boldface.

Question. Provide for the record a table displaying the items that belong in categories one and two. (Categories three and four are provided to clarify the issue of pertinence).

Answer. Table of Categories (Examples)

Genetic Privacy
Dominant Diseases
Weight Loss Facilities
Synergistic Effects of Chemicals
Hemodialysis and Kidney Transplants
Medical Technology, Defensive Medicine and Malpractice
Health Technology, Medical Outcomes, and Health Resources: An International Comparison
Public Information About Aids: Medical Accuracy and Effectiveness in Reducing Spread of HIV
Employment Impacts of a U.S./Mexico Free Trade Agreement
Interactions Between Trade, Competitiveness and Environmental Concerns
Measurement of Competitiveness at the Company Level
Nation's Trade Organizational Framework
Agricultural Alternative to Coca Production
Land Use Planning in Developing Countries
Nature of Sustainable Tropical Forestry
Adapting to Climate Change
Costs for Reducing Climate Change
Automotive Fuel Economy
Reformulated Gasoline
Retirement of Older Vehicles
U.S. Oil Import Vulnerability (Refinery Issues)
Clean Air Act (Incorporation of Acid Rain Proposals)
Legislation to Reduce CO_2 Emissions
Waste Management (Nuclear Weapons Report)
Worker Health ("   "   ")
Future U.S. Conventional Forces
Future U.S. Nuclear Force
Setting Defense R&D Priorities

R&D for Surface Transportation
Technology and Research
Vocational Education Changes
Peer Review in Science
Community Colleges
Indirect Costs
Literacy (Lifetime Learning)
Dioxin Cleanup
Review of Administration's National Energy Strategy
Social Costs of Energy Consumption
Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning and Life Extension
Resurrecting the Nuclear Industry
Renewable Energy Technologies
Energy Storage Technologies
Long-Term Energy Technology Options

Question. Could you briefly describe how and to what extent you interact with other government entities involved in technical research and what measures are taken to avoid redundancy in technical research?

Answer. It has been nearly 20 years since OTA began studying science and technology issues of concern to the Congress. In that time, some subjects have continued to occupy our attention because of the frequency of work requests from client committees. Among the most notable subject areas are energy, industry and international competition, national security, health, agriculture, the environment, education, renewable resources, and telecommunication and computer technologies. OTA's involvement in enduring issues such as these is well known in all segments of the scientific community worldwide; therefore, avoidance of redundancy is not a serious concern in these subject areas. However, OTA employs special care when it is requested to invest resources in unfamiliar subject areas. The measures used in this scrutiny, well before TAB approval is sought, include detailed discussions with Congressional agencies and others regarding related work, and extensive literature searches. Exchange of information and coordination with other organizations performing research is an essential activity on OTA's method of doing business. Such interaction and coordination is embedded in OTA's enabling legislation: Sec. 6. (d) and Sec. 10 (a)(2) of Public Law 42-484, October 13, 1972. Please note the section of the fiscal year 1992 JoE: Interagency Coordination that begins on page 14 and extends through page 23. The section references approximately 70 individual and multiple agency interactions with agencies (and private sector groups) conducting technical research. In addition, approximately 40 individual and multiple legislative support agency interactions are identified in the section. Interaction and coordination range from briefing sessions, sharing information and review of documents to assignment of staff to work on projects (common with the support agencies) and becoming more common with other government organizations. In FY 1990, for instance, 12 persons were detailed to OTA to perform substantive assignments and several persons from OTA were on similar assignments. Not only does OTA have close working relationships with the other legislative agencies and with the federal agencies, as described in the JoE, it has similar ongoing relationships with institutions throughout the United States and the world.

Question. You mentioned in your opening statement that OTA has recently completed evaluation of environmental problems at Department of Energy nuclear weapons facilities in a report titled "Complex Cleanup: The Environmental Legacy of Nuclear Weapons Production." As you know, one of these facilities, the Hanford Reservation, is located in the State of Washington. Did your study include Hanford, and if so, can you briefly discuss your findings?

Answer. Complex Cleanup: The Environmental Legacy of Nuclear Weapons Production--the OTA Report on waste and contamination problems at the Department of Energy's (DOE) Nuclear Weapons Complex--was requested by the Senate Committee on Armed Services and released on February 11, 1991. While the report contains data from the 14 major sites--including Hanford--in the Weapons Complex, the findings and policy initiatives discussed in the Report generally apply to the Complex as a whole.

Data about Hanford:

Since the OTA Report covered all the Weapons Complex sites, information about Hanford is contained throughout the Report. For example, Chapter 2 includes discussion of contamination of soils and groundwater, the status of characterization and remediation work, and management of high level waste; the appendices also include contaminant data, cleanup cost data and groundwater remediation data. In addition, an OTA technical Background Paper will soon be released that analyzes the management of high level and transuranic waste at the Weapons Complex--a subject that is particularly important to Hanford. (Planned release is May, 1991)

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

OTA found that major problems are hindering the progress of DOE and other Federal and State agencies involved with the cleanup. There are great technical difficulties inherent in detecting and mapping the contamination at specific sites; the technologies for effective cleanup are not readily available; and there are uncertainties regarding the effectiveness of cleanup technologies that may be developed. There is a lack of qualified personnel at all the Federal and State agencies involved in the cleanup. There are major inadequacies in planned efforts to assess possible off-site health impacts of the contamination and in the process for setting health-based priorities. And there is the problem of the continuing inability of DOE to develop a decision-making process that is credible and acceptable to the public. Clearly, these are not problems that can be solved quickly, easily or inexpensively.

Status of Cleanup Efforts:

OTA found there is currently no consensus on cleanup goals, but it is generally agreed that little cleanup has really begun, and that cleanup efforts will require tens of billions of dollars over the next several decades. DOE recognizes the seriousness and extent of the waste and contamination problems at the Weapons Complex and has begun to apply enormous resources to address these problems.

The problems are difficult and complicated. OTA concluded that DOE's thirty year goal, as stated in the Five-Year Plan, to clean up all weapons sites within 30 years, is unfounded because it is not based on meaningful estimates of the work to be done or the level of cleanup to be accomplished at the end of that time. Because cleanup has not been defined, DOE cannot develop reliable cost estimates for the total effort. Because of resource and technical limitations, some of the sites may never be restored to a condition permitting public access. In addition, much of the waste and contamination now on the sites may remain there for the indefinite future.

Health Impact Assessment Issues:

Based on the limited information currently available, OTA analyses indicate that off-site health impacts are an unproven but plausible consequence of the pollution at the nuclear weapons complex. given the extent of past releases of toxic materials to the environment, the potential for adverse health impacts among communities surrounding the weapons sites, and the level of public concern about possible health effects within these communities, OTA concluded that focused, scientifically sound and open health studies are needed. Until public health and environmental effects of the waste and contamination are adequately assessed, surrounding communities are likely to continue expressing strong concerns about potential adverse impacts. These matters are discussed more fully in Chapter 3 of the OTA Report.

Institutional Issues:

There are major institutional problems associated with the cleanup effort, many of them stemming from DOE's lack of public credibility and trust. Also, DOE still regulates itself with respect to some aspects of radioactive waste management at the Complex. Many state and local officials, other interested parties, and members of the public are skeptical about DOE's commitment to comply fully with environmental laws and regulations, and to take the steps needed to protect public health and the environment. DOE has thus far failed to engage the public--particularly the citizens of the affected communities--in a meaningful way in the Weapons Complex cleanup process. Chapter 2 of the Report touches upon these issues.

Policy Initiatives:

In order to make real progress with the cleanup, OTA concluded that it is essential to set realistic goals and to develop a credible and acceptable process by which to set and implement cleanup priorities. The following areas could benefit from immediate attention and increased congressional oversight: strengthening personnel; focusing technology on critical areas; containing, monitoring and controlling contaminated areas; and safely storing waste on site. There is also a need to develop a comprehensive and scientifically sound approach to assessing potential off-site health impacts, and to involve the public in a meaningful way in cleanup decisions.

The following policy initiatives are discussed in Chapter 4 of the Report:

Assessing Off-Site Health Impacts

Congress could establish a new health assessment office to direct and coordinate comprehensive health assessments at Weapons Complex facilities and to coordinate with DOE, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and State health departments on all matters of potential public health impacts from these facilities. The office, which could be established within HHS (perhaps as an office within the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), EPA, or as a separate office reporting to Congress, could also develop and implement a process for identifying community concerns about potential public health impacts and for obtaining broad public involvement in these assessments. This could help in evaluating the possibility of off-site health effects, developing health-based environmental cleanup priorities, and addressing community health concerns.

The office could establish teams of environmental health experts (health "Tiger Teams") from government agencies, universities, and the private sector, to design and direct human exposure assessments at each of the weapons sites. The office could also be responsible for initiating and directing additional health studies, including dose reconstruction projects, based on the exposure assessment findings. These health studies could be designed and conducted by government staff or by scientists from universities and the private sector.

The health Tiger Teams could be directed to conduct several tiers of exposure assessments. Initial, first-cut assessments of any current contamination scenarios that might pose the risk of current or future human exposure could be made available in 6 to 12 months. If the teams discover situations that warrant immediate attention to protect public health, action could be taken to address those situations. After the initial assessments, more refined studies could be performed as additional demographic and environmental monitoring data become available.

Enhancing Public Participation in Cleanup Decisions

Congress could establish at each site a public advisory board composed of citizens and experts from that region, including representatives of community and environmental groups and Indian Nations in the area. They could be chosen by, and report to, the Governors and Members of Congress from the respective States in which the sites are located. The site-specific boards could provide both policy and technical advice to DOE, EPA, and other involved Federal and State agencies about key aspects of the cleanup effort. Each board should have full time technical staff to assist in their review of current and proposed cleanup activities at the sites. Congress could direct DOE and other involved agencies to consult with the boards prior to making key decisions and to inform the boards how their input and advice were considered and taken into account.

Congress could also establish a national advisory board of designated persons from each site-specific board and other experts to coordinate to provide advice and guidance on matters that apply to more than one site, and on the national aspects of issues considered by site-specific boards.

Eliminating Self-Regulation by DOE

Congress could authorize an independent national commission or agency to exercise regulatory and enforcement authority over DOE's radioactive waste management operations at the weapons sites. Regulations promulgated through "notice and comment" procedures would replace internal DOE orders.

OTA concluded that the types of initiatives outlined in the Report could help achieve a fair and open decision-making process and bring about sound and credible decisions regarding the cleanup. They could thus help address the key problems and issues associated with the cleanup efforts and improve the prospects for effective cleanup.

Question. Were any of your findings in your infrastructure report "Rebuilding the Foundations: State and Local Public Works Financing and Management" incorporated in the Administration's proposed Surface Transportation Assistance Act Reauthorization?

Answer. Rebuilding the Foundations describes State and local management and financing for public works, including transportation. Several of the findings are reflected in the Administration's proposed highway bill. For example:

1. OTA concluded that States would benefit from greater flexibility in spending choices for Federal highway assistance, especially for maintenance, and wider applicability for toll road construction. The proposed urban/rural program gives substantially greater flexibility in funding, including specifically requiring that each State develop a maintenance management plan, and toll roads are specifically mentioned.

2. OTA concluded that States and localities might provide better highways if more Federal-aid were provided and if trust fund balances were spent down with the money going for highways. The Administration bill does increase highway funding somewhat and utilizes both the highway and mass transit accounts more heavily than in the past years.

3. OTA concluded that environmental problems (especially air quality) are closely related to transportation and metropolitan region traffic congestion. The Administration bill calls for States to develop congestion management plans and takes some small steps to address planning and transportation-related air quality issues.

Now underway, OTA's study specifically related to the highway act reauthorization utilizes information in both Rebuilding the Foundations and the final report of the infrastructure study, Delivering the Goods (released Thursday, April 25, 1991). The

Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, which requested the highway reauthorization study, expects to use *Delivering the Goods* as background in preparing its highway bill and the reauthorization study during debate and consideration of the bill itself during the summer.

Question. What is the average cost and range of an OTA study?

Answer. The average cost of a major assessment is about $500,000 (approximate range: $150k - $800k) and requires from 18 months to 24 months to complete.

Question. Given that even with the requested increases, OTA will not be able to keep up with Congressional demand, what changes are you making to improve efficiency and productivity?

Answer. We have taken numerous steps in the past several years to stretch our scarce resources. Highlights include the employment of advanced ADP equipment to improve our publishing turnaround time to 2-3 months from 6-9 months. Such equipment has enabled the professional staff to process information for Congress more efficiently to dovetail with committee needs. The equipment has permitted the staff to retrieve and use information from a wide variety of outside sources at individual workstations. Also, we have seen a dramatic change in our capability to develop briefings, various written products and presentations for the Congress by dipping into ongoing and previously delivered work. We have been successful in our "front end" procedure of merging multiple requests into a single integrated analysis that does the best job of meeting the collective interests of both sides of the aisle and both Houses. Thus, many studies are carried out at the request of Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members or three to six committees of jurisdiction. By working closely with CRS, GAO, and CBO, we know when to refer work to another agency and can assure that Congressional requests are handled in the most efficient manner. We do limited "special responses" when possible, drawing on past work (thus, cutting down on the number of full assessments that would otherwise be required).

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator REID. The subcommittee stands in recess until next Friday at 10 a.m.

[Whereupon, at 11:21 a.m., Friday, April 19, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, April 26.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1991

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 9:55 a.m., in room SD–124, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Harry Reid (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Reid.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **WILLIAM L. ENSIGN, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL**
- **J. RAYMOND CARROLL, DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING**
- **WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**
- **EMANUELE CRUPI, BUDGET OFFICER**
- **HERBERT FRANKLIN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER**
- **PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**
- **LARRY STOFFEL, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS**
- **TOM WARD, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING**
- **BEN WIMBERLY, GENERAL COUNSEL**
- **GAIL STANLEY, STAFF ASSISTANT**
- **HENRY KILBY, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**
- **JIM ELLISON, ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL**
- **DR. BARBARA WOLANIN, CURATOR**

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. The subcommittee will come to order.

This morning this subcommittee completes its regular hearings on the fiscal year 1992 budget for the legislative branch with the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Printing Office.

The first witness this morning is George White, the Architect of the Capitol. The Architect is proposing a total budget of $240.6 million, with 2,114 positions. This is an increase of $82 million, or about 52 percent, and 15 positions, over present levels.

Senator Gorton is unable to be here today, as he is attending a memorial service.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

I welcome you, Mr. White. Your full statement will be placed in the record. I would appreciate it if you would introduce the people you have with you and then summarize your testimony succinctly. We will then get to questions.

Mr. **White**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With me this morning are the Assistant Architect, Bill Ensign; Ray Carroll, the Director of Engineering; Bill Raines, my Administrative Assistant; Manny Crupi, who is our Budget Officer; Herb Franklin, who is not here yet.

Senator **Reid**. You can't blame them; they are not late yet.

Mr. **White**. We are a little early.

Paul Pincus, who is our Landscape Architect; Larry Stoffel, who, as you know, is the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings; Tom Ward is not here yet; Ben Wimberly, our General Counsel, who may not be here yet; and Gail Stanley, who is my staff assistant; Henry Kilby, who is assistant to Bill Raines; and, perhaps, we will catch the other ones as they arrive.

Jim Ellison is the assistant to Bill Ensign, and he is here.

Senator **Reid**. He is easy to identify.

Mr. **White**. Yes; before I present my statement, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to take 1 minute to pay tribute to some of these staff members—all of them, really—that I have just introduced, and many that aren't here.

Our office operates, like most offices, as a result of the quality of the staff that we have, and we have, over the years, developed an excellent staff. They do a first-rate job, and I want to pay tribute to each and every one of them, and take this opportunity to do that.

STATEMENT BY MR. WHITE

In terms of a brief statement, I want to comment first that I am always embarrassed when we have to ask for a lot of money, and it turns out that happens to some degree because of the cyclical nature of the maintenance items and capital improvements that we make.

Many times postponements take place because of the lack of funding, and after a while those things that are required develop to the point where we can't postpone any longer, and so it happens this is one of those years when they all add together. Of course, when funding is short, it becomes a policy issue of what is provided by the Congress and what isn't, and when postponements, as I say, take place, it doesn't make the problem go away, it just postpones it to another time.

Of the increase that we have, the bulk of it—one-half of it—is provided for by only six projects: The accelerated replacement of PCB transformers, resulting from new EPA regulations, is a $10 million item; the elevator control modifications is $1.2 million; and the elevator construction request is for $8 million.

The Postal Square occupancy, which includes partial year lease costs, is over $7.5 million; relocation of the Senate library is $5 million; and renovation of the Botanic Garden Conservatory is $9 million. So there are some large items this time.

Senator **Reid**. Could you go over those again with me? My attention was diverted.

Mr. **White**. Sure, I would be glad to.

MAJOR PROJECTS REQUESTED

Senator REID. Those large ticket items, please.

Mr. WHITE. There are six of the larger projects. The accelerated replacement of the PCB transformers in the Capitol complex because of new EPA regulations—that is $10 million; the elevator control modifications and elevator construction, together—$1.2 million for the control modifications and $8 million for elevator construction is $9.2 million.

The Postal Square occupancy, including partial year lease costs, of $7,688,000; relocation of the Senate library is $5 million; and renovation of the Botanic Garden Conservatory is $9 million.

Those large items seem to have peaked this year, and while I hate to ask for the additional moneys, it is our role, it seems to me, to give the professional advice to the Congress as to what is needed, and then it is up to the Congress to make the decision on a policy basis.

MANDATORY ITEMS AND NEW POSITIONS

Five percent of our increase is in mandatory items, which are required by law to pay for existing positions, within-grade salary advances and other items authorized by law. We have asked for new positions amounting to 1 percent of the increase—15 new positions, including 7 Senate positions—and I will say a little bit more about that later.

Those seven positions are really needed on the Senate side to put us in a position to better provide for furniture and furnishing servicing for the Senate. We asked for them last year, and one-half were given to us, but we sorely need the other one-half, and I will be glad to justify that in greater detail, if you wish.

We have asked for eight positions in the Capitol buildings account, as well, seven of which are in the labor category, four of which are to add to the daily labor force in the Capitol, which is a necessity because of increased activities in the Capitol, and we service, of course, the entire Capitol Building.

Three of those are for night staff in the Capitol, and one is an additional permanent employee, but we are not asking funding for that. That is for in-house maintenance of the recently acquired street lighting system, and we will save enough money over the charge that Pepco has made in the past for maintenance to pay for that position, as well as have some left over.

So we are not asking for funding for that, but merely for the position.

Annual recurring maintenance, which are the items such as painting, cleaning, and so forth, amounts to only 8 percent of the increase, and that is to finance normal maintenance responsibilities.

CYCLICAL MAINTENANCE

Cyclical items, which are the items, as you know, that I put in that category that take place once every 15 or 20 years, like roof replacement or sidewalk replacement, and that sort of thing, amount to 9 percent of the increase. Five of the largest items total $3.871 million, and that is over 50 percent of the increase.

These are upgrading the Capitol complex x ray machines at $1 million; renovation of the Senate committee hearing rooms, $1,246,000; replacing sections of the air-conditioning systems in the Russell Building for $600,000; replacing the steam lines from the Rayburn Building to the Botanic Garden, $600,000; replacing the electronic book conveyor system controls in the Madison Building, $425,000.

I want to mention, Mr. Chairman, that proper cyclical maintenance is a critical investment in the Capitol complex. While several million dollars now may seem costly, if we let these things go, the costs go up, and the maintenance gets to be even more difficult.

In that regard—this may sound like a self-serving statement—but I believe that the buildings are in better overall condition than they have ever been, as a result of the foresight of the Congress in enabling us to properly maintain them.

CONTINUING AND INITIATING OTHER PROGRAMS

The last category is the one which is 78 percent of the increase, and we call it continuing and initiating other programs. In there are some of the items that I mentioned initially—the PCB transformers are $10 million, and Senate subway improvements, an increase of $3 million; a new head end for the congressional cable TV system, $1.5 million, and so on.

In addition, there is a total of $4 million being requested for retrofitting energy efficient lighting in the Capitol complex, excluding the House office buildings. Now, we estimate, including rebates from Pepco, by increasing the energy efficiency of various electrical items, which is about one-third of the cost, that this amount—this $4 million—will be repaid in 3 to 4 years, so that that is an upfront expenditure which, through energy savings and rebates from Pepco, is returned to us, and after 3 to 4 years we begin to save a comparable amount of money each year.

WEST FRONT TERRACES AND COURTYARDS INFILL

I want to mention, too, two major projects and their progress, Mr. Chairman—the West Front project, which, as you know, includes the refurbishing and restoration and reconstruction of the West Front terraces and the infill of the courtyards, for which you had given us authority to proceed very recently—as a matter of fact, on March 1, 1991, you approved our proceeding with it, because the cost figures came in under the budget, as you may recall.

A contract has been awarded on that basis; you will begin to see progress being made out there very shortly.

Senator REID. What is the completion date?

Mr. WHITE. The completion date is October 1992, in time for the inaugural stands to be constructed for the inaugural in January 1993, and we are on schedule with that, and well within the budget, and, of course, as I mentioned in a recent letter, we will keep the committee apprised of progress, not only in terms of the construction itself, but the monetary circumstances, as the project proceeds.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS BUILDINGS

The Library of Congress renovation and restoration is proceeding well, also. We are somewhat behind schedule, but we are still within budget. We will receive bids within the next 2 weeks on the final phase of that project, and we are reasonably confident at this point, because of the market conditions in the construction industry locally, that we will still remain within budget when that final number comes in.

So we are not asking for any funding there, we are still staying within the $81 million that was appropriated many years ago.

I might say in that regard that it has been, to some degree, remarkable that with a project of that complexity and magnitude of restoration in an occupied building, including the removal of asbestos, and other things that weren't anticipated to the degree that we discovered them, 7 or 8 years later we are still within the budget.

We are hoping to continue that, and we have every confidence that we will.

That brings us up to date, Mr. Chairman.

Senator REID. When will that project be completed?

Mr. WHITE. That will be completed in 1993. We have had to renovate one-half the building—really slightly more than one-half—and now the people who are in the one-half that hadn't been done are moving into the completed one-half, and when they have completed their moves, we will go back into the uncompleted one-half and finish that.

Senator REID. What was the original completion date?

Mr. WHITE. The original completion date was, I believe, this fiscal year. November 1990, so we will be about 3 years behind, but within budget, and let me say in that regard that the original estimate of the completion time, we believe, in retrospect, was unrealistic.

We had no idea of the complexities that we would run into in that major restoration in an occupied building, and there are a number of reasons why the delays have taken place. We would still be behind; we would probably be 1½ years behind, even if we had properly estimated it to begin with, but we think we were just overly optimistic in how long it would take in that kind of a project.

PREPARED STATEMENT

The issue of time was important, primarily, in terms of money, because the Library has been in operation, and it hasn't interfered with the use of the building by the public, and serving the public and the Congress by the Library. So the time element was important to keep the costs down, and that has occurred.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. WHITE

In presenting our appropriations request for fiscal year 1992, Mr. Chairman, I intend to proceed, with your approval, in the same manner as has been the practice for the past several years, that is, to present a brief summary of the various requests, following which I will be pleased to respond in detail to questions regarding any of the specific items that you wish to pursue.

The total appropriation request for fiscal year 1992 is $240,586,000, which includes funding for 2,114 positions. This represents a net increase of $81,993,000 over the fiscal year 1991 appropriation total of $158,593,000. Stated differently, gross increases requested are $108,548,000 which have been reduced by nonrecurring fiscal year 1991 deductions amounting to $26,555,000. If the item "House Office Buildings" is excluded, the $108,548,000 increase for 1992 reduces to $79,329,000, of which $35,817,000 is for Senate Office Buildings. The $79,329,000 increase, which excludes "House Office Buildings," falls into five categories.

Before I detail the increases by category, I would like to comment on the size and nature of the requested increase of $79,329,000 for fiscal year 1992. The increase requested is approximately 62 percent over the appropriated amount for fiscal year 1991, which at first glance seems immense. However, just over half of this increase, $40,888,000, is accounted for by only six projects. Included among these larger items are the accelerated replacement of PCB transformers in the Capitol complex, due to new EPA regulations, amounting to $10,000,000; elevator control modifications and elevator construction projects in the Senate Office Buildings, $9,200,000; Postal Square occupancy including partial year lease costs, $7,688,000; relocation of the Senate library, $5,000,000; and renovation of the Botanic Garden Conservatory, $9,000,000.

Mandatory items, which total $3,700,100, or 5 percent of the increase.—This category includes personnel benefits and premium pay items for existing positions and within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by law.

New positions, which total $386,000, or 1 percent of the increase.—A total of 15 new positions are requested in the fiscal year 1992 budget, including 7 new Senate positions required to provide support for the new Senate furniture and furnishings policy. You will recall that we requested 33 positions in the fiscal year 1991 budget, eight of which were approved, including seven new Senate positions and one nurse. Further, in Senate Report 101–533 accompanying the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1991, the Committee suggested that we convert existing positions to higher priority needs. Therefore, we proposed the conversion of six unfilled wage-grade positions to six general schedule positions to augment central staff functions in areas of critical need, and received approvals from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

With regard to the seven new positions requested to support the Senate furniture and furnishings operations, I should emphasize that these positions are required to provide adequate staffing levels for that function as it now exists. In conjunction with the review of the new furniture policy by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, an extensive in-house review was performed of the existing operation and its staffing. In comparison with the furniture operation staffing level of approximately 150 positions of the Clerk of the House, the Senate should have a staffing level of approximately 100 positions. However, even a level of 75 would be reasonable. The current staffing level is understaffed at 61; the requested new positions will bring the total number of furniture staff to 68.

The eight positions requested for fiscal year 1992 in the Capitol Buildings account are needed to provide support for activities that are workload increases and to improve service delivery. The requested new positions fall into several work categories, namely: day labor force, four positions to assist in the growing demands for occupant services during normal office hours, including assistance to the maintenance shops, setting up and cleaning rooms used for special functions, responding to emergency service calls, cleaning windows, chandeliers, woodwork and marble within the building, assisting when needed in the flag flying operation, and other services. The present labor force is too small to handle all these requests on a timely basis, with the result that many service calls are not attended to immediately, while others may be interrupted while the labor force responds to one of a higher or emergency priority. Three positions are also requested for the House night labor force, to provide for a dedicated rest room cleaning program similar to the one I instituted two years ago for cleaning House floors. Finally, one permanent position is requested for the electrical power division to provide in-house maintenance to the recently acquired street lighting system. Funding for this position is not being requested; funding will be redirected from savings in the street lighting maintenance account that was previously used to pay Pepco for maintenance.

Annual recurring maintenance, which totals $6,347,900 or 8 percent of the increase.—This category is required to finance normal maintenance responsibilities, such as repairs and improvements to electrical, air conditioning and other mechanical systems; procurement of supplies and materials and equipment; cleaning and custodial care; and painting. Included are requirements, such as, inflationary increases, rental of additional office space, and new programs, such as the program which will provide for annual routine restoration of stone and metal work in the Senate Office Buildings. The largest single requirement, in the amount of $2,667,000, for this category, however, is in the "Capitol Power Plant," and provides for increased costs of electrical energy. This item represents 42 percent of the requested increase under this category.

Cyclical maintenance, which totals $7,230,000, or 9 percent of the increase.—As indicated in the past, I define this category as long term maintenance items that arise only once in ten or twenty years, such as roof repairs, sidewalk replacement and so forth. Five of the largest items total $3,871,000, and represent 54 percent of this increase in monetary terms requested under this category. They are upgrading the Capitol Complex X-Ray machines ($1,000,000), the renovation of Senate Committee hearing rooms ($1,246,000), replacing sections of air conditioning systems in the Russell Building ($600,000), replacing the steam lines from the Rayburn Building to the Botanic Garden ($600,000), and replacing the electronic book conveyor system controls in the Madison Building, ($425,000). The remainder of $3,359,000 is required for several items for property and equipment maintenance. I should mention that proper cyclical maintenance is a critical investment in the Capitol Complex. Several million dollars may seem costly, but compared to the cost of constructing a new building because we haven't kept an old one in good shape, these costs are relatively minor. I would like to thank the Committee for recognizing these needs and appropriating moneys for these necessary repairs over the years.

Continuing and initiating other programs, which totals $61,665,000, or 78 percent of the increase.—Included in this category are funds for such programs as replacement of PCB transformers ($10,000,000); two telecommunications projects ($2,800,000); relocation of the Senate library ($5,000,000); Postal Square tenant accommodations and furniture ($6,000,000); furniture for the Senate office buildings ($2,500,000); Senate subway improvements, excluding $6,000,000 remaining in the budget base from fiscal year 1991 ($3,000,000); elevator control modifications and elevator construction in the Senate buildings ($9,200,000); a new head-end Congressional cable TV system ($1,500,000); and renovation of the Botanic Garden Conservatory ($9,000,000). In addition to these projects, a total of $4,000,000 is being requested for retrofitting energy efficient lighting in the Capitol Complex (excluding the House Office Buildings). This is broken down as $1,000,000 for the Capitol Building, $1,000,000 for the Senate Office Buildings, and $2,000,000 for the Library of Congress Buildings. The total cost of this multi-year program will be $17,000,000, which will be offset by rebates from Pepco, excluding $10,000,000 for the House Office Buildings. Several other items, which total $8,665,000, comprise the balance of this request.

I would also like to mention briefly two major projects and their progress. The West Front Restoration was completed in September 1987, nearly one year ahead of schedule and $25 million under budget. The study on the structural problems with the terraces was completed in April 1988, and the Commission on the West Central Front directed me to request a reprogramming in the amount of $9,820,000 to repair the terraces. A reprogramming request was forwarded in October 1988 to the Committees on Appropriations to provide for the design and construction of the structural repairs. The House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations approved a reprogramming of funds in the amount of $9,820,000. The Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations recommended approval of a reprogramming not to exceed $1,000,000 to provide for the design phase including working drawings, specifications, and review of bids, etc., to undertake the bidding process.

In addition, at the request of the Majority Leader of the Senate, and with the concurrence and approval of the House Office Building Commission, I forwarded a proposal in April 1989 to the Commission on the West Central Front to provide approximately 16,400 square feet of space within the courtyard areas on the West Central Front at an estimated cost of $7,000,000. This proposal was approved by the Commission on the West Central Front. A reprogramming request was forwarded in May 1989 to the Committees on Appropriations to provide for the design and construction of urgently needed additional office and committee space in the courtyard areas on the West Central Front of the Capitol. The House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations approved a reprogramming of funds in the amount of $7,000,000. The Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations subsequently approved a reprogramming in an amount not to exceed $1,200,000 to provide for the design and bid preparation phase of that proposal.

The design has been completed, we have received and reviewed proposals from prequalified offerors. A request for authorization to reprogram not to exceed $14,620,000 for this project was approved, with stipulations, by this Committee on March 1, 1991. A combined construction contract has been awarded to the low offeror.

We will fully comply with the Committee's wishes to be informed in the event that funds for contingencies are expended. Second, the Committee will be provided with a detailed timetable with milestones for the Courtyard and terraces project, and finally a detailed comparison of the preliminary estimates and the contract price was recently submitted for your review. We will keep the Committee informed on the progress of this project.

The Library of Congress Renovation and Restoration of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings is continuing to progress well. All Milestone I work was completed in November, 1986. The major work in Milestone II, which is the Architectural, Mechanical and Electrical work, was substantially complete in December 1989. Phase II interim occupancy work is underway and will continue throughout the period when the Library of Congress is moving from the Phase II portions of the buildings to the newly renovated Phase I portions. Preparatory work on Phase II Renovation (Milestone IV) is proceeding. Prequalification questionnaires have been issued to prospective offerors for the Phase II work. Bidding documents will be sent to prequalified offerors to submit proposals for review, negotiation and award of the Phase II contract. At the present time, this is scheduled for summer 1991.

At this point I would like to bring the Committee up to date with respect to the redesign of the colonnade forecourts. As you will recall, the redesign was requested by the Librarian of Congress, and was reviewed and approved by both Appropriations Committees. We have proceeded with the understanding, which was stipulated by the Committees, that no additional funds will be appropriated for this work, but that a transfer of moneys from the Library might be considered if necessary. The design drawings were completed in December 1990. I will keep the Committees and the Librarian informed of any potential need for authority to transfer moneys to cover the cost of the redesigned forecourts. Detailed reports on each project are included in our justifications.

With regard to certain delays on the restoration project, I again want to assure the Committee that ongoing discussions between members of my staff and the Library of Congress have increased the level of project coordination and communication of needs on both sides. Cooperation on the interim occupancy milestone, which involves Library of Congress moves, is the most critical schedule issue, and we are working closely together on that. I am closely monitoring the interaction of my staff, the Library, and the various project contractors to assure that no delays arise from foreseeable or preventable issues.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my brief summary and I shall be pleased to respond to questions that you and the Committee may have.

PCB TRANSFORMERS AND CABLE

Senator REID. We are going to talk about these six projects that make up over one-half the increase. Let us start with the PCB transformers.

The committee has been providing funding for removal of these transformers for several years now. Do you know how much we have appropriated to date for PCB transformers?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; there have been $7,319,000 appropriated.

Senator REID. What do we have as unobligated balances in this account?

Mr. WHITE. We have unobligated balances, as of December 31, 1990, of $5,382,000.

Senator REID. Why then is the $10 million increase for this year necessary?

Mr. WHITE. The primary reason is, the EPA regulations have changed, and lower voltage transformers have been added. Initially, the EPA regulations did not require the replacement of PCB transformers that were below approximately 400 volts—I can't remember the exact number—but they have added the 208 volt transformers, of which we have a great many on the premises, and those have to be replaced by 1993.

That is a new regulation which requires these expenditures.

Senator REID. But are we going to be able to spend the $5 million this coming year?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; we will, and as a matter of fact, of that $5 million balance, almost $4 million, which wasn't shown as expended, was reserved for the bids that are pending. We expect to award a contract in mid-May, for example, for approximately $4 million of that $5 million—in other words, next month, and the rest of it will have been expended over time.

But the $10 million will be needed. As you know, it won't become available to us until October, and since we have to replace these transformers under the EPA regulations by October 1993, that we will need the money in 1992, in order to be able to do that.

Senator REID. What would happen if you didn't replace these low-voltage transformers?

Mr. WHITE. Well, we would not be in conformance with the EPA regulations. Other than that, nothing would happen. In other words, they are operating. Some of them need to be replaced in any event, because they are old and would need to be replaced electrically; but we would not be in conformity with the EPA regulations. Except for that, we could continue to operate.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator REID. It is clear that we won't have the money for all of the major increases you propose. Let us talk about the elevator construction. In 1990, we included $600,000 for design, and we understand that this effort is still underway, is that right?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, although we are about to make a presentation—there was intended to be a presentation to the Rules Committee—as to the status of that design process, on April 24, 1991, which was yesterday. That hearing has been postponed until May 16.

So it hasn't been approved yet, but the design is far enough along for the Rules Committee to be able to make a judgment with regard to their feeling about what should happen.

ELEVATOR MONITORING SYSTEM

Senator REID. You deployed a computer recently for monitoring elevators in the Senate office buildings.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator REID. What did this capability indicate?

Mr. WHITE. Well, that computerized monitoring system responds to sensors in the elevators, so that 24 hours a day, on the computer terminal, you can determine whether a door isn't operating, or the lights are out, depending on how many sensors you put in, or whether the elevator is operating properly.

All of the various systems that go together to enable the elevators to operate are monitored by this computerized system, which was developed with the manufacturer and our internal engineering group, so that on a continuous basis, from one location, you have a knowledge of the operations of every elevator on the Senate side.

The system has enabled the elevators to provide more rapid service, and do a better job of preventive maintenance. It is an excellent system, which you might want to see sometime, Senator. It is very simple to view it, and our staff will be glad to demonstrate it.

Senator REID. Had this computerized monitoring system indicated that the Senate office buildings have inadequate elevator capacity?

Mr. WHITE. No; it is not for that purpose. Inadequate capacity is a matter of waiting times, and——

Senator REID. That doesn't monitor that?

Mr. WHITE. It doesn't monitor waiting times.

Senator REID. It monitors the serviceability of the elevators?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct—whether the doors are opening and closing, and whether it is taking too long sitting at one floor, et cetera.

Senator REID. Are you sure it doesn't take into consideration the waiting times?

Mr. WHITE. I am sorry, I was incorrect. It does provide a traffic analysis.

Senator REID. And I am wondering if you know what the industry standard is for waiting periods for elevator services?

Mr. WHITE. Well, it varies, of course. The standard—for example, in the morning or in the evening, when you have largely one-way traffic, the standard is somewhere between 25 and 35 seconds—let us say, 25 and 40 seconds—so around 30 seconds worth of waiting time is the industry standard for one-way traffic, in effect.

During the day, when there is two-way traffic, that increases to 40 to 50 seconds, because people are presumed to be able to wait a little longer, under those conditions.

Senator REID. Has the new monitoring system reduced waiting times at all?

Mr. WHITE. I am not sure that the monitoring system has accomplished that. I suppose it has, in the sense that, if we are able to maintain more rapidly, then the waiting times are somehow affected, but those are basically affected by the amount of traffic in the building, and whether there is adequate vertical transportation.

Obviously, if an elevator is not maintained and is out of service, that increases waiting time; so in that sense, it has helped.

Senator REID. We are not going to be able to fund eight elevators, and so I think it is important that you tell us where the most critical bottlenecks are at this point. Do you know?

Mr. WHITE. I think so. I think the most critical bottlenecks are at First and C Streets in the Dirksen Building, and probably in the Russell Building, at the corner of Delaware and Constitution.

Senator REID. Do you know what the waiting times are in those facilities?

Mr. WHITE. I can furnish those for the record. I don't know them offhand.

Senator REID. Does anybody know in the audience? OK, supply that for the record.

Mr. WHITE. We will just have to furnish that.

[The information follows:]

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS ELEVATOR TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

AVERAGE INTERVAL TIME

The average time between elevator departures at the main dispatch floor. For purposes of evaluation 25 to 35 seconds is considered to be an acceptable average.

This represents the theoretical maximum time that a passenger should have to wait for a car.

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

The average response time is the amount of time that a passenger has to wait in the lobby for an elevator and is generally 70 percent of the average interval time. This is approximately 18 to 25 seconds. The industry views 14 to 18 seconds as a higher level of service and 18 to 21 seconds as a lesser level of service.

RESPONSE TIME

According to one expert the standard for a first class office building is as follows with > meaning greater than and < meaning less than:

Rating	Average response in seconds	Percent of calls answered within—	
		30 seconds	60 seconds
Excellent	<20	>75	>98
Good	<25	>70	>95
Fair	<30	>65	>92
Poor	>30	>65	>92

TRAFFIC STUDIES TAKEN

Attached are traffic studies for Elevator 3 and 4 in the Dirksen Building, the north bank of elevators in Hart (five elevators in a bank) and Elevators 1 and 2 in Russell. A 12 hour study, from approximately 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., is included as well as a two hour study for each from 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Traffic studies are typically run on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays while the Senate is "in" to ensure that there is comparability with the base level of building activity.

EVALUATION—DIRKSEN NORTHWEST CORNER

The traffic analysis dated May 14, 1991 shows an average response time of 39.3, which is considered poor performance. A total of 24.6 percent of the calls were in excess of 60 seconds and the longest call took almost 3 minutes. The two hour survey confirms the inadequate service at this location. The two hour survey indicates better performance during this period than in the 12 hour survey with an average wait time of 31.4, but this is seen as somewhat of a aberration. Note, this pair of elevators (3 and 4) are presently equipped with a microprocessor dispatching system which provides the best possible service from a duplex elevator system.

The conclusion one makes in this that there is a lack of elevators at this corner to properly serve the building traffic.

EVALUATION—HART NORTH BANK

The 12 hour survey performed on May 14, 1991 shows an average response time of 24.7 seconds which is deemed good although not excellent. The number of calls answered in 30 seconds ad 60 seconds also shows this performance to be good. The two hour survey yields similar results with an average wait time of 25 seconds. However, there are an excessive number of calls answered beyond 60 seconds. In the 12 hour survey it was 8.8 percent and in the two hour survey it was 7.8 percent. For good service one would expect 95 percent of the calls to be answered within 60 seconds for good service and 98 percent for excellent service. The percentage of calls answered beyond 60 seconds realistically drops service for this bank to the fair to poor service range for this consideration.

The conclusion one makes based upon the traffic analysis is that the entire dispatching and control system for these systems need replacement to ensure that effective use is made of all available elevator systems. It is also apparent that the addition of stairs from the first floor level to the ground level and ground level to the subway terminal/basement level would further improve elevator service and building access.

EVALUATION—RUSSELL SOUTHWEST CORNER

The 12 hour study taken for Elevator 1 and 2 on May 7, 1991, indicates excellent service with no qualifications. The two hour traffic survey yields the same result, excellent service. Studies done on Elevator 3 and 4 for 12 hours and two hours yield the same result. Average wait times for all four studies at this location ranged from 9.5 seconds to 18.4 seconds which is considered excellent.

CONCLUSION

The most critical situation for vertical transportation exists in the Dirksen Building and needs to have first priority in any elevator improvement program.

The second most critical vertical transportation problem is in the Hart Building and it does need to be addressed.

Russell Building is well served with vertical transportation at the southwest corner.

POSTAL SQUARE FACILITY

Senator REID. You are requesting $1.7 million to lease about 150,000 square feet at the Postal Square facility for 3 months in 1992. Does that mean the following year you will be requesting more than that?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, we will be requesting the full year for 1993.

Senator REID. Is this request in keeping with the standards of other office space—comparable office space? Do you know?

Mr. WHITE. Well, the rental per square foot, on which that was based, was estimated by GSA, and it is high. That amount will be reduced, Mr. Chairman, and we will furnish that information to you. It should become available shortly.

Those were original estimates, and I think they were based on $45 a square foot. That number is now down to $40 a square foot, which is a one-ninth reduction, and we think it's going to be even lower than that—maybe closer to $38 a square foot—so that number will be reduced, and we anticipate better knowledge about that very shortly.

BOTANIC GARDEN CONSERVATORY

Senator REID. Tell me about this renovation of the Conservatory—$9 million—that is a lot of money. This is only phase I of a much larger project. Why do we need to spend this kind of money?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, the answer to that is, that building—the Conservatory building, which is largely composed of superstructure—it is a big greenhouse, as you know—was one of the first structural aluminum buildings ever built. It was built in the 1930's, and the aluminum alloy that was used then is no longer used, since it was found, in high moisture conditions, to deteriorate. In effect, it rusts—it oxidizes.

We have struggled with that now over a period of 10 or 15 years, and tried to use preventive paints and things of that nature, but it has deteriorated to the point where that entire superstructure is going to have to be replaced. It is wiggling in the wind; we prevent access now in the high section in the center because of the possibility of glass falling out.

So, it is not simply the structure of the building, but also the minor structure which supports the glass. All of that has to be replaced. In effect, that building has to come down—the glass portion—and be rebuilt. It has been there now for 56 years—it will be 57, and there hasn't been any money spent on that portion of it, in the sense of replacement, because it hasn't——

Senator REID. Will it have to be closed?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; it will have to be closed.

Senator REID. For what time period?

Mr. WHITE. Portions will have to be closed. The center section is closed now. I mean, you can look in there, but you can't walk in, and we will not close the entire building. We will close portions of it, so that people can still use it, and look in it.

But it is one of those things that has occurred where suddenly we have to replace it.

PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

Senator REID. Of these six major ticket items, which are your top priorities?

Mr. WHITE. I'd like to think about that, and submit that for the record. Let me say that, from the engineering or architectural standpoint, we can provide a list, but some of these become policy questions for the Congress to decide, and I'll be glad to submit such a list from our standpoint.

Senator REID. That is what we want. How many of your employees make over $100,000 a year?

Mr. WHITE. Three.

E–SCAN DETECTION SYSTEM

Senator REID. Under Capitol buildings, you are requesting $1 million for upgrade of the x ray machines to the state-of-the-art E-Scan system.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator REID. What is the E-Scan system, and what additional capabilities does it provide?

Mr. WHITE. The E-Scan system is an electronic system whereby the x ray machine will detect the difference between organic and inorganic materials, which will give us a better opportunity to detect plastic explosives, for example.

Senator REID. Have these been used other places?

Mr. WHITE. The FAA is using them in airports now.

Senator REID. How are they working? Do you know?

Mr. WHITE. Well, they are working very well, so far as we can tell. Now, they are not perfect; that is to say, there is no perfect way to detect a plastic explosive, but you have a better—much higher probability with this upgrading than you do with the present machines.

Senator REID. Working as they now work, how much will they pick up? How large of a quantity?

Mr. WHITE. The present machines won't pick up anything.

Senator REID. The ones you want to put in.

Mr. WHITE. Well, it isn't a matter of how much, it is a matter of whether it is there—if it is there, it will detect it.

Senator REID. Quantity isn't that important.

Mr. WHITE. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator REID. With the FAA statistics, do we have a false positive rate with these machines?

Mr. WHITE. We do, but I don't have that.

Senator REID. You will supply that for us?

Mr. WHITE. I will be glad to supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] has been performing an extensive study of airport security x-ray machines. A report on this study was to have been issued June 1, 1991. However, the final report still has not yet been distributed. An interim report contains inadequate data to base a comparison of false positive rates between the FAA statistics and the Capitol complex security system.

AOC STAFF RELOCATION

Senator REID. You are requesting about $500,000 to move some of your staff. Why can't this be done with the staff that you have? Why do we need to appropriate extra money for that?

Mr. WHITE. Well, there are many costs associated with moving a large number of people, desks, chairs, and so on. We would have to augment our labor staff in order to do that. We have some trucks, but really not enough to move in a reasonable period of time.

Obviously, if we took 1 year, we could move a few desks a day, but in order to continue operating as a viable organization, we will have to move more rapidly.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator REID. The Capitol grounds, I think, look excellent. I think it is one of the high points of a visit to the Capitol complex, is the grounds.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you.

Senator REID. The grounds people are to be commended for the work they do. I have some questions, though. We have eight employees for tree surgery work. That is a lot of people doing tree surgery. Is that necessary?

Mr. WHITE. Well, let me say that most of the people on the grounds double in brass, so to speak.

Senator REID. They do other things?

Mr. WHITE. They do other things, but they are trained and able to do tree surgery when that is needed, and oftentimes after a windstorm there is a lot of that to be done; but when they are not doing that, they are doing all kinds of other grounds work.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator REID. You are requesting $71 million for Senate office buildings. This is a huge increase; could you tell me the major items that account for this huge increase?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; the major items consist of the furniture and furnishings for Postal Square, which is $2 million; Senate subway improvements, a $3 million item, and that is additional to what has already been appropriated; the elevator construction project is $8 million; the relocation of the Senate library is $5 million.

SENATE SUBWAY SYSTEM

Senator REID. The subway—that should complete that, is that not right?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; the $3 million for the improvements of the Senate subway——

Senator REID. Time magazine said that the present subway was working great. Did you see that article this week?

Mr. WHITE. I did. It works fine, it just doesn't work often enough.

POSTAL SQUARE TENANT ACCOMMODATIONS

The Postal Square tenant accommodations is at $4 million, and, Mr. Chairman, I learned this morning, because we wanted to have up-to-date information for the hearing, that that $4 million, which is to pay for those items which are required by us as tenants, which are not part of standard tenant finishes—additional power, for example, for the Senate computer center that is going to move over there—such things as that—we have discovered, as of today, that that $4 million can be reduced to about $1 million, and the balance, while it will be expended, it will be expended up-front by GSA, and reflected in the annual rental.

So we will have to pay for it, but not up-front.

Senator REID. Could you again go over with us the reason that you need seven additional positions?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; those are for the furniture and furnishings group, and we have made, I think, the judgment of trying to conform to being lean and mean to the point where we weren't adequately supplying the furniture needs of the Senate.

Senator REID. I don't see why you say that. In my freshman year, I had an office by August. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE. You are singing my song. So the need is now to fill those positions in order to do a proper job. Since 1982, for example, we have added the Hart Building, which has added a lot of furniture, and we have furniture refinishing that has to take place.

We compared ourselves with the House side. The House side has three times as many employees as the Senate, and roughly three times as many pieces of furniture. Their furniture staff is—I am sorry, I said three times, but we have two-thirds the number of furniture units that they do, and they employ 150 people to handle their furniture.

Senator REID. What do we employ?

Mr. WHITE. We employ 61. Now, on a two-thirds basis, we ought to employ—on a comparable basis—100 people. We think, even if you say we can operate on a more efficient basis—let us say 75 rather than 100, which is one-half the number of people they have, with two-thirds of the number of pieces of furniture, and so we are asking for 68.

We now have 61. We tried to make a responsible comparison, and in that regard, incidentally, we—that is, the Architect of the Capitol's Office—do not handle furniture on the House side.

Senator REID. I understand that.

Mr. WHITE. So it is an objective view of the numbers of people that it takes, and we are constantly running short and not being able to respond to the needs.

Senator REID. But, of course, you have to work together, because if the furniture isn't ready they can't move it.

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Senator **Reid**. Switching bases a little bit, you are requesting $2 million for the development of a local master telecommunications network for the legislative branch.

Mr. **White**. Yes.

Senator **Reid**. How is this coming?

Mr. **White**. Well, we have a group called the legislative branch telecommunications group, or team, which is composed of telecommunications representatives of all of the entities of the legislative branch—the House, the Senate, the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress—and those people are at the present time, under the chairmanship of Bob Harris from the Senate Rules Committee, engaged in the process of determining the needs of that system—so we are not going outside for consultants, we are determining that in-house.

That system is intended to be a high-speed highway, in effect, for the transmission of information. The metaphor is often used of roadways. It is a high-speed, multilane highway for the transmission of information among the different entities of the legislative branch, and it is a necessity for what we consider to be the future needs, as well as the present needs.

There is presently a strong need for the library, for example, to transmit data and information to the GAO and vice versa; the same is true of House information systems, and, of course, the Senate as well, and there is no fiber-optic cable to GAO. We are in the process of trying to physically locate one now—that is, install one, to the General Accounting Office.

Those kinds of transmission needs for information in this information age are going to continue to increase, and as more traffic gets on the highway, you need a bigger highway, and that is the purpose of this.

CLOSING REMARKS

Senator **Reid**. I appreciate that. We have some things going on on the floor. I am going to have to get over there soon.

The one thing I want to mention to you before you leave is, even though we haven't talked about it today, I certainly acknowledge one of the most important roles you have is on the police board, and we are looking forward to the new chief coming, and I am confident and very hopeful that the board will select the best person possible.

Mr. **White**. Thank you. We had a meeting on that just yesterday afternoon—the board did—and the process is all in place, and notices are about to go out for that purpose, and we are certainly going to continue to carry out that mandate.

Senator **Reid**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **White**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Reid**. Before we close the Architect's phase of this hearing, I am going to make a part of the record a statement by Senator Gorton, the ranking member on this subcommittee.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Chairman Reid, Mr. White, Mr. Houk and guests, it is a pleasure to welcome you to this, the final Legislative Branch Subcommittee hearing this year, to discuss the fiscal year 1992 budget requests for the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Printing Office. It has been a pleasure working with Chairman Reid throughout the hearing process and I look forward to our continued working relationship as we forge the material we have gathered into a final Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill. Clearly, in the coming months, this Subcommittee will have to make some very difficult decisions. The Architect of the Capitol is requesting $240.6 million, up $81.9 million over the fiscal year 1991 enacted level, and the Government Printing Office is requesting $141.6 million, an increase of $35.5 million over last year. These amounts represent increases of 52.8 percent and 34.4 percent respectively.

Mr. Chairman, as well justified as many of these increases may be, we simply cannot afford them. As I have mentioned before, it is expected that most Appropriations subcommittees will receive increases in the neighborhood of 6 percent and will be forced to balance their competing needs against limited financial resources. If this is the case, we will need to offset increases in excess of the percentage increase in the allocation with reductions from within the subcommittee. To date, I know of no entity funded under our subcommittee that would be willing to accept a reduction. In fact, every agency that has presented testimony to this subcommittee has requested increases far exceeding 6 percent. While I know that most of the agencies that we fund contribute to the smooth operation of Congress, we must not exempt ourselves from the same fiscal restraints that will be imposed on all other agencies of government.

Chairman Reid, again I appreciate the effort of you and your staff in this hearing process. I know that Chairman Byrd and Senator Hatfield are anxious to move the 13 appropriations forward and you can rest assured that I will work closely with you as we mark-up the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill and eventually see it become Public Law.

I have several specific concerns relating to the requests of the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Printing Office, which I will address in my questions.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator REID. We have a number of other questions we are going to submit to you in writing.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Architect for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

GENERAL BUDGET

Given the limitations on discretionary spending agreed to in last Fall's Summit, it is unlikely this subcommittee will get much more than the CBO Baseline in its 302 allocation, which is the enacted level adjusted for inflation. So we are not going to be able to fund your entire request.

Question: What are your highest priorities?

Response: A priority listing of the Senate Office Buildings request follows.

1. Mandatory Items	$1,259,000
2. Annual Recurring Maintenance Items	252,000
3. Lease of Postal Square (new)	1,688,000
4. Roof Repairs, Russell Building	210,000
5. Paint Exterior Windows, Russell Building	75,000
6. Renovate Committee Hearing Rooms	1,246,000
7. Senate Subway System Improvements	3,000,000
8. Postal Square Tenant Accommodations	4,000,000
9. Exit Door Security/Safety	100,000
10. Replace Sections of A/C System, Russell Building	600,000

The next order of priority includes:

Elevator Improvements

Elevator Construction, Senate Office Buildings	8,000,000
Design and Install Elevator Control Modifications, Hart Building	1,200,000
Design for Computerization of Elevator Controls, Dirksen and Russell Buildings	150,000

Cyclical Maintenance Items

Replace Windows, Russell Building	154,000
Replace Carpet, North Servery, Dirksen Building	108,000
Replace Garage Door Entrances, Hart Building	32,000

Continuing and Initiating Other Programs

Head End to Congressional Cable System	1,500,000
Retrofit Energy Efficient Lighting Systems	1,000,000
Maintenance of Architectural Surfaces	50,000
Install Lightning Protection System, Russell Building	100,000
Modular Furniture, Russell and Dirksen Buildings	1,000,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Hart Building	1,500,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Postal Square	2,000,000
New Radio/TV Facility	350,000
Furniture, Accessories and Special Allowances Policy	83,000
Connect Entrance Alarms, Hart and Dirksen Garages, to Central System	35,000
Workstations for Capitol Exchange Operators	90,000
Holding Cells, Capitol Police Headquarters	75,000
Installation of Conduits between Capitol and Russell Building	50,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Judiciary Square	500,000
Relocation of Senate Library	5,000,000

PCB TRANSFORMERS

The Committee has been providing funding for the removal of PCB transformers for several years now.

Question: How much has been appropriated to date? What are your unobligated balances in these accounts? Why is the $10 million dollar increase necessary at this time?

Response: The attached summary illustrates the financial status of a "revised program" that provides for the replacement of all Group II transformers (currently under contract) and all Group III transformers (currently under design). The Group I transformers have been reclassified to non-PCB status and the Group IV transformers can be replaced sometime in the future as the need arises. Considering that we have $2,470,777 in the unobligated balance, we will need $3,083,000 to complete the PCB program, in accordance with EPA regulations, by October 1993.

May 13, 1991

PCB TRANSFORMER SUMMARY
(Revised Program)

Group	Building	Rating	No. of Transformers	Status	Estimated Cost	Obligations as of 5/8/91
I	Rayburn HOB	480V	16	Reclassification 99% complete, Replace as needed under future requests	$ 1,723,000	$ 1,723,000
	Madison LOC	480V	16			
	Ford HOB	480V	4			
	TOTAL GROUP I		36			
II	Capitol	480V	12	Design Complete, Replacement Contract Awarded 5/7/91. Completion Fall 92	2,624,000	2,525,223
	LHOB	208V	9			
	Senate Garage	208V	1			
	TOTAL GROUP II		22			
III	Russell SOB	208V	9	Design FY91, Replacement FY92-93	6,055,000	600,000
	Dirksen SOB	208V	9			
	Senate Garage	208V	6			
	Cannon HOB	208V	9			
	Adams LOC	208V	9			
	Jefferson LOC	208V	9			
	TOTAL GROUP III		51			
IV	Capitol Power Plant[1]		15	Replace as needed under future requests		
	TOTAL, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.....		124		$10,402,000 [2&3]	$ 4,848,223
			Appropriation as of 5/8/91..........		$ 7,319,000	$ 7,319,000
			Revised FY 1992 Request..............		$ 3,083,000	
			Unobligated Balance 5/8/91...........			$ 2,470,777
IIIA	Supreme Court	208V	6	Design FY91, Replacement FY92-93	$ 840,000 [3]	$ 90,000

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[1] Capitol Power Plant transformers will be replaced when needed or during the expansion of the facility. Under current EPA regulations PCB transformers in industrial settings are not required to be replaced.

[2] The original PCB transformer replacement program included the replacement of Group I and Group IV transformers.

[3] Current Cost estimates are based on actual contracts awarded for Group II design, replacement and inspection services.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

You are requesting $8 million dollars for elevator construction for Senate Office Buildings. The FY90 appropriation included $600,000 for design and we understand that this effort is underway.

Question: If the design phase is still underway, what basis is there for this $8 million dollar request?

Response: The design phase has progressed to the point where a creditable cost estimate has been prepared by a professional cost estimating firm. We believe that $8 million will fund the installation of the eight elevators recommended. However, of course, not all eight elevators need to be added in one fiscal year. We believe that the two new elevators designed for the Northwest corner of the Dirksen Building should be first priority at an estimated cost of $3,000,000 million.

FISCAL YEAR 1990 LAPSE

In fiscal year 1990 you requested an increase of $404,000 for Salaries, Office of the Architect. The Committee approved an increase of $204,000. According to the President's budget you lapsed $172,000 to the Treasury, which is 84% of the approved increase. This year you are requesting a $208,000 increase.

Question: Since you lapsed 84% of the approved increase in FY90, why shouldn't we reduce your FY92 requested increase by 84%?

Response: The actual fiscal year 1992 requested increase is $494,000. This increase is required to fund the annualization of the January 1991 cost of living adjustment (COLA) ($199,000), fifty percent of the fiscal year 1992 requirement for the January 1992 COLA ($138,000), unfunded within grade increases and promotions and other pay ($80,000), an extra day in fiscal year 1992 ($25,000), additional FERS cost ($13,000) and the January 1991 health benefit rate increase ($52,000).

The fiscal year 1990 lapse of $172,000 was 2.5% of the appropriation. This was a result of a greater than expected vacancy rate. Our fiscal year 1992 request will require the absorption of the January 1992 health benefit rate increases, 50% of the January 1992 COLA as well as any within grade increases and promotions or special rate pay increases. The request is a conservative estimate to fund the authorized and needed positions of the Salaries appropriation.

MOVING AOC STAFF

You are requesting $500 thousand dollars for moving costs associated with relocating staff of the Architect of the Capitol from the Ford House Office Building and 501 1st Street, S.E. to the Judiciary Office Building.

Question: What elements of your staff will be relocated?

Response: To provide additional space for the use of the House of Representatives, as part of an understanding between the two chambers related to the Senate leasing of space in the Postal Square project, the staff of the AOC will be moved to the Judiciary Office Building (JOB) from the space they now occupy in the Ford House Office Building and 501 First Street, SE. A small amount of space may need to be retained at 501 First Street, SE, for the Construction Branch of the AOC, and because of recent increased space needs of the Judiciary, a small amount of space in the Ford House Office Building may need to be retained for Records Management.

Our preliminary plan is to move the following groups of employees out of the Ford House Office Building:

Office	Location
Accounting	H2-207 H2-205 H2-178
Records Management	H2-157 (under reconsideration)
Data Processing	H2-208
General Counsel	H2-265-8
Human Resources	H2-291-5 H2-273 H2-354-5 H2-152
Office Services	H2-296 H2-180
Procurement	H2-262

The following offices are proposed to be moved out of 501 First Street, SE:

Architecture
Construction Management
Conference/Support
Engineering

The bulk of the Construction Branch will be moved from 501 First Street to the former D.C. Transportation Building at the D.C. Village Complex being prepared by Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) for the nursery and growing facility of the U. S. Botanic Garden, but a small complement of the staff of this branch may remain at 501 First Street.

The planning for AOC occupancy of the JOB is being coordinated with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the primary tenant.

Question: Why can't you use existing resources to make this move?

Response: The process entails the relocation and installation of highly specialized equipment, which cannot be done with existing resources. In the case of Cold Storage and Micrographics Storage, purchase of equipment and its installation was deferred to avoid the additional expense of relocation, but the acquisition of this equipment in FY 1992 will be required even if the Records Management Office is not moved to the JOB.

Question: Provide for the record your detailed estimates of this cost.

Response: The costs associated with the move of personnel and equipment out of these two locations are estimated to be as follows:

Relocation of CAD system	$ 100,000
Relocation of Main Frame Computer	265,000
Purchase and Installation of Cold Storage and Micrographics Storage	100,000
Relocation of office files and furnishings	25,000
Contingency	10,000

RELOCATION OF SENATE LIBRARY

You are requesting $5 million dollars for relocation of the Senate Library from the Capitol Building to space vacated in the Senate Office Buildings when certain functions move to the City Post Office Building. In your justification it states that substantial renovation of the existing space will be required to accommodate the Senate Library.

Question: What is the nature of these substantial renovations and what are the major cost elements?

Response: The existing space will require renovation work to accommodate new compact shelving including lighting, air conditioning, and walls, ceiling and floor refinishing.

Question: Since these moves will not take place until the last quarter of fiscal 1992 is this not a premature request?

Response: We will require funds in FY'92 to purchase compact shelving so that the move can proceed in an orderly fashion in FY'93.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

You are requesting $71 million dollars for Senate Office Buildings which is an increase of $32.6 million or 84.8% over the FY91 level of $38.4 million.

Question: What are the major items that account for this huge increase?

Response: A listing of the major items comprising the 84.8% increase in "Senate Office Buildings" follows.

Lease of Postal Square	$1,688,000
Renovate Committee Hearing Rooms	1,246,000
Modular Furniture and Furnishings, Russell Dirksen Buildings	1,000,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Hart Building	1,500,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Postal Square	2,000,000
Senate Subway System Improvements	3,000,000
Elevator Construction, Senate Office Buildings	8,000,000
Head End to Congressional Cable System	1,500,000
Design and Install Elevator Control Modifications, Hart Building	1,200,000
Retrofit Energy Efficient Lighting System, Senate Office Buildings	1,000,000
Relocation of Senate Library	5,000,000
Postal Square Tenant Alterations	4,000,000

FY 91 APPROPRIATION FOR MANDATORIES

The conference agreement for Fiscal Year 1991 provided $286,000 for your mandatory pay and related costs, which is about half of the estimate for this account.

Question: How have you absorbed this reduction?

Response: Early payroll projections during the fiscal year indicated the appropriation would end in a deficit as a consequence of the $286,000 reduction unless some action was taken. As a result of the projections all overtime except the most critical has been eliminated. During the last several pay periods overtime expenditures have been reduced by 60% in comparison to last fiscal year's average expenditure. In addition to the overtime curtailment, we will eliminate the charging of any temporary summer program support to this appropriation. With these two actions current projections indicate the appropriation will not be exceeded. However, close monitoring will be required through the end of the fiscal year.

Question: What are your total obligations within this category to date?

Response: Actual expenditures for the Salaries appropriation are $4,100,650. This includes actual cost through the pay period ending May 4, 1991.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

In fiscal year 1991 the Committee approved an increase on the limitation of travel expenses from $20,000 to $50,000. The increase was allowed to provide for the necessary travel to review the feasibility of converting the AOC payroll/personnel system to the National Finance Center, located in New Orleans, Louisiana. You are requesting that the limitation be continued in FY92.

Question: Has the feasibility study been competed? If so, what were the findings?

Response: Yes, the study was completed and the decision made to contract with the Department of Agriculture, National Finance Center, for our payroll/personnel services.

Question: What were your travel costs in FY91 associated with this feasibility study?

Response: Actual travel expenses from October 1990 through May 1991 were $2,255. Projected costs from June through September 1991 are $7,800.

Question: If you are nearing a decision on converting to NFC, how do you justify continuing this increase in your travel limitation?

Response: During fiscal year 1992 there will be a continuing need to visit the NFC in New Orleans, LA. The costs of the known trips will require approximately $18,900.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

You are requesting $39 million dollars for Capitol Buildings which is an increase of $12.4 million or 46.4 percent over the FY 91 level of $26.7 million.

Question: What are the major items that account for this huge increase?

Response: A listing of the major items comprising the 46.4% increase in "Capitol Buildings" follows.

Upgrade Capitol Complex X-Ray Machines	$1,000,000
Renovate Senate Restaurant Pantry	400,000
Expansion of Advanced In-Place Monitoring System (House Item)	465,000
PCB Transformers and Cable	10,000,000
Senate Chamber Audio System	1,500,000
LBTN Video Conferencing Program	800,000
LBTN Fiber Backbone	2,000,000
Retrofit Energy Efficient Lighting	1,000,000
Moving Costs, Ford Building/501 1st Street to Judiciary Office Building	500,000

X-RAY MACHINES/HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

You are requesting $100,000 for two X-Ray machines to be installed in the Ford House Office Building.

Question: Why isn't this item in the House Office Building request?

Response: Equipment relating to security has been funded, in the past, in the Capitol Buildings account. In particular, the X-ray package inspection systems are provided for under authority of H. Con. Res. 550 and its limitation of cost. This language is carried in the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation every time equipment authorized by it is acquired.

Question: Is this request only for installation costs?

Response: This request is to purchase the equipment using in-house personnel for installation.

Question: If not, how much is for purchase and how much for installation?

Response: The installation costs are minimal.

EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION FUND

You are requesting an increase of $372 thousand for the Employee Compensation Fund.

Question: What is the Employee Compensation Fund?

Response: The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program is financed by the Employees' Compensation Fund, which consists of monies appropriated by Congress or contributed from operating revenues. The chargeback system is the mechanism by which the costs of compensation for work-related injuries and deaths are assigned to employing agencies annually at the end of the fiscal accounting period, which runs from July through June for chargeback purposes. Each year, the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) furnishes employing agencies with a statement of charges against the fund on account of injuries suffered by its employees. The agencies include these amounts in their budget requests to Congress.

The costs consist of: 1) medical expenses for injured employees who are currently on our active rolls; 2) medical and rehabilitation expenses for current employees who are temporarily assigned to the Department of Labor, OWCP, compensation rolls, and for former employees who are permanently assigned to those same rolls; 3) compensation payments to employees assigned to the Department of Labor, OWCP, rolls; and 4) survivorship payments to spouses of former employees who were injured when they were employees of the Architect and transferred to the Department of Labor, OWCP, compensation rolls and who have subsequently died.

Question: Why are these costs increasing so much?

Response: The inflated costs of providing medical treatment and rehabilitation services for current and former employees who suffered job-related injuries are the main reason for the increase, as well as the COLA's for those former employees and their spouses who receive compensation from the fund. Increased costs occurring in medical treatment and services exceeds the normal rate of inflation.

Most of these costs are non-discretionary and their control is beyond the authority of this agency.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Question: Roughly what percentage of the 8 man years devoted to tree surgery work is actually spent on tree surgery work?

Response: The tree division is comprised of 1 Tree Surgeon Foreman; 1 Ass't Tree Surgeon Foreman; 3 Tree Surgeons and 3 Tree Surgeon Workers.

This crew of 8 people is responsible for the care and maintenance of the approximately 4,000 trees on the Capitol Grounds. Many of these trees are old and historic trees, over 100 years old. These trees require constant care, feeding, watering, pruning, cavity work and insecticide and fungicide spraying. The tree division works on the trees approximately 12 months each year, whenever the weather is workable for outside work. Approximately 85 percent of their time is spent on tree work.

This division also plays an important role in the snow removal operation during snow periods; and is responsible for the erection and removal of the snow fencing which is required for security and safety purposes during demonstrations, Joint Sessions of Congress, etc.

Question: Why do you need these specialized positions on your Capitol Grounds work force?

Response: These specialized positions are required for the proper care and maintenance of our trees and require special skills and knowledge in arboriculture.

Question: What is the annual costs of these positions?

Response: The annual cost including salary and benefits for the eight employees involved in tree surgery work is $290,742.

Question: Have you considered contracting out for these services? If not, why not?

Response: We have considered contracting out for these services, and have requested proposals from various companies who specialize in this type of work; however we never have received a reasonable response. In many cases it is imperative to have our own crews available when there are emergencies, such as fallen tree limbs that have to be removed instantly.

Question: Do you have similar positions in your other accounts? If so, please provide by account the number of such positions and the annual costs of each.

Response: There are no similar positions in our other accounts. This tree division maintains all of the trees on the Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect, including the Supreme Court, Library of Congress and the Botanic Garden.

SPEECH REINFORCEMENT SENATE CHAMBER

You are requesting $1.5 million for improvements to the existing speech reinforcement system in the Senate Chamber, based on the preliminary estimate by the consultant hired to perform a study of the system.

Question: What improvements have been suggested?

Response: The existing equipment and wiring will be completely replaced with new microphones, controls, and wiring to improve broadcast TV coverage as well as in-house speech reinforcement.

CAPITOL POLICE ITEMS

We note in your justification that there are several items in this account related to the Capitol Police for example: refinish exterior of Capitol Police Headquarters $200 thousand and $75 thousand for security measures in the holding cells of the Capitol Police Headquarters.

Question: Why are items related to the Capitol Police included in the Senate Office Buildings account?

Response: There are two items that are included in the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation relating to the U.S. Capitol Police. These are "Refinish Exterior of the Capitol Police Headquarters Building, $200,000" and "Holding Cells, Capitol Police Headquarters, $75,000."

These two items are included in the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation because the Headquarters are located in the Immigration Building at 199 D Street, N.E. This building is considered a "Senate Office Building" pursuant to P.L. 93-305, and as such, the care, maintenance and operation of the facility are included in that appropriation.

ELEVATOR DOORS

The Committee is informed that there have been a number of instances in which elevator doors have closed abruptly causing in some cases injuries in various degrees.

Question: Are you aware of this problem? How many complaints have you received and what are you doing about it?

Response: Historically there have been random complaints over the years about the doors closing too fast, the safety edges not being responsive and the closing pressure being set too strongly. In the past year almost all elevators have been converted to a new style of safety mechanism called an infrared curtain unit (ICU). This replaces the old mechanical safety edge with a light field of infrared light that, when penetrated, does not allow the elevator doors to close. This has been found to be far superior to the old mechanical devices and is finding great acceptance in the elevator industry. In addition, the door closing pressures have been adjusted to ensure that it is set within code.

In the past several months we have received only one complaint regarding the door closing operation. This was investigated and found to be a situation in which the door closing pressure was judged to be too high. This was corrected by reducing the door closing pressure.

ELEVATOR CONTROL MODIFICATIONS

You are requesting $1.2 million to design and install elevator control modifications for the Hart Senate Office Building.

Question: If the design work has not been completed, how can you determine the amount needed to perform this work?

Response: Experience has shown that modern electronic controls will cost approximately $100,000 per elevator.

Question: Is the Hart Building included in the proposed elevator construction plan?

Response: The additional elevator program includes two new elevators located in the north end of the Atrium corridor. However, that is a separate program from this existing elevator control modifications program.

DESIGN ELEVATOR CONTROLS DIRKSEN/RUSSELL

Question: How does your request for $150,000 for design of computerized elevator controls for the Dirksen and Russell Buildings relate to the Hart project?

Response: The twelve elevators in the Hart Building were all installed at the same time by the same company. Therefore, we know what is required for replacement. The 27 elevators in the Russell and Dirksen Buildings are of different ages and styles. We will need a detailed review and design by an elevator consultant to develop proper specifications for bidding purposes.

Question: Why is another design project necessary?

Response: The funds required to modify or replace all of the controls will be requested in FY'93 after the design documents and a credible cost estimate and schedule are developed.

ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING

You are requesting $4 million dollars to retrofit energy efficient lighting in the Capitol Complex; $1 million dollars for the Capitol; $1 million dollars for Senate Office Buildings; and $2 million dollars for Library of Congress Buildings. In your justification you state that a thorough survey will be necessary in order to analyze each of the areas to develop specific recommendations for improving the existing lighting and control systems.

Question: Is this $4 million request for the study? If not, what will the $4 million provide?

Response: The $4 million is an estimate of funds required for the first Phase of a multi-year project. Until we gain experience during the first Phase we cannot estimate the cost of the total project with any degree of accuracy.

POSTAL SQUARE

You are requesting $2 million for furniture and furnishings for the Postal Square Facility.

Question: Provide for the record a detailed listing of the proposed procurements.

Response: This request is an estimate to provide 200 workstations, consisting of furniture and partitions, including lighting and wiring, to accommodate the Senate Computer Center personnel that will occupy the top floor of the City Post Office.

JUDICIARY OFFICE BUILDING

You are requesting $500 thousand for furniture and furnishings for AOC staff to be relocated to the new Judiciary Office Building.

Question: Why are new furniture and furnishings needed? Do the relocated staff not now have furniture?

Response: The request for "furniture" was a misnomer. The request is for "equipment". All furniture used by AOC staff in House Office Buildings is the property of the Clerk of the House and will need to be replaced by a Senate appropriation when the staff is moved to the Senate side of the Capitol, the location of the Judiciary Office Building.

RESTORATION PROJECT

Question: What is the status of the Library of Congress Jefferson and Adams Buildings restoration and renovation?

Response: The first two phases of the LOC Renovation and Restoration project are complete. These phases performed renovation and restoration work in one half of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Library of Congress Buildings.

The Library of Congress is presently in the process of performing the moves into the recently renovated Phase I Renovation spaces. This is scheduled to be an ongoing activity throughout the summer as Alterations for Interim Occupancy are completed. As part of this activity, the Main Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building was recently reopened to the public.

Proposals from pre-qualified contractors for the Phase II Renovation work have been received and are under review and evaluation. Contract documents for the Colonnades Forecourts have been issued to pre-qualified contractors and proposal are due at the end of June.

At the present time, the work is considered to be within the budgeted amount of $81 million despite being behind in schedule.

CLEAN AIR DUCTS JEFFERSON AND ADAMS

In your justification you are requesting $100,000 to clean dust and debris which has accumulated in the air ducts of the Jefferson and Adams buildings. This project will require 5 years to complete at a total cost of $500,000.

Question: Would it not make more sense to defer this project until late 1993 when the renovation/restoration of these buildings is complete?

Response: The dust in the air ducts has accumulated over a number of years and is not the result of the R&R project activity. The duct cleaning will require that the air systems be shut off in an organized sequential manner. Since the systems located in the Phase 2 portion of the buildings will be out of service, the cleaning of those systems can be accomplished without any disruption to building occupants. For those systems that serve occupied spaces it will be necessary to accomplish the work when the space is unoccupied which will result in increased labor costs and extend the life of the project. Also, additional protection will be required for occupied spaces to ensure that loose dust is not discharged from the air supply grilles. With current concerns relating to indoor air quality in occupied office buildings, it is prudent to begin this activity as soon as possible.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS BEYOND 1984 PLAN

I note in your request the following line items: $290,000 to install a Book Stack Lighting Control System for the Jefferson, Adams, and Madison Buildings, $150,000 to Install a Central Clock System in Jefferson and Adams, and $250,000 for Design of Elevator Modernization for Jefferson and Adams.

Question: Why were these items not included in the 1984 Library Restoration/Renovation Plan?

Response: The several items for which funds have been requested were not included in the Renovation and Restoration project scope of services for several reasons.

At the time the original scope of work was established, some of the types of work were not considered. These were not considered because a) existing technologies at the time were considered adequate; b) Hill-wide efforts in these areas had not been started, c) needs had not been identified, and d) work that is now found to be necessary after the Renovation and Restoration work has been completed. Examples of the first type of these projects include the elevator projects. At the time the Renovation and Restoration project was conceived, elevator technology in these areas was considered to be sufficiently up to date. Present elevator technology and efforts in other Legislative Branch Buildings, indicates that the Library of Congress Buildings elevator service can be improved by taking advantage of newer technology. Examples of the second types of project include the lightning protection projects, the book stack lighting control systems, and the replacement of exhaust fans. These projects tie in to other Hill-wide efforts in providing all buildings with lightning protection systems, as well as the Hill-wide initiatives designed to conserve energy by reducing unnecessary lighting during off-hours and reducing energy loads by updating certain energy intense equipment. The third type of project, those for which needs were not identified, include the improvements to underground storage, the Jefferson roof replacement, etc. These needs have been identified after the original scope of work was developed. The final type of project includes items such as cleaning the air distribution duct systems in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings and installing the central clock system in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings. This work was not identified until after the Renovation and Restoration work was sufficiently complete to determine these needs.

Question: Please list for the record all Library renovation projects for which you have requested additional funds beyond the scope of the 1984 plan.

Response: The following projects have been requested in the "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" appropriation for the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Library of Congress Buildings. These projects were not included in the Scope of Work for the Restoration and Renovation project for these two buildings.

Fiscal Year 1992 (requested)

Replace Mechanical Book Carrier System Controls, Jefferson and Adams Buildings	$175,000
Replace Carrier System Roller Bearings	60,000
Repair the Pneumatic Capitol Tube System	50,000
Clean Air Distribution Duct System, Jefferson and Adams Buildings	100,000
Install Book Stack Lighting Control Systems, Jefferson, Adams & Madison Buildings	290,000
Install Central Clock System, Jefferson and Adams Buildings	150,000
Design of Elevator Modernization, Jefferson and Adams Buildings	250,000

Fiscal Year 1991

Design for Roof Replacement, Jefferson Building	300,000
Design to Improve A/C in the Great Hall, Jefferson Building	75,000
Install Lightning Protection, Adams Building	75,000
Install Lightning Protection, Jefferson Building	100,000

Fiscal Year 1990

Replace Exhaust Fans, Adams Building	30,000
Modifications to Elevators, Adams Building	250,000
Replace Air Conditioning Units, Jefferson Building	50,000
Improvements to Underground Storage, Adams Building	120,000

ST. CECILIA'S

Under equipment for St. Cecilia's you are requesting $15,000 for a van to transport supplies and materials, tools, and maintenance personnel to and from the Library of Congress.

Question: How many pickups and vans do you have in your current fleet?

Response: Our present fleet of vans and pickup trucks totals 40. A complete listing of these vehicles as well as other vehicles identified by organizational assignment is provided as our response to the third question on this subject.

Question: Why can't you make use of one or two of these for this purpose?

Response: Our current program of providing vehicles to the respective organizations under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol is done on an individual need and not a shared "pool" concept. The Office has never operated a motor pool fleet for general use to be assigned as the needs arise.

Question: Provide for the record a detailed listing of all motor vehicles currently under the control of the Architect with a description of the usage of each, the total mileage, and the estimate mileage per year.

Response: The following is a listing of all motor vehicles owned by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. They are presented by organizational assignment, description of vehicle, present mileage, and number of vehicles.

In general, the vehicles for the Capitol Buildings were procured for our EMCS program, electrical maintenance repair needs, and picking up supplies and materials for the entire office.

Capitol Grounds - Those for Capitol Grounds were procured for the day to day maintenance and care of the grounds. Usages vary from trash pick-up, removal of debris, transporting flowers, shrubs, trees for planting, clean up of leaves and grass. During the winter season vehicles are used for sanding, salting, and plowing operations to remove and combat snow, sleet and ice.

Senate Office Buildings - The truck assigned to the Senate Office Building is used for transporting furniture and furnishings from remote storage sites.

House Office Buildings - Vehicles assigned to the House Office Building are used daily for the purpose of delivering and retrieving supplies and materials from remote storage sites and to pick up needed supplies and materials on an emergency basis.

Capitol Power Plant - Vehicles assigned to the Capitol Power Plant are used for the day to day operation and upkeep of the facility. Examples are welding requirements, maintenance of tunnel complex, maintaining instrumentation for chilled water and steam distribution Hillwide.

Construction Management Division - Construction Management Division vehicles are assigned for the purpose of providing a means to pick up heavy building materials and necessary equipment in connection with daily alteration and renovation programs.

Botanic Garden - The Botanic Garden nursery, Poplar Point, is located across the South Capitol Street bridge, which is somewhat remote to the Capitol Hill which is serviced by the Garden. These vehicles are used for delivery of palms, cut flowers, and other arrangements to all Capitol Hill buildings on a daily basis, for transporting supplies and materials from Poplar Point to the Botanic Garden conservatory and generally for moving daily nursery materials, such as mulch, fertilizer, plants, flowers and trees as required.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY

Organization	Description of Vehicle	Present Mileage	No. of Vehicles
Capitol Buildings	Office Passenger Vehicles:		
	1987 Mercury Marquis	8,698	1
	Trucks:		
	1990 Cushman Haulsten	854	1
	1989 Cushman Haulsten	2,752 & 3,193	2
	1985 Ford Window Van	28,622	1
	1976 Chevrolet Bucket Truck	31,621	1
	1966 Dodge 3/4 Ton Pickup	25,508	1
	Total		6
	TOTAL - Capitol Buildings		7
Capitol Grounds	Vans:		
	1991 Ford Van	42,765	1
	1985 Chevrolet Sport Van	29,537	1
	1984 Chevrolet Van	39,683	1
	1980 Chevrolet Step Van	29,538	1
	1978 GMC Van	60,543	1
	Total		5
	Trucks:		
	1991 Chevrolet Dump Truck	676	1
	1990 Ford Lift Line Truck	1,568	1
	1990 Chevrolet Pickup	5,292	1
	1989 Chevrolet Pickup	3,928 & 8,127	2
	1989 Ford Line Lift Truck	1,093	1
	1988 Chevrolet Pickup	13,316	1
	1987 GMC Pickup	21,565	1

Organization	Description of Vehicle	Present Mileage	No. of Vehicles
	1987 GMC Dump Truck	38,989	1
	1985 Ford Stake Body	15,192	1
	1985 International Dump Truck	10,962	1
	1985 Chevrolet Pickup	29,400	1
	1985 Chevrolet 3/4 Ton Pickup	17,890	1
	1983 Ford El Camino	25,750	1
	1983 Chevrolet 1/2 Ton Pickup	27,945	1
	1982 Ford 3/4 Ton Pickup	5,213	1
	1979 Dodge Pickup	84,659	1
	1978 International Compactor	49,381	1
	1976 International Dump Truck	4,938	1
	1976 Chevrolet 1/2 Ton Pickup	30,375 & 31,678	2
	1974 GMC Line Lift Truck	11,249	1
	Total		22
	TOTAL - Capitol Grounds		27
Senate Office Buildings	Trucks:		
	1988 GMC, 2 1/2 Ton Truck	8,783	1
	TOTAL - Senate Office Buildings		1
House Office Buildings	Trucks:		
	1975 International 2-1/2 Ton Van Truck	14,901	1
	1975 Chev. 1/2 Ton Van Truck	370	1
	TOTAL - House Office Buildings		2
Capitol Power Plant	Trucks:		
	1991 Chevrolet Pickup	20,136	1
	1990 Chevrolet Welding Truck	165	1
	1990 Chevrolet, Pickup	300	1
	1977 Chevrolet Van	33,772	1
	1976 Ford F250 Pickup	36,000	1
	1975 GMC Dump Truck	20,000	1
	1975 GMC Van Truck	36,745	1
	1963 Dodge, Pickup	7,539	1
	TOTAL - Capitol Power Plant		8
Construction Management Division - Alterations and Renovations	Trucks:		
	1987 GMC Dump Truck	31,908	1
	1981 Dodge Van	40,551	1
	1979 Dodge 1/2 Ton Pickup	63,491	1
	1978 Dodge Sportman Van	74,102	1
	1978 Dodge Van	34,083	1
	1976 GMC Stake Body	50,840	1
	1966 Ford F550 Utility	24,949	1
	TOTAL - Construction Management Division		7
Botanic Garden	Office Passenger Vehicle:		
	1983 Oldsmobile	15,718	1
	Trucks:		
	1991 Chevrolet Pickup	722	1
	1989 Chevrolet Dump Truck	3,287	1
	1988 Chevrolet Pickup	11,286	1
	1987 Dodge Van	16,869	1
	1985 Chevrolet Step Van	15,094	1
	1984 GMC Van	23,864	1
	1979 Ford Econoline Cargo Van	36,182	1
	1977 GMC Van	4,270 & 41,299	2
	1977 Chevrolet Pickup	4,280	1
	1975 Ford Pickup	45,459	1

Organization	Description of Vehicle	Present Mileage	No. of Vehicles
	1975 Ford Van	38,709	1
	1969 Chevrolet Van	138,535	1
	Total		13
	TOTAL - Botanic Garden		14

Total - All vehicles under the Architect of the Capitol (including Botanic Garden)	66

Summary of Vehicles:	
Office Passenger Vehicles	2
Trucks and Vans	64
Total	66

CAPITOL POWER PLANT
ELECTRICAL ENERGY COST

You are requesting an increase of $2.7 million for the purchase of electrical energy. Your justification states that this is based on the following factors:

1. Consumption of electrical energy has been rising at a rate of 4.25%.

2. PEPCO was granted a rate increase that went into effect in 1990.

3. Fuel rates have risen steadily over the past three years.

4. Three facilities will begin electrical energy consumption in FY92--the Botanic Garden growing facility, St. Cecilia's and the Judiciary Office Building.

5. A recent PEPCO rate request increase of 7%.

Question: Provide for the record the projected increases for each of these categories.

Response: The electrical energy increase of $2,667,000 represents the net change between the fiscal year 1991 base of $17,183,000 and the projected fiscal year 1992 requirement of $19,850,000. The fiscal year 1992 estimate was based on actual fiscal year 1990 expenditures of $16,687,725 adjusted for the following increases:

FY 1991 Increase in Consumption (4.25%)	$ 709,228
FY 1992 Increase in Consumption (4.25%)	739,371
Annualization of August 1990 1.6% Rate Increase	227,050
FY 1991 Fuel Adjustment Increase (1.72%)	303,143
FY 1992 Fuel Adjustment Increase (1.72%)	321,075
New Botanic Garden Facility at DC Village	25,000
St. Cecilia's Facility	30,000
Capitol Power Plant Cooling of the New Judiciary Office Building, June 1992 (Reimbursable)	91,000
PEPCO Rate Increase of 5% Effective January 1992 (PEPCO Requested a 7% Increase)	716,408
Total Increase over FY 1990 Actual	$3,162,275

AIR COMPRESSORS

You are also requesting $160,000 for the installation of new, larger capacity air compressors which will provide the power plant with added reliability and with adequate capacity. The language which appears in your FY 92 justification of estimates clearly states that "the installation will be performed utilizing in-house forces. Project management will be provided by the plant Chief Engineer."

Question: Do you in fact have the new air compressors on hand? If so, why will it cost your staff an additional $160,000 to install these compressors?

Response: The requested new air compressors at the Power Plant have not, in fact, been acquired. The actual wording of the justification should have reflected that the air compressors must first be purchased before they are installed. The requested amount of $160,000 is for the acquisition of the air compressors, and Power Plant personnel will then install the new air compressors.

NO YEAR ACCOUNTS

Question: Please update for the record the list of all your "no year" money accounts that were on pages 257 to 266 of last year's hearings.

Response: The following information was provided for the record.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 5/31/91
	I. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
X0109-20	West Central Front	1983	$ 32,180,000		$ 32,180,000	$ 7,369,197
X0109-30	Modification & Const of WCF Terrace & Courtyards	1989 *	16,820,000		16,820,000	3,706,047
X0122	Construction of New Senate Office Building	1972 *	137,730,400		137,730,400	81,932
X0136	Modification & Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant	1971 *	30,600,000		30,600,000	30,539
X4518	Judiciary Building Development & Operations Fund	1989	987,484		987,484	286,726
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS		$ 218,317,884		$ 218,317,884	$ 11,474,441
	II. NO YEAR APPROPRIATIONS					
X0102	Contingent Expenses	1976 *	$ 2,236,000		$ 2,236,000	$ 89,412
	Capitol Buildings					
X0105-28	Security Systems at Capitol Complex	1973 *	$ 8,104,000		$ 8,104,000	$ 429,579
X0105-47	Replacement of Minton Tile	1982	1,500,000		1,500,000	373,812
X0105-49	Reconditioning of Various AC Sys Cap Bldg	1984 *	1,500,000		1,500,000	579,305
X0105-53	Alterations to Room H-140 Capitol Bldg	1985	300,000		300,000	300,000
X0105-54	Program for Energy Conservation Capitol Bldg	1985 *	325,000		325,000	155,748
X0105-55	Replacement of PCB Transformers	1986 *	7,319,000		7,319,000	2,463,491
X0105-58	Smoke Detection Voice Alarm Sys Capitol Bldg	1988 *	400,000		400,000	204,004
X0105-62	Alterations to Senate Library, 4th Floor	1988	218,000		218,000	83,139
X0105-63	Improvements to House Radio/TV Gallery	1988	431,000		431,000	(80,818)
X0105-64	House Monumental Steps, East Front	1989 *	4,017,000	$ 3,517,000	500,000	314,448
X0105-65	Repair Fireplace Exhaust Ductwork	1990	200,000		200,000	200,000
X0105-66	Conservation of Wall Paintings	1990	125,000		125,000	104,998
X0105-67	Warehouse Rental - 1990	1990	410,000		410,000	29,665
X0105-68	Renovation to House Restaurant Kitchen	1991	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,627,536
X0105-69	Roof Repair, Capitol Building	1991	224,000		224,000	194,339
	Unallotted Balance		18,836		18,836	21,406
	Total Capitol Buildings		$ 28,091,836	$ 4,517,000	$ 23,574,836	$ 7,000,652
X0106	Alteration & Improve Handicapped Facilities	1976	$ 2,700,000		$ 2,700,000	$ 528,334

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 5/31/91
	Capitol Grounds					
X0108-2518	Conversion of Sq 764 to Green Park Area	1978	$ 375,000		$ 375,000	$ 76,572
X0108-30	Replace Md & Pa Ave Walkways	1983	2,240,000		2,240,000	286,161
X0108-42	Replc Lighting Stds & Heads, E & W Lawns	1989	160,000		160,000	20,000
X0108-43	Upgrade Street Lighting	1991	400,000	$ 400,000	0	0
	Unallotted Balance		12,389		12,389	12,389
	Total Capitol Grounds		$ 3,187,389	$ 400,000	$ 2,787,389	$ 395,122
	Senate Office Buildings					
X0123-44	Miscellaneous Improvements	1979 *	$ 775,308		$ 775,308	$ 34,085
X0123-45	Program for Energy Conservation SOBs	1979 *	1,115,000		1,115,000	409,279
X0123-48	New Senate Bake Shop	1980	70,000		70,000	31,988
X0123-52	Renovations-Russell & Dirksen Bldg	1982 *	6,328,692		6,328,692	180,177
X0123-54	Replace Sections A/C System, RSOB	1983 *	2,100,000		2,100,000	761,003
X0123-55	Electronic Security System Installation, HSOB	1983	291,000		291,000	74,602
X0123-57	Furniture & Furnishings, HSOB	1983 *	6,341,664		6,341,664	18,710
X0123-59	Addl Computer Sys Installation, SOBs	1985 *	3,411,653		3,411,653	872,091
X0123-62	Replace 28 AC Units, DSOB	1986 *	2,300,000		2,300,000	499,717
X0123-63	Replace 6 Senate Computer Room AC Units	1986	149,000		149,000	72,896
X0123-65	Replace 3 Frt Cabs (1,2,7) & Dr Op (1-9) DSOB	1987	402,000		402,000	998
X0123-68	Improvements In Office Space SOBs	1987	400,000		400,000	26,036
X0123-70	Renovations to Immigration Building	1984 *	5,800,000		5,800,000	13,228
X0123-77	Elevator Control Modifications, DSOB	1989	632,000		632,000	2,845
X0123-78	Miscellaneous Renovations & Alterations	1989	600,000		600,000	45,521
X0123-79	Electrical System Renov & Modernization, RSOB	1989 *	3,300,000		3,300,000	2,788,920
X0123-80	Renovation of DSOB South Cafeteria	1990	676,000		676,000	595,414
X0123-81	Senate Subway System Improvements	1990 *	9,000,000	$ 4,700,000	4,300,000	162,021
X0123-84	Frequency Inverters for VAV Fans, HSOB	1990 *	186,000		186,000	186,000
X0123-85	Planning and Design, Reloc, Comp Serv Ctr	1991	500,000		500,000	464,120
X0123-86	Install and Modify Fire Alarm Systems	1990	300,000		300,000	241,142
X0123-87	Special Furniture Allowance for Senators	1990	82,500		82,500	75,130
X0123-88	Furniture & Furnishings Inventory	1990	126,000		126,000	56,469
X0123-89	Renovate Committee Hearing Rooms	1991	953,000		953,000	653,064
	Unallotted Balance		230,442		230,442	93,606
	Total Senate Office Buildings		$ 46,070,259	$ 4,700,000	$ 41,370,259	$ 8,359,062

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 5/31/91
	House Office Buildings					
X0127-10	HOBA II	1975 *	$ 26,884,903		$ 26,884,903	$ 98,102
X0127-11	Replace Sections of A/C Sys, LHOB	1977 *	1,840,000		1,840,000	8,240
X0127-13	Fire Protection Improvements HOBs	1978 *	465,000		465,000	67,178
X0127-20	Program for Energy Conservation HOBs	1979 *	959,500		959,500	331,019
X0127-49	Electrical/Fire Protect Improvements LHOB	1986 *	16,430,000		16,430,000	679,755
X0127-52	Replace Kitchen Water Heaters, LHOB	1987	38,000		38,000	38,000
X0127-57	Smoke Detection/Voice Fire Alarm Sys, CHOB	1988 *	350,000		350,000	307,362
X0127-58	Smoke Detection/Voice Fire Alarm Sys, RHOB	1988 *	800,000		800,000	770,000
X0127-59	Installation of Duress Alarms HOBs	1983	300,000		300,000	254,273
X0127-60	Replace Speech Reinforcement Systems	1989	370,000		370,000	46,655
X0127-61	Renovate House Recording Studio, RHOB	1989	243,000		243,000	10,443
X0127-62	Electrical System Renovation, CHOB	1989 *	500,000		500,000	(26,437)
X0127-63	Elevator Repair and Replacement, HOB's	1989	1,350,000		1,350,000	262,738
X0127-64	Design Development Publication Dist Serv	1989	300,000		300,000	36,050
X0127-65	Design & Construction of Courtyard Elevators	1990	600,000		600,000	120,000
X0127-66	Renov. Rm. H2-157, Relocate Records Mgt	1990	162,375		162,375	364
X0127-67	Emergency Generator for HIS Computer Rm	1991	600,000		600,000	600,000
X0127-68	Remodel House Beauty Shop	1991	375,000		375,000	21,787
X0127-69	Repair Leaks & Renovate Space NW Corner, CHOB	1991	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Unallotted Balance		66,157		66,157	67,456
	Total House Office Buildings		$ 53,633,935		$ 53,633,935	$ 4,692,985
	Capitol Power Plant					
X0133-2559	Repairs to Pipe Tunnel	1991	$ 3,000,000		$ 3,000,000	$ 2,860,699
	Unallotted Balance		158,995		158,995	159,625
	Total Capitol Power Plant		$ 3,158,995		$ 3,158,995	$ 3,020,324

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 5/31/91
	Structural & Mechanical Care, Library Buildings & Grounds					
X0155-2567	Program for Energy Conservation LOC	1980 *	$ 484,300		$ 484,300	$ 267,789
X0155-26	Miscellaneous Improvements	1982 *	400,000		400,000	6,056
X0155-27	Restoration of Jefferson & Adams Buildings	1980 *	5,250,000		5,250,000	60,049
X0155-28	Design for Roof Replacement, Madison	1989	100,000		100,000	3,500
X0155-29	Loading Dock Modifications	1989	400,000		400,000	400,000
X0155-30	Roof Replacement, JMMB	1991	1,500,000		1,500,000	199,738
X0155-32	Acquisition of St. Cecilia's	1991	5,000,000	$ 4,600,000	400,000	231,966
X0155-70	Renov & Rest of Jefferson & Adams Buildings	1984	81,000,000		81,000,000	7,677,402
	Unallotted Balance					2,590
	Total Structural & Mech Care LOC		$ 94,134,300	$ 4,600,000	$ 89,534,300	$ 8,849,090
X0160	Capitol Complex Security Enhancements	1989	$ 13,000,000		$ 13,000,000	$ 12,794,834
	Botanic Garden Salaries & Expenses					
X0200-33	Miscellaneous Improvements	1984	$ 80,000		$ 80,000	$ 40,238
X0200-35	Bartholdi Fountain Basin Renovations	1991	244,000		244,000	244,000
	Unallotted Balance		21,027		21,027	21,027
	Total Botanic Garden Salary & Expenses		$ 345,027		$ 345,027	$ 305,265
	TOTAL "NO YEAR" APPROPRIATION		$ 246,557,741	$ 14,217,000	$ 232,340,741	$ 46,035,080
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND "NO YEAR" APPROPRIATION		$ 464,875,625	$ 14,217,000	$ 450,658,625	$ 57,509,521

* PROJECT FUNDED OVER A MULTI-YEAR PERIOD.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 4/30/91
	I. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS					
X0109-20	West Central Front	1983	$ 32,180,000		$ 32,180,000	$ 7,415,193
X0109-30	Modification & Const of WCF Terrace & Courtyards	1989 *	16,820,000		16,820,000	3,743,551
X0122	Construction of New Senate Office Building	1972 *	137,730,400		137,730,400	81,932
X0136	Modification & Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant	1971 *	30,600,000		30,600,000	30,539
X4518	Judiciary Building Development & Operations Fund	1989	987,484		987,484	290,578
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS		$ 218,317,884		$ 218,317,884	$ 11,561,793
	II. NO YEAR APPROPRIATIONS					
X0102	Contingent Expenses	1976 *	$ 2,236,000		$ 2,236,000	$ 136,313
	Capitol Buildings					
X0105-28	Security Systems at Capitol Complex	1973 *	$ 8,104,000		$ 8,104,000	$ 398,581
X0105-31	Mural Decorations, West Front, 1st Fl, House	1990	250,000		250,000	250,000
X0105-33	Installation of Office Intrusion Alarms	1981 *	210,000		210,000	(115)
X0105-47	Replacement of Minton Tile	1982	1,500,000		1,500,000	391,389
X0105-49	Reconditioning of Various AC Sys Cap Bldg	1984 *	1,500,000		1,500,000	583,053
X0105-53	Alterations to Room H-140 Capitol Bldg	1985	300,000		300,000	300,000
X0105-54	Program for Energy Conservation Capitol Bldg	1985 *	325,000		325,000	155,748
X0105-55	Replacement of PCB Transformers	1986 *	7,319,000		7,319,000	738,347
X0105-57	Telecommunications Plan, Sec. 305	1986	400,000		400,000	2,685
X0105-58	Smoke Detection Voice Alarm Sys Capitol Bldg	1988 *	400,000		400,000	215,465
X0105-62	Alterations to Senate Library, 4th Floor	1988	218,000		218,000	83,139
X0105-63	Improvements to House Radio/TV Gallery	1988	431,000		431,000	(80,818)
X0105-64	House Monumental Steps, East Front	1989 *	4,017,000	$ 3,517,000	500,000	314,448
X0105-65	Repair Fireplace Exhaust Ductwork	1990	200,000		200,000	200,000
X0105-66	Conservation of Wall Paintings	1990	125,000		125,000	104,998
X0105-67	Warehouse Rental - 1990	1990	410,000		410,000	29,665
X0105-68	Renovation to House Restaurant Kitchen	1991	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,634,536
X0105-69	Roof Repair, Capitol Building	1991	224,000		224,000	207,276
	Unallotted Balance		18,836		18,836	18,836
	Total Capitol Buildings		$ 28,951,836	$ 4,517,000	$ 24,434,836	$ 5,547,233

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 4/30/91
X0106	Alteration & Improve Handicapped Facilities	1976	$ 2,700,000	$	$ 2,700,000	$ 533,340
	Capitol Grounds					
X0108-2518	Conversion of Sq 764 to Green Park Area	1978	$ 375,000		$ 375,000	$ 76,572
X0108-30	Replace Md & Pa Ave Walkways	1983	2,240,000		2,240,000	286,161
X0108-42	Replc Lighting Stds & Heads, E & W Lawns	1989	160,000		160,000	20,000
X0108-43	Upgrade Street Lighting	1991	400,000	$ 400,000	0	0
	Unallotted Balance		12,389		12,389	12,389
	Total Capitol Grounds		$ 3,187,389	$ 400,000	$ 2,787,389	$ 395,122
	Senate Office Buildings					
X0123-34	Renovate DSOB Cafeteria Kitchen	1977 *	$ 1,701,908		$ 1,701,908	$ (143,970)
X0123-44	Miscellaneous Improvements	1979 *	775,308		775,308	34,085
X0123-45	Program for Energy Conservation SOBs	1979 *	1,115,000		1,115,000	410,512
X0123-48	New Senate Bake Shop	1980	70,000		70,000	31,988
X0123-52	Renovations-Russell & Dirksen Bldg	1982 *	6,328,692		6,328,692	180,809
X0123-53	Fire Safety Study & Renovations, G308 DSOB	1978	102,104		102,104	5,215
X0123-54	Replace Sections A/C System, RSOB	1983 *	2,100,000		2,100,000	770,529
X0123-55	Electronic Security System Installation, HSOB	1983	291,000		291,000	50,431
X0123-57	Furniture & Furnishings, HSOB	1983 *	6,341,664		6,341,664	18,710
X0123-59	Addl Computer Sys Installation, SOBs	1985 *	3,411,653		3,411,653	872,091
X0123-62	Replace 28 AC Units, DSOB	1986 *	2,300,000		2,300,000	577,948
X0123-63	Replace 6 Senate Computer Room AC Units	1986	149,000		149,000	72,896
X0123-65	Replace 3 Frt Cabs (1,2,7) & Dr Op (1-9) DSOB	1987	402,000		402,000	998
X0123-66	Study for Subway System Replacement	1988	256,200		256,200	68
X0123-68	Improvements In Office Space SOBs	1987	400,000		400,000	26,036
X0123-70	Renovations to Immigration Building	1984 *	5,800,000		5,800,000	13,624
X0123-71	Renovate SOBs Hearing Rms Speech Reinfor Sys	1988	220,000		220,000	115
X0123-75	Annual Furniture & Furnishings PL. 100-202	1989	219,342		219,342	1,732
X0123-77	Elevator Control Modifications, DSOB	1989	632,000		632,000	5,209
X0123-78	Miscellaneous Renovations & Alterations	1989	600,000		600,000	45,521
X0123-79	Electrical System Renov & Modernization, RSOB	1989 *	3,300,000		3,300,000	2,799,195
X0123-80	Renovation of DSOB South Cafeteria	1990	676,000		676,000	617,540
X0123-81	Senate Subway System Improvements	1990 *	9,000,000	$ 4,700,000	4,300,000	1,546,331

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 4/30/91
X0123-84	Frequency Inverters for VAV Fans, HSOB	1990 *	186,000		186,000	186,000
X0123-85	Planning and Design, Reloc, Comp Serv Ctr	1991	500,000		500,000	500,000
X0123-86	Install and Modify Fire Alarm Systems	1990	300,000		300,000	241,142
X0123-87	Special Furniture Allowance for Senators	1990	82,500		82,500	75,132
X0123-88	Furniture & Furnishings Inventory	1990	126,000		126,000	56,469
X0123-89	Renovate Committee Hearing Rooms	1991	953,000		953,000	792,881
	Unallotted Balance		230,442		230,442	230,442
	Total Senate Office Buildings		$ 48,569,813	$ 4,700,000	$ 43,869,813	$ 10,019,679
	House Office Buildings					
X0127-10	HOBA II	1975 *	$ 26,884,903		$ 26,884,903	$ 98,102
X0127-11	Replace Sections of A/C Sys, LHOB	1977 *	1,840,000		1,840,000	8,240
X0127-13	Fire Protection Improvements HOBs	1978 *	465,000		465,000	67,178
X0127-20	Program for Energy Conservation HOBs	1979 *	959,500		959,500	331,019
X0127-38	Install Addl CATV Equip HOBs	1983 *	512,000		512,000	1,299
X0127-49	Electrical/Fire Protect Improvements LHOB	1986 *	16,430,000		16,430,000	807,033
X0127-52	Replace Kitchen Water Heaters, LHOB	1987	38,000		38,000	38,000
X0127-57	Smoke Detection/Voice Fire Alarm Sys, CHOB	1988 *	350,000		350,000	307,362
X0127-58	Smoke Detection/Voice Fire Alarm Sys, RHOB	1988 *	800,000		800,000	770,000
X0127-59	Installation of Duress Alarms HOBs	1988	300,000		300,000	254,273
X0127-60	Replace Speech Reinforcement Systems	1989	370,000		370,000	52,916
X0127-61	Renovate House Recording Studio, RHOB	1989	243,000		243,000	10,467
X0127-62	Electrical System Renovation, CHOB	1989 *	500,000		500,000	(26,437)
X0127-63	Elevator Repair and Replacement, HOB's	1989	1,350,000		1,350,000	1,262,738
X0127-64	Design Development Publication Dist Serv	1989	300,000		300,000	36,050
X0127-65	Design & Construction of Courtyard Elevators	1990	600,000		600,000	120,000
X0127-66	Renov. Rm. H2-157, Relocate Records Mgt	1990	162,375		162,375	364
X0127-67	Emergency Generator for HIS Computer Rm	1991	600,000		600,000	600,000
X0127-68	Remodel House Beauty Shop	1991	375,000		375,000	38,320
X0127-69	Repair Leaks & Renovate Space NW Corner, CHOB	1991	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Unallotted Balance		66,157		66,157	66,157
	Total House Office Buildings		$ 54,145,935		$ 54,145,935	$ 5,843,081

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
"NO YEAR" UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROJECT	YEAR 1ST APPRP	APPROPRIATION	WITHHELD FROM OBLIGATION PL 101-520 SEC 312	NET AVAILABLE	UNOBLIGATED 4/30/91
	Capitol Power Plant					
X0133-2559	Repairs to Pipe Tunnel	1991	$ 3,000,000		$ 3,000,000	$ 2,996,829
	Unallotted Balance		158,995		158,995	158,995
	Total Capitol Power Plant		$ 3,158,995		$ 3,158,995	$ 3,155,824
	Structural & Mechanical Care, Library Buildings & Grounds					
X0155-2565	Rebuild 8 A/C Units, TJB	1977	$ 150,000		$ 150,000	$ 282
X0155-2566	Fire Protection Improvements, Main Bldg & Anx	1978 *	300,000		300,000	2,308
X0155-2567	Program for Energy Conservation LOC	1980 *	484,300		484,300	267,999
X0155-26	Miscellaneous Improvements	1982 *	400,000		400,000	7,945
X0155-27	Restoration of Jefferson & Adams Buildings	1980 *	5,250,000		5,250,000	60,049
X0155-28	Design for Roof Replacement, Madison	1989	100,000		100,000	3,500
X0155-29	Loading Dock Modifications	1989	400,000		400,000	400,000
X0155-30	Roof Replacement, JMMB	1991	1,500,000		1,500,000	199,738
X0155-32	Acquisition of St. Cecilia's	1991	5,000,000	$ 4,600,000	400,000	236,161
X0155-70	Renov & Rest of Jefferson & Adams Buildings	1984	81,000,000		81,000,000	7,808,973
	Total Structural & Mech Care LOC		$ 94,584,300	$ 4,600,000	$ 89,984,300	$ 8,986,955
X0160	Capitol Complex Security Enhancements	1989	$ 13,000,000		$ 13,000,000	$ 12,794,858
	Botanic Garden Salaries & Expenses					
X0200-33	Miscellaneous Improvements	1984	$ 80,000		$ 80,000	$ 40,238
	Bartholdi Fountain Basin Renovations	1991	244,000		244,000	244,000
	Unallotted Balance		21,027		21,027	21,027
	Total Botanic Garden Salary & Expenses		$ 345,027		$ 345,027	$ 305,265
	TOTAL "NO YEAR" APPROPRIATION		$ 250,879,295	$ 14,217,000	$ 236,662,295	$ 47,717,670
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND "NO YEAR" APPROPRIATION		$ 469,197,179	$ 14,217,000	$ 454,980,179	$ 59,279,463

* PROJECT FUNDED OVER A MULTI-YEAR PERIOD.

BOTANIC GARDEN

STEP VAN

You are requesting $19,000 for the replacement of a 1979 Ford Van and $27,000 for a 1977 GMC Step Van which "will eliminate slowdown and inefficiency due to breakdowns and repairs."

Question: How many times have each of these vehicles broken down over the past three years and at what expense?

Response: The maintenance/repair records for these vehicles since 1986 include scheduled preventative maintenance, such as oil changes and lubrication; schedules repairs such as muffler and exhaust replacement; and unscheduled and emergency repairs such as brake replacement and repairs to steering. The majority of the repairs were performed by in house maintenance staff. Specialized repairs, such as front end alignment and bearing work were performed by outside vendors. The expenses for each repair are not available unless the purchase requisitions are traced back. The down time for the preventative and scheduled maintenance ranged from on half a day for oil changes to a full day for muffler replacement. The outside repairs ranged from three to five days per item.

While the mechanical repairs have been increasing, the condition of the bodies and frames are of greater concern. The 1979 Ford Van has extensive corrosion of the floorboards on the operator's side and is becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous to drive. The 1977 GMC Step Van has extensive deterioration of the undercarriage which may soon threaten the integrity of the body supports.

Question: Provide for the record the maintenance schedule for each of these vehicles for the past five years including not only each instance in which service was required, but also the length of time each was under repairs during the breakdown.

Response: The following information is supplied for the record.

U.S. Botanic Garden
Vehicle Maintenance Summary

Service Code Key
1. Scheduled PM
2. Scheduled Repair
3. Unscheduled Repair

* Shop
** Distributor
*** Outside

DATE	SERVICE DESCRIPTION	SERVICE CODE
	1977 GMC Step Van	
1/7/86	Repaired flat tire - right front	3, *
1/10/86	Repaired damaged rear fan, motor on rear heater	3, *
1/29/86	Replaced front tires and stems	2, *
4/10/86	Repair right rear tail light	3, *
6/7/86	Replace battery, replace driveshaft hanger bearing assembly	3, *
6/3/87	Patched rust spots and replaced sheet metal	2, *
6/4/87	Repaired starter	
7/8/87	Repaired horn and patched rust spots	2, *
9/14/87	Repaired rear door latch & Driver door latch	3, *
9/15/87	Change oil filter, grease, check fluid levels	1, *
2/3/88	Repaired starter solenoid with used parts, repaired rear lights	2, *
3/9/88	Replaced starter and solenoid	2, *
5/11/88	Replaced broken mirror, right side	2, *
5/12/88	Replaced bushings and idler arm	2, *

DATE	SERVICE DESCRIPTION	SERVICE CODE
6/21/88	Replaced clutch, pressure plate & thermostat bearing	2, *
6/22/88	Grease, change oil & filter, check fluid levels, hoses & belts, rebuilt carburetor	2, *
9/14/88	Replaced wiper blades, headlights, marker lights, replaced muffler and repaired clamps, repaired window on driver's door	2, *
12/31/89	Replaced brake master cylinder, pumped brake fluid	3, *
1/18/90	Grease, changed oil & filter, changed air filter & checked fluid levels	1, *
1/18/90	Replaced cam shaft, valve lifters, spark plugs & antifreeze	3, *
1/27/90	Replaced fuel pump	3, *
5/30/90	Grease, change oil & filter	1, *
	repaired driver's door latch, adjusted clutch	3, *
7/31/90	Tighten power steering belt	3, *
10/12/90	Replace clutch, pressure plate & bearing	2, *
12/17/90	Grease, change oil & filter	1, *
1/5/91	Repaired Driver's door latch	3, *
5/2/91	Replaced hinge pins on rear doors	3, *
	1979 Ford Van	
4/8/86	Replaced Exhaust System, muffler, tailpipe & hangers	3, *
6/7/86	Replaced battery with used battery from GMC Van	3, *
9/1/87	Replaced 4 tires, checked fluid levels, checked brakes (Need replacing F & R), adjusted clutch and shift linkages	1, *
4/21/88	Replace clutch and adjust door	2, *
6/23/88	Replace front brakes, pack wheel bearings, checked rear brakes (OK)	2, *
5/3/88	Replaced right door mirror and right signal light bulb	2, *
6/28/88	Replaced master cylinder and bleed brakes	2, *
7/22/88	Grease, change oil and filter	1, *
7/26/88	Checked steering linkage, adjusted steering box	3, *
7/11/89	Grease, change oil and filter	1, *
7/11/89	Replaced muffler, tailpipe and rear shocks	2, *
9/11/89	Replaced tie rod in steering, aligned front end, balanced front tires	2, ***
10/4/89	Replaced shift collar, signal light switch	3, *
6/7/89	Grease, change oil & filter, replaced 4 tires, installed back up horn & blind spot mirror	2, *
8/2/90	Adjusted shift linkage, replaced U joint on drive shaft	2, *
8/23/90	Repaired wiper/washer switch	3, *
1/2/91	Grease, change oil & filter, checked fluid levels, repaired driver's door handle	1, *
5/4/91	Replaced driver's seat, checked vehicle safety equipment prior to D.C. inspection	2, *

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SLADE GORTON

Question: Your FY'92 budget request represents an increase of around 55 percent over the FY'91 enacted level. While we have not yet determined the subcommittee allocations, it is expected that each subcommittee will receive in the neighborhood of a 6 percent increase. Could you please outline which of your proposed increase you would cut and why if you were forced to receive only the expected 6 percent?

Response: A priority listing of the Senate Office Buildings request follows.

1. Mandatory Items	$1,259,000
2. Annual Recurring Maintenance Items	252,000
3. Lease of Postal Square (new)	1,688,000
4. Roof Repairs, Russell Building	210,000
5. Paint Exterior Windows, Russell Building	75,000
6. Renovate Committee Hearing Rooms	1,246,000
7. Senate Subway System Improvements	3,000,000
8. Postal Square Tenant Accommodations	4,000,000
9. Exit Door Security/Safety	100,000
10. Replace Sections of A/C System, Russell Building	600,000

The next order of priority includes:

Elevator Improvements

Elevator Construction, Senate Office Buildings	8,000,000
Design and Install Elevator Control Modifications, Hart Building	1,200,000
Design for Computerization of Elevator Controls, Dirksen and Russell Buildings	150,000

Cyclical Maintenance Items

Replace Windows, Russell Building	154,000
Replace Carpet, North Servery, Dirksen Building	108,000
Replace Garage Door Entrances, Hart Building	32,000

Continuing and Initiating Other Programs

Head End to Congressional Cable System	1,500,000
Retrofit Energy Efficient Lighting Systems	1,000,000
Maintenance of Architectural Surfaces	50,000
Install Lightning Protection System, Russell Building	100,000
Modular Furniture, Russell and Dirksen Buildings	1,000,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Hart Building	1,500,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Postal Square	2,000,000
New Radio/TV Facility	350,000
Furniture, Accessories and Special Allowances Policy	83,000
Connect Entrance Alarms, Hart and Dirksen Garages, to Central System	35,000
Workstations for Capitol Exchange Operators	90,000
Holding Cells, Capitol Police Headquarters	75,000
Installation of Conduits between Capitol and Russell Building	50,000
Furniture and Furnishings, Judiciary Square	500,000
Relocation of Senate Library	5,000,000

Question: The Committee has provided through regular and supplemental appropriations, an amount in excess of $81 million for the renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams Buildings of the Library of Congress. Could you please update the Committee on the status of these projects and if work has been carried out within the budget required?

Response: The first two phases of the LOC Renovation and Restoration project are complete. These phases performed renovation and restoration work in one half of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Library of Congress Buildings.

The Library of Congress is presently in the process of performing the moves into the recently renovated Phase I Renovation spaces. This is scheduled to be an ongoing activity throughout the summer as Alterations for Interim Occupancy are completed. As part of this activity, the Main Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building was recently reopened to the public.

Proposals from pre-qualified contractors for the Phase II Renovation work have been received and are under review and evaluation. Contract documents for the Colonnades Forecourts have been issued to pre-qualified contractors and proposal are due at the end of June.

At the present time, the work is considered to be within the budgeted amount of $81 million despite being behind in schedule.

Question: Your office has been working on plans for the "East Plaza Project". Could you please update the Committee on this project, when work is scheduled to begin and its security benefits?

Response: Work underway on the East Plaza project currently includes two items. The first item was the installation of vehicular barriers as provided for in P.L. 101-520. Temporary barriers were installed along the circular drives of the Capitol Square during the Persian Gulf Crisis. At the present time, barriers of a more appropriate nature are being reviewed for installation. The second item is the preliminary design of a Visitor Center. This preliminary design is underway, and is expected to be presented to the Committees on Appropriations in July 1991.

Question: Could you provide for the record, a list of the top twenty highest salaries under your office and their positions?

Response: The following is a listing of the twenty positions with the highest salaries.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

TWENTY HIGHEST SALARIES

SC	GR	TITLE	CURRENT SALARY
LV	III	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	$115,300
LV	IV	ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	108,300
LV	V	DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING	101,300
GS	18	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	97,317
GS	17	SUPERINTENDENT, HOB	85,800
GS	17	SENIOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	85,800
GS	17	SUPERINTENDENT, SOB	85,800
GS	17	BUDGET OFFICER	85,800
GS	17	SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BLDG	85,800
GS	17	EXECUTIVE OFFICER	85,800
GS	17	GENERAL COUNSEL	85,800
GS	15	STAFF ASSISTANT (OFC OF ADM ASST)	76,028
GS	15	DIRECTOR MGT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	73,973
GS	15	SUPERVISING ENGINEER, LOC	73,973
GS	15	DIRECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES MGT	73,973
		DIRECTOR OF FOOD SERVICE, SOB	71,916
GS	15	HEAD, ELECTRONIC ENG. DIVISION	67,808
GS	15	ASSISTANT BUDGET OFFICER	67,808
GS	15	SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION	67,808
GS	15	DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL	67,808

Question: Under "Contingent Expenses", you have requested $100,000 in FY'92, yet in addition to the FY'91 appropriation of the same amount, $103,432 of prior "No Year" funding was available for obligation in FY'90 for a total of $203,432. Why do you need this recurring fund if you are not using previous appropriations?

Response: The appropriation for "Contingent Expenses" is provided for the occasional unforseen expenses that may arise from time to time, as well as for surveys and studies. As "unforeseen" expenses cannot be predicted with any accuracy, it is impossible to prepare specific budget estimates for such occurrences. Historically, the funding level of

$100,000 has proved to be adequate, but only because a carryover "cushion" has been available to supplement the annual funding level.

Of the $203,432 available during fiscal year 1990, a total of $134,480 was allotted for specific purposes, thus leaving only $68,952 available to carry over for supplementing the allotment for contingency items in fiscal year 1991. Through April 30, 1991, a total of $99,382 has been allotted for contingency items. If the appropriation of $100,000 was the only funding available for the fiscal year, there would be only $618 available to allot for unexpected expenses for the final five months of the fiscal year. Thus it is clear that from time to time, the carry over balance is necessary to provide an adequate balance to provide for these type needs.

Question: Can you please give the Committee a status report on the Elevator Modernization Program?

Response: The current status of the Elevator Modernization Program in the Senate Office Buildings is as follows:

Contractors and in-house personnel are implementing several important programs. The first program is to provide expert service and "troubleshooting" capability to augment the existing Senate elevator maintenance personnel by means of a service and maintenance contract. This contract, originally designated for the Russell Building, has been structured to include all of the Senate Office Buildings.

Another active project is the replacement, by contract, of all of the operating hardware on the elevators in the Dirksen Building and, in addition, the modernization of the controls for the northwest bank of passenger elevators in the Dirksen Building known as Elevators No. 3 and 4. The latter work is now complete and is providing a higher level of service at that important location. This effort is being viewed as a "pilot" program which will set the pattern for improved elevator controls throughout the Senate Office Buildings.

Additionally, a computerized monitoring system to monitor the elevator systems in the Senate Office Buildings has been installed. This is a unique system developed by in-house engineering and operational personnel in cooperation with the manufacturer and provides round-the-clock monitoring of the operational performance of all Senate elevators.

A contract has been awarded for a prototype interior cab renovation for the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Passenger elevator No. 8, located in the S.W. corner, has been identified as the unit to receive the prototype cab.

Additional funding requested in FY 92 is to support the continuation of the modernization of the other elevator systems in the Senate Office Buildings.

Question: What do you anticipate the reduction in maintenance expenses to be once the Elevator Modernization Program is complete?

Response: It is difficult to say whether at this point that there will, in fact, be any significant reductions. The program of elevator modernization is paralleled by a program of adding up to ten additional elevators over the next few years to match the vertical transportation capability with the building/staff needs. In addition, the modernization efforts will emphasize the upgrading of control and dispatching systems to new microprocessor based systems. This will place the modernized systems into a new category of maintenance of electronic/microprocessor based systems. The modernization will provide better service in general and better dispatching, but of course, there will still be a need for a high level of maintenance to keep the systems operating at top performance.

Elevator maintenance expenses have increased in the past several years because efforts have been expended to solve long standing problems in selected systems and because of the efforts expended to upgrade the elevator maintenance program to what would be considered to be a top level program to maximize the elevator availability by minimizing system downtime. A part of this expense has been the use of industry experts to solve the extremely difficult system problems. In addition, an elevator maintenance contractor is now performing designated maintenance and upgrade work on elevator systems to assist in the elevator maintenance upgrade program. This is needed to augment in-house forces and to assist in time periods when in-house manpower or expertise is insufficient to handle a given situation.

The key element of the cost of maintaining elevators is that it is more economical to maintain elevator system with our own maintenance forces providing the level of expertise is available to solve most problems expeditiously. Because of the need to respond quickly to provide top level of service to the Senate though, the use of outside maintenance forces to augment in house forces is seen as desirable.

The net effect on the cost of elevator maintenance is seen as a slight reduction of maintenance cost on a per car basis when the modernization is completed, when the new systems are added and when the existing systems are all fully debugged from installation and modernization.

Question: It appears that many individuals are forced to use elevators between the Basement, Garage and First Floors of the Hart Building simply because no stairs exist at those locations. Not only does it cause unnecessary wear on elevators, but represents a potential fire hazard. Are there any options to construct a stairway between these floors?

Response: The installation of a stairway between the subway level and the Ground Floor and the First Floor levels in the Hart Building has been studied and designs have been presented to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration for consideration.

Question: Could you please update the Committee on the plans for and status of renovations at the South Dining Area?

Response: The renovation of the South Dining Area is underway. The renovation is being done in three phases. The first is the demolition of the old serving line with the new installation of a self service facility for sandwiches, soups, yogurt and other items. This is expected to be completed by late August. The current buffet serving area and adjacent dining areas will be renovated in two phases to permit the continued use of at least one of the spaces at all times. It is intended that these spaces be completed by December, 1991.

Question: You have requested $106,000 for asbestos abatement. What is the status of this program, when will it be complete, and how much will it cost?

Response: At this time these monies are used to remove, dispose of, and encapsulate a variety of asbestos materials found in the Senate Office Buildings. If found during the process of renovation, these funds are used to properly handle the materials by removal or encapsulation. Major and minor projects that have identified asbestos materials as being present will include the handling of the asbestos hazard within the project funds. However, if discovered while other projects are underway and while normal maintenance procedures are being performed, these funds are used to cover the proper handling and/or disposal. Much of the effort in the effort expended in the Russell and Dirksen Buildings have involved the encapsulation of the asbestos bearing material to minimize the risks to the building occupants. The need to access ductwork, fans and other equipment in the areas that have been encapsulated requires that the proper measures be taken. This will be a continued practice for years to come.

Question: Can you please give us a status update on the renovation of the Postal Square Building?

Response: The building will be ready for the new occupants to occupy their assigned space in July 1992. The occupants currently identified are: Senate Computer Center, Senate Service Center, Senate Cabinet Shop, Senate Micrographics and Senate Photo Lab.

Question: Which Senate entities will be located in the Postal Square Building and what will happen to the space vacated by those moves?

Response: It is not yet determined by the Senate Rules Committee who will occupy the space vacated by those designated to move, as listed above, to the City Post Office.

Question: You have requested $40,000 for security equipment for the Postal Square Building. Are these expenses being shared by other future tenants?

Response: No. These funds are for the magnetometer and the X-ray machine for the 4th floor Senate Computer Center.

Question: $1 million is requested for energy efficient lighting. Can you give us a status report on the retrofitting and the proposed cost savings?

Response: We will not know with any degree of certainty what the savings will be until we begin the program of replacement and gain some experience with time and labor costs. **The $1 million is to begin a** multi-year program of replacement.

Question: You have requested 7 new positions under the labor division and one under the Electrical Power Division and various other new positions in other areas. What have you done to increase efficiency and productivity of the existing labor force?

Response: Efficiencies in the Capitol Buildings labor force have been increased in two ways. The acquisition of the newest and most efficient equipment for the cleaning crews has led to improvements in that function. In addition, training of staff has been provided by personnel familiar with the new equipment and cleaning operations.

Question: You have requested $263,000 for Computer Aided Design Database development and an additional $108,000 for new equipment. Why can't it be incorporated into your existing database?

Response: The funding requested for database development is for contractual services. These are necessary to provide for the digitization of existing drawings. This process involves many hours of data input. At the present time, the CAD drafting staff are fully occupied and cannot spare sufficient time to devote to this data input effort. By contracting out for this effort, a completely digitized database for the Capitol Grounds will be achieved, as well as continuation of certain engineering drawing digitization. Until this effort has been completed, the CAD system cannot be fully utilized.

Question: You have requested $200,000 for the Bicentennial of the Capitol Building. What is the role of the Capitol Preservation Commission in this event and how are you interacting with them?

Response: The Capitol Preservation Commission was established 3 years ago, and has expressed an interest in planning for the celebration of the Bicentennial of the United States Capitol. The Commission is planning for a celebration lasting from 1993 through the year 2000. The role of the Architect of the Capitol, at this time, has been to assist the Commission with planning of appropriate publications which the Commission has expressed an interest in pursuing.

We have provided the Senate and House Leadership with a proposal for the celebration of the bicentennial on September 18, 1993, including a ceremony at the Capitol. We anticipate the Leadership and the

Commission will look to this office for support as arrangements for the celebration are developed.

Question: Parking lots 18 and 19 appear to be inadequately illuminated, especially given that they are so close to the Senate Buildings. Do we have funds to improve the lighting on the Senate parking lots and if not, how much would be needed?

Response: Parking lot No. 19 appears to have adequate lighting but two more poles can be added in the parking area North of the Monocle with the loss of a few parking spaces. Parking lot 17/18 currently has perimeter lighting only and no poles within the parking area. A complete replacement of existing lighting, with a few poles in the center of the parking area, will cost approximately $50,000 to $60,000. We will attempt to identify funds for this purpose during fiscal year 1991.

Question: Can you update the Committee on the recycling efforts planned or in place for the Capitol and Senate Buildings?

Response: The existing "bulk" recycling program continues throughout the Capitol Complex. Paper and aluminum cans are the primary recyclables currently collected in the Office Waste Recycling Program (OWRP). The proposed expansion of the current "bulk" recycling program includes equipping each office with recycling stations to aid in cleaning up the waste stream while allowing offices to participate in source separation.

Under the pilot program we utilized "desk-top" recycling containers which proved to be confusing, cumbersome and generally unmanageable. The modified program currently proposed utilizes existing trash receptacles for mixed paper and utilizes a centralized recycling container for high grade paper. This centralized approach will simplify the work effort required by the custodial forces in handling the recyclable wastepaper as well as providing a flexible vehicle to collect glass and aluminum.

The key initiative incorporated in the proposed expansion is an effort to improve the quality of the waste stream. If we are to continue to be successful in marketing the mixed wastepaper the contamination level must be maintained at a low level. To accomplish this contamination reduction, the proposed office recycling station will also provide a wet waste container designed to collect all of the non-recyclable materials generated in the offices.

There have been several problems which continue to plague the program. These are:

1. **PROGRAM COSTS** - The market for recycled wastepaper has leveled off after a steady decline due to a substantially increased supply of wastepaper available to the paper manufacturing plants. This condition has required a continued subsidy to accomplish our goals. Based on current cost, approximately 30-40% of the FY 91 funding ($350,000) will be required to offset what is now a "disposal fee" for continuing the current level of recycling. This fee ($20-$40 per ton) is still less than the cost for landfilling the material currently estimated at approximately $41.65 per ton. The landfill cost will escalate rapidly when the Lorton Landfill is closed in 1992 or 1993.

2. **BALE CONTAMINATION** - The contamination of the wastepaper with organic and other non-recyclable materials continues to be a problem. The availability of large quantities of high grade paper in the national capital region has impacted the marketability of the mixed bales with their current level of contamination.

A possible solution to this is now being developed in conjunction with an RFP for a long term (3-5 year) contract for material recycling. The most obvious solution is to eliminate the need or requirement for sorting and baling by AOC staff. This can be accomplished with the support of office staffs participating in source separation as well as by requiring the contractor to sort and bale the wastepaper at his facility. We are confident that these operational changes, once implemented, will increase our productivity and ultimately reduce costs.

3. **COLLECTION AND STORAGE OF GLASS AND METAL** - The collection and storage of glass and metal cans has proven to be troublesome. A solution has been proposed that would place separate recycling receptacles in each office to collect glass and metal for recycling. The AOC's custodial forces will pick up the collected glass and metal in special containers and take it to the basement of each building for storage until it is picked up by the responsible contractor. Several times per week these containers will be deposited into a special contractor truck which has several divided compartments designated for the appropriate recyclable material and taken to a local recycling facility.

4. **INFORMATION DISSEMINATION** - There is a need to review the AOC's OWRP with Members and their staffs. This is an ongoing demand which increases during election years and with the change in staff. We have prepared and transmitted to the authorizing Committees an updated informational package. As previously noted, these packages included a draft letter for distribution by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on House Administration as well as a draft brochure outlining the current recycling program.

Another activity is the development of an informational video on the recycling program. The Senate Recording Studio is supporting this effort. This video could be shown to new employees upon request or placed on the cable system at intervals deemed appropriate by the Committees.

5. **STAFFING** - There is a critical need to add staff support to aid the Superintendents' staff in the expansion of the recycling program. As noted in our FY 91 budget request, additional support staff is necessary to properly manage the recycling efforts. This staffing will be funded, temporarily, from the existing annual appropriation for waste recycling.

A long term contract for the recycling of suitable materials such as wastepaper, aluminum cans, and glass is being developed as part of the ongoing procurement process.

Question: You have requested $1,000,000 for modular furniture for the Russell and Dirksen Buildings. Are all offices in the Hart Building now modular?

Response: The modular furniture program for Senators suites in the Hart Building is now considered complete. Two Senators have elected to retain traditional furniture in the Hart Building and not install modular furniture.

Question: What would the cost savings have been if we would have bought the Hart modular furniture all at once as originally planned?

Response: It is difficult to place a precise dollar amount on the savings that could have been achieved if all the modular furniture and furnishings for the Hart Building has been acquired at one time. However, it is clear that savings would have been achieved in two areas. The first would have been a better unit pricing for the systems furniture based on larger order quantities, and the second would have been the savings on annual inflationary increases.

Question: What happens to the old furniture?

Response: Old furniture is either repaired, disposed of, surplused or sold.

If repairable and if the demand is sufficient and item will be repaired, refinished, reupholstered, etc. for reissue. Selected items that are deemed excess stock and which are in need of repair (various) are offered for sale to interested staff. If items are deemed not repairable within reasonable cost and considered to have no value, they are disposed of. Items that are excess stock but which need repair and can be repaired at reasonable cost are offered to General Services Administration as surplus for Government use.

Question: Why do we have funds requested for the rental of St. Cecilia's property when we also have $4.6 million to acquire the property?

Response: A total of $5,000,000 for the acquisition of St. Cecilia's was appropriated for 1991 for "Architect of the Capitol" under the paragraph entitled "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care." Pursuant to Sec. 312(a)(13) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991, these funds were made unavailable for obligation or expenditure in FY 1991, however, in Conference, $400,000 in FY 1991 funds were made available to enable the Architect to enter into a lease-purchase arrangement during FY 1991 pending completion of the purchase in FY 1992 when the additional $4,600,000 is released for obligation.

Question: Can you briefly discuss the condition and planned renovations of the Botanic Garden?

Response: Funds in the amount of $100,000 were appropriated in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989, P.L. 100-458, approved October 1, 1988, for an architectural and engineering study of the Conservatory to determine the functional integrity of the building and its systems. The consultant's final report was submitted to the Architect in July, 1990, after completion of the fiscal year 1991 budget process. The delay in the report's completion was due to direction to the associate architect to prepare a phased renovation program extending over several years rather than a single phase project. This decision was made in order to provide the Congress the option of funding the renovation over several years rather than appropriating one large sum for a single phase. In anticipation of this final report, and based on the initial findings, a request was made for funds in the amount of $500,000 in fiscal year 1991 for design of the Conservatory's structural repairs and renovation, and these funds were appropriated in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1991, P.L. 101-520, approved November 5, 1990.

The associate architect's report indicated exfoliation of the aluminum laminate structural members in the Palm House has advanced to a greater extent than had been previously assumed. The report warned of the immediate hazard of falling debris as well as the potential for catastrophic collapse of the Palm House portion of the Conservatory due to structural safety factors normally associated with such structures that may be exceeded. In order to protect the public and Botanic Garden staff, the Palm House has been closed and a wooden frame passageway across the area connecting the East and West wings has been erected.

The associate architect has been directed to prepare the first portion of the total design effort, that is, the necessary drawings and specifications for demolition of the Palm House. When that effort is complete, and firm estimates for the actual demolition work are prepared, a reprogramming will be forwarded to award a demolition contract for the Palm House.

Complete design, through the construction documentation stage, for the entire structural renovation is the next necessary step. This effort is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $1.5-2 million. If funds are not appropriated in fiscal year 1992 for the continuation of the project, the funds will be requested at the next available opportunity.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. HOUK, PUBLIC PRINTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WILLIAM A. HOHNS, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER
VINCENT F. ARENDES, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)
MICHAEL F. DiMARIO, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (OPERATIONS AND PROCUREMENT)
RICHARD C. BARNETT, CHIEF OF STAFF

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator REID. We are pleased to have as our final witness Robert W. Houk, the Public Printer. This is Mr. Houk's second appearance before the subcommittee since becoming the Public Printer. He will defend the Government Printing Office [GPO] request for fiscal year 1992 appropriations totaling $144.6 million. This is an increase of about 33.5 percent.

Mr. Houk, we have your statement; we will place it in its entirety in the record. Please introduce your associates, and then summarize your presentation, and we will ask you some questions.

Mr. HOUK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good morning.

Senator REID. Good morning.

Mr. HOUK. If you will just give us a moment to get my crew in here. It will take them time, Mr. Chairman. If you would like, I will proceed with my summary.

Senator REID. Please do. Your crew is here now?

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. HOUK. They are piling in. Entering in, I will introduce Bill Hohns, the Deputy Public Printer, who will be sitting on my right; to my left is Rick Barnett, the Chief of Staff; to his left is Mike DiMario, the Assistant Public Printer for Operations and Procurement; and to the far right is Vince Arendes, the Assistant Public Printer, Chief Financial Officer.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

I am pleased to be here to present the funding requirements of the Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1992. I deeply appreciate your willingness to reschedule this hearing to accommodate a previous commitment I had made to attend the semiannual meeting of the Depository Library Council, which was held in Boston last week.

I have just introduced the people who assist me or aid me here at the table. Other members are here, seated behind me. In the interest of time, I will briefly summarize my prepared statement, which has been submitted for the record.

For 1992, we are requesting a total of $141.7 million for those GPO programs that require direct appropriations from Congress. This request includes $114.3 million for the congressional printing and binding appropriation, an increase of $34.7 million over the funding approved for 1991. In addition, we are requesting $27.4 million for the salaries and expenses appropriation of the Superintendent of Documents, an increase of $871,000 over 1991 funding.

I would like to specifically address our request for the congressional printing and binding appropriation. Our request includes $96.7 million to cover congressional printing needs in 1992. This is an increase of $17 million over 1991 funding. Of that amount, $13.2 million is for estimated increases in workload that are anticipated to occur in 1992. The remaining $3.8 million is for increases in price levels. Our price level estimates have been adjusted upward by 3 to 5 percent based on current services projections developed by the Office of Management and Budget for 1992.

The balance of our request for the congressional printing and binding appropriation, or $17.6 million, is to fund prior years' obligations. Approximately $13.6 million is to cover prior year obligations for congressional printing incurred in excess of appropriated funds through fiscal year 1990. The other $4 million of this amount is to fund the completion of work on bound editions of the Congressional Record from prior years, to bring them current through 1991.

Mr. Chairman, our request for the congressional printing and binding appropriation represents a considered effort to restore fiscal soundness to GPO's funding practices. Soon after taking office 1 year ago, I directed a thorough review of these practices. The review disclosed a need to more accurately construct the workload and price estimates for congressional printing. We have done this by conducting a detailed historical analysis from which we can now more reasonably forecast congressional workload demand.

Our review also disclosed a need to remedy the growing shortfall resulting from funding prior years' obligations out of current year appropriations. For the last 2 years, GPO has come before Congress to ask for additional funds to cover these obligations, in effect falling into a pattern of deficit financing that is neither sound nor prudent.

These obligations were incurred because the actual volume of congressional work in prior years was in excess of prior appropriations. To meet Congress' requirements for essential legislative products, GPO produced this work using its revolving fund. This depleted our capacity to finance necessary equipment and operational improvements, and our ability to reconfigure our facilities to achieve cost savings in GPO's products and services.

In order to proceed with our plans to achieve these savings, it is vital to GPO that our revolving fund have sufficient working capital in order to make needed investments without having to request appropriated funds. Our request for congressional printing and binding for 1992 proposes a necessary effort to catch up on prior years' funding deficiencies and restore our funding practices to a prudent fiscal basis.

Mr. Chairman, I share Congress' desire to see GPO operate in an efficient, responsive and cost-effective manner. Since we last met 1 year ago, we have taken a number of actions to fulfill that goal. Soon after taking office, I issued a series of goals and objectives to GPO's managers, emphasizing the need to maintain and improve client satisfaction with the cost, timeliness, and quality of GPO's products and services; to modernize GPO's operations with the most cost-effective technologies available; and to determine and pursue GPO's appropriate role in the execution of Federal information policy.

Subsequently, we implemented several management actions to achieve these goals and objectives. Through these actions we have made significant progress in managing the use of overtime in GPO, and total overtime at GPO has declined. We implemented new restrictions on controllable expenses, increased cooperation with Congress and Federal agencies, completed a study of document sales pricing that offers new alternatives for broadening consumer access to Government publications, developed a new approach to training, and we will soon put in place new performance measures for GPO's managers to improve managerial accountability.

We issued a plan for increasing the use of alkaline paper in Government publications with enduring value, and expanded the use of recycled paper in Government printing, including printing and blank paper supplied to Congress; expanded the number and variety of Government publications in electronic formats that are now included in the Depository Library Program; and established a workable strategic planning system to guide GPO's operations into the future.

These actions and achievements, as well as others, are discussed in GPO's annual report for fiscal year 1990. I am pleased to present advance copies of this report to you and members of the subcommittee today. Full distribution of the report will commence next week.

As you know, a significant amount of attention was focused this last year on a report on GPO's operations that was issued by the General Accounting Office [GAO] in September, and which was based on data accumulated from the period before I took office. The GAO's findings were important to me, for they confirmed the need for the management direction I had already established for GPO.

After the GAO report was issued, we prepared an action plan to implement the GAO's recommendations. Many of the plan elements overlap management actions that were already underway as a result of the goals and objectives I had established earlier.

In summary, our action plan addresses: The management of overtime and equipment utilization; the establishment of a realistic GPO goal to reduce paper waste and spoilage; the development of a more comprehensive quality management strategy; the implementation of additional internal control procedures for GPO's printing procurement program, as well as the improvement of information systems used to validate contractor performance; the enhancement of information provided to client agencies; the development of measurable objectives within managers' performance plans; the implementation of measures to make GPO's automated executive information system more effective; and the development of a strategic plan.

This plan was transmitted to the Joint Committee on Printing [JCP], as well as this subcommittee, in January. I am pleased to report that we are making sound progress on the initiatives contained in this plan. I am also pleased to report that we have established a constructive, working dialog with the GAO, which has contributed significantly to our progress at GPO.

Finally, I also want to note that we have established a sound working relationship with Congress, particularly with the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, in meeting Congress' printing needs. As you well remember, the end of the second session of the 101st Congress last fall saw an extraordinary congressional printing workload.

During that period, our working relationship with the Secretary of the Senate, the Honorable Joe Stewart, was of great assistance to GPO in determining our printing priorities. We have continued with that relationship as we explore cooperative opportunities to improve the automation of the Senate's printing needs. As I discussed in a hearing before the JCP in January, we are also taking a number of actions to improve the delivery of congressional printing products during heavy workload periods.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for inviting me here today. This concludes my opening statement. I will be pleased to answer questions the subcommittee may have.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. HOUK

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I am pleased to be here today to present the funding requirements necessary to carry out the mission of the Government Printing Office (GPO).

Before proceeding with the requirements for continued funding of the Government Printing Office's operations, I would like to express my appreciation for your Subcommittee's action during the appropriations process for Fiscal Year 1991. Actions such as providing for the restoration of the paper copy of important publication titles for distribution to librarians and historians, and the strengthening of centralized control over procured printing by GPO, will allow GPO to enhance its service commitment to Congress, Federal agencies, and the public.

It is a pleasure to come before your Subcommittee once again.

OVERVIEW

This past year has seen significant modifications in the direction of the GPO. A new strategic planning process has commenced which will set the course of action for GPO for many years to come. Most important is our evaluation of current and potential products and services that GPO will be asked to provide. This process is taking a fresh look at the legislative environment as well as all phases of our operations, including equipment, facilities, human resources, automated support systems, and employee training.

Upon becoming Public Printer in March 1990, I immediately directed that action be taken to review all aspects of GPO. The status quo will not be a trademark of my tenure as Public Printer. New challenges and creative opportunities for improvement exist in this era of electronic information technologies. GPO must take a strong leadership role in this era and I intend to make the necessary personal commitment to place GPO on the proper course. Sufficient financial resources must be made available to GPO to meet these challenges.

I am pleased to state that GPO's financial requirements for Fiscal Year 1992 offer a comprehensive package to ensure high quality and timely service to our clients, particularly Congress. The largest component of this package relates to our Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation. Both Congress and GPO share in this financial responsibility. Congress, as publisher, controls a significant volume of work that GPO produces, while GPO, as printer, provides the resources to accomplish the workload demands of Congress.

Appropriations Requirements

For Fiscal Year 1992, GPO's requirements are $141,653,000 for those programs that require direct appropriations. These requirements consist of $114,282,000 for the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation and $27,371,000 for the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation of the Superintendent of Documents. While this represents a significant increase over past funding, it is primarily a direct function of the prior and projected workload demands.

The volume of Congressional work is an unpredictable, but mandatory, operational requirement of GPO. To ensure the reasonableness of our estimated volume, I requested that an internal study be made of the recent historical pattern of workload starting with 1984. This study provided a solid basis for determining new demands and allowed for an analysis of both sessions of Congress. As a result, higher demands from Congress are anticipated in 1992.

Our study predicted estimated volume increases in many categories of work including the daily Congressional Record and the Record Index, miscellaneous printing and binding, hearings, bills, resolutions and amendments, and committee reports. Projected volume decreases relate to miscellaneous publications, committee prints and details to Congress.

Contributing to the increase in funding requirements is the cumulative effect of changes on the actual cost of delivering our products and services. Between October 1989 and January 1990, we raised our scale of prices by 22 percent. This marked the first major overall price increase since January 1987.

Our requirements also include a need for funding prior years' obligations for work related to previous years for which funding was deferred. A review of our financial requirements, compared to GPO's latest budget authority, has identified a growing shortfall which, I believe, must be resolved during this year's budgetary process.

Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation

Our requirements represent an increase of $34,667,000 over last year's appropriation. This increase consists of two components - price level changes of $3,772,000 and program-type changes of $30,895,000. The majority of the increase, nearly 90 percent, is due to the latter. Program-type changes include $13,276,000 for projected volume increases for Fiscal Year 1992 and $17,619,000 for prior year shortfalls.

For the first time, we have included a current service provision based upon economic assumptions developed by the Office of Management and Budget. The projected $3.7 million 1992 price level change contained in our request is between 3 and 5 percent, depending upon the specific product category.

Our Fiscal Year 1991 appropriation of $79,615,000 included a deferral of $2,250,000. Public Law 101-520 provided that we could not obligate or spend this money during Fiscal Year 1991, but allowed for such obligation in Fiscal Year 1992. Our present appropriation requirements exclude this amount. It is being treated as an advance appropriation in the President's budget. We show the amount as new obligations for Fiscal Year 1992.

Our submission depicts a 9-year trend comparing actual funding against the 1983 dollar held constant for analysis purposes. It shows that the funding provided in constant dollars has not kept pace with changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The magnitude of the difference between current and constant dollars has been growing each year since 1986.

During this period, Congressional work remained very cyclical. However, during Fiscal Year 1988 the demands of Congress exceeded our appropriation. The unanticipated demand forced GPO for the first time to continue providing Congressional service and use both its revolving fund and its available appropriations for the current year, specifically Fiscal Year 1989, to fund the cost.

GPO has only current year money to cover any additional prior-years' workload which remains to be completed. Our requirements provide for $96,663,000 to cover the anticipated cost of Fiscal Year 1992 workload, with the net amount of $17,619,000 associated with prior-year obligations.

Bound Congressional Record. A significant part of the prior years' obligations contained in our requirements relate to the need to complete various years of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. Starting in Fiscal Year 1986, Congress deferred funding the bound version. GPO has been using available funds to meet the continued need for this specific product. About 500 sets of the permanent edition are produced, of which 140 sets are for Congressional use, 135 sets are distributed by law for departments and recipients other than Congress, and the balance is charged to recipients such as depository libraries, public sale, and other departments. Although funding has been deferred, the requirement or demand for the product remains.

Last year, we surveyed 42 independent agencies which receive the bound Congressional Record and all but 4 desired to retain the paper edition. The Appropriations Committees restored the paper format for regional depository libraries and a depository library in States which lack a regional depository library.

Specifically, our Congressional Printing and Binding requirements include funding for completing the printing and binding for the 1987 through 1992 editions, and completing the bound indexes for 7-years. With the restoration of paper copies to depository libraries, it is critical that funding be made available to complete the necessary printing through 1992.

Our requirements also include funds for initiating a new CD-ROM version pending approval by Congress. During the early part of Fiscal Year 1991, the bound Record for 1985 was produced in CD-ROM format on a pilot project basis and delivered to all 1,400 depository libraries. Our Fiscal Year 1992 requirements include $2,112,000 for pre-mastering and developing seven additional years of the CD-ROM version, specifically 1986 to 1992. The CD-ROM version is a new product requirement, not a prior-year obligation, since we have no prior year authority except for the 1985 pilot test.

Due to the nature of various extensions and revisions of remarks as being an integral part of the Congressional Record program, and thus must be produced, we have reclassified the cost of these extensions and revisions and made them a part of the daily Congressional Record. A major part of these costs had previously been inappropriately accounted for as part of the cost of the bound Congressional Record.

All of the bound editions through 1986 (except for 1 part of the 1986 volume), including the Digest, had been completed and delivered to Congress by the end of 1990. Except for the 1985 Index (associated with the pilot project), and the 1986 Index, which has been cleared for printing, work has not started on any other Index since 1982. Through March 1991, GPO has completed printing and binding, including delivery, on 18 parts of both the 1987 and 1988 editions, with the balance printed and stored in the bindery. All pre-press work on the 1989 edition, except for the Index and Digest, has been completed. Only Part 1 of the 1989 edition has been completed and delivered.

Prior Years' Obligations. Our budget presentation has been recast to show the effect of the requirements to cover past years' obligations which arose prior to Fiscal Year 1990. A comparison of our 1990 estimated requirements with the actual authorization of $74,149,000 produces an estimated 1990 shortfall at the end of the year in the amount of $13,568,000. It is too soon to accurately project any shortfall for Fiscal Year 1991. Thus, we are not requiring full funding for any 1991 shortfall except to the extent of the $2,250,000 which represents the 1991 advanced appropriation. GPO will reassess the shortfall of prior-year work before each appropriation hearing.

Budgeted Rate Adjustments. The various rate adjustments are the result of growing costs since January 1987, the date of the previous overall scale of prices adjustment. The adjusted prices were applied against volume estimates to provide the new budgetary requirements.

The following table shows the percentage increases in estimated cost per unit by product type for 1991 and 1992:

	1991	1992
Congressional Record:		
Daily Record	20%	5%
Bound Record	8	11
Record Index	21	4
Record Indexers	14	20
Miscellaneous publications	21	4
Miscellaneous printing and binding	5	4
Details to Congress	7	3
Document envelopes	23	3
Document franks	14	5
Business and committee calendars	24	4
Bills, resolutions, and amendments	20	4
Committee reports	19	4
Documents	21	3
Hearings	23	3
Committee prints	21	4

The 1992 prices are only modestly increased, except for the Record Indexers' category. The 1991 percentage changes are reflective of increased costs of production and support activities that have accumulated since January 1987. Since that time there have been a number of annual pay raises for GPO crafts and support personnel who perform the Congressional workload. The most significant component in our scale of prices is the cost of personnel compensation and benefits.

Record Indexers and Details to Congress. Our budget submission continues to reflect a declining use of GPO details, complimented by an anticipated increased use of the Congressional service centers. The current appropriation requirements are about 5 percent less than in 1990, with volume estimates down nearly 14 percent below the 1990 level. Our requirements also include $250,000 for a new automation system for the Indexing operation. The unit rates for indexing have been increased due to the expected depreciation charges over the life of the equipment. The JCP will be advising GPO on the future direction of the Indexing operation along with its equipment needs.

Congressional Service Improvement Initiatives. Last October, at the end of the 101st Congress, Congressional demands upon the GPO were great. This heavy workload put major challenges and strains upon GPO's workforce and machinery. GPO's commitment to meeting Congress' printing needs was truly tested. For example, in October 1990 alone, GPO processed and printed over 8,300 pages of the Congressional Record, compared to the normal monthly volume in Fiscal Year 1990 of about 3,100 pages. This accomplishment was in addition to the heavy demand for hearing reports, bills and resolutions.

Despite GPO's overall sound performance during this period, some Members may not have been completely satisfied with the delivery service. In January 1991, before the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), I delineated a variety of actions that GPO is taking to improve GPO's service commitment to the Congress. To this extent, GPO is in the process of making selected operating and administrative procedural changes to assure improved future service to the Congress. Improved communications between the Offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House have already occurred. These actions will help improve both the quality and timeliness of our service. Balancing many priority demands at a time, when turnaround delivery requirements are short, is crucial to the proper performance of GPO's mission and GPO intends to improve its performance in times of these peak Congressional workloads.

A package of capital expenditures recently approved by the JCP included 23 projects with a total expenditure of $2,293,601 specifically planned to alleviate many of the bottlenecks in Congressional production. Recent recruitment efforts have brought on board 39 additional proofreaders, restoring this section to nearly its full strength. We are investigating the possibilities of temporary workers to augment our capacity during peak periods of demand. We are also testing demand printing services to speed Congressional processing.

GPO is also reviewing various alternatives to improve the delivery of the Congressional Record. As we proceed with our strategic planning efforts, the prospects for providing the Congressional Record on-line will be explored in greater depths. I can assure you that meeting the needs of Congress in a timely manner is my top priority.

Distribution of Congressional Products. A minor portion of our Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation relates to copies of Congressional products furnished to recipients other than Members of Congress. This distribution is the printing portion of the By-Law Distribution program. This request includes $2,922,000 to fund copies of various Congressional products, predominantly the daily Record and Index. Some of the recipients include newspapers, governors, periodical and radio correspondents, Members' constituents, and the Library of Congress.

Salaries and Expenses (Superintendent of Documents) Appropriation

GPO's requirements for the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation are $27,371,000. This amount includes $22,616,000 for distributing publications to depository libraries; $2,851,000 for cataloging and indexing Government publications; $978,000 for distributing publications to International Exchange Libraries; and $926,000 for distributing certain by-law copies of publications. These requirements represent a net increase of $871,000 over the funding approved for Fiscal Year 1991. However, the 1991 spending level was reduced by $755,000 resulting from the Congressional Budget Agreement. This amount is being shown as an advanced appropriation for 1992. These funds will be obligated in 1992.

The workload associated with these programs emanates from publishing decisions made outside GPO. As with the Congressional Printing and Binding activity GPO exercises little control over the volume of work. Our goal is to increase public access to Government information through these programs.

Decennial Census Publications. Last year, we required funding for the distribution of the Census Bureau's products related to the 1990 Decennial Census. Census will have a series of differently-formatted products--paper, CD-ROMs, floppy disks, and microfiche. All products will not be fully distributed by Fiscal

Year 1992. However, we expect to distribute the majority of the products during Fiscal Year 1992 with the final distribution being made in Fiscal Year 1993. So, in addition to the funds being required this year, additional money for this purpose will be required again next year. The exact number of products to be delivered depends on format and the number of libraries selecting the product. Just recently, GPO received its initial CD-ROM Decennial Census product, which will be distributed to about 850 depository libraries. Many Census publications were, for the first time, in CD-ROM format and a substantial cost avoidance was achieved. However, the required formats for some publications remain in paper or microfiche.

Library Program Distributions. Distributing documents to depository and international exchange libraries includes a variety of processes, including microfiche conversion and cataloging. These operations are supplemented by a series of private microfiche contracts.

These contracts represent an essential component of our on-going operations. The combination of additional staffing and contractual support has reduced our processing backlog significantly. In 1988, the microfiche conversion backlog was about 24,000 titles. As of March 31, 1991, it had been dramatically reduced to about 2,500 titles. During this time frame, titles distributed to depository libraries rose from 25,579 titles in 1988 to 43,541 titles in 1990. For the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, another 19,941 titles have been distributed.

Since microfiche conversion is only part of GPO's total delivery, accomplishments in one operation can represent new workload demands in other operations. Once converted, the microfiche goes simultaneously to cataloging and distribution. At the end of 1988, the inventory of titles awaiting to be cataloged was 6,287. On April 1, 1991, it stood at 11,597. Efforts will continue to eliminate this backlog through the entire delivery process.

During 1990, GPO initiated abridged cataloging procedures for selected categories of documents. Abridged cataloging is being applied against technical reports and non-depository miscellaneous publications. This new procedure has contributed to some reduction in the backlog, as well as to improve the timeliness of the overall cataloging effort. At the same time, GPO's cataloging still exceeded all applicable national standards and network guidelines.

One of GPO's management improvement initiatives is to explore the feasibility of shared cataloging. The advantages and disadvantages of such an effort will be examined as part of our on-going Department of Energy pilot project and the views of the library community, including the Depository Library Council, will be obtained.

Bound Record and Foreign Relations of the United States. Last year, actions were taken by the Appropriations Committees authorizing GPO to restore the paper edition of the bound Record to regional depository libraries and a depository library in States lacking regional depositories. Also, the paper version of the Foreign Relations of the United States was similarly authorized for paper distribution to libraries and historians. The positive support given by Congress, particularly this Subcommittee, to these matters is laudatory. Our 1992 requirements reflect the intent of Congress.

Dissemination of Electronic Products and Services. Our requirements support the continuation of GPO's involvement in the dissemination of Government information in formats other than ink-on-paper. We intend to continue to ride agency requisitions when they are in CD-ROM or other electronic formats. This process is no different from present procedures used for riding paper copies of agency publications. As more electronic publications in CD-ROM and diskette format have become available in recent months, we have been including them in the publications made available to depository libraries. Expanded distribution of these formats through depository libraries will increase the amount of Government information available to the public at a cost less than comparable ink-on-paper products.

The following is a current status on each of the original five pilot projects that have been undertaken in the last 2 years. These efforts will be completed during 1991.

Census CD-ROM Test Disk of Agricultural and Retail Trade

Census Test Disk #2 was distributed to depositories in two phases: 143 depository libraries (including all 53 Regional) were mailed the disk for field testing in September 1988. After field testing was completed, distribution was made to all remaining depositories in May 1989. A preliminary survey of Census CD-ROMs, including the test disk, was developed by Census and distributed to depositories in May 1990. Consideration is now being given to an evaluation instrument that would cover all Census CD-ROM titles disseminated to date. A final survey analysis report is due no later than September 30, 1991.

EPA CD-ROM Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

This CD-ROM product is a database developed by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. It represents an annual compilation of survey information gathered from 18,000 facilities across the country that store, manufacture, or process any of the 300 chemicals designated by EPA as toxic. The CD-ROM also includes Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets describing the health and ecological effects of the chemicals.

Copies of the 1987 TRI were distributed to 555 depository libraries in June 1990. The final version of the data collection instrument was recently distributed to selected libraries that received the disk. Survey returns are due back in May 1991 with a final survey analysis report due no later than September 30, 1991.

Congress/Joint Committee on Printing
CD-ROM Bound Congressional Record

During November and December 1990, GPO completed production of the 1985 bound Record CD-ROM. GPO is providing user support for this project. Distribution of the CD-ROM version to all depositories was made in early December. The CD-ROM contains the full text, index, Bill Digest, and Lobby List of the 1985 Record.

Depository libraries have been collecting usage data and completing evaluation instruments which have been received by GPO in concert with JCP and GAO. A final survey analysis report is due no later than September 30, 1991.

Commerce On-Line Economic Bulletin Board

One hundred depository libraries were provided with unlimited on-line access to the Department of Commerce's Economic Bulletin Board for the 6-month period which ended in December 1990.

The Electronic Bulletin Board contains current economic and statistical information published by Commerce and other sources, including the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Treasury. Such information includes the Consumer Price Index, Gross National Product, employment statistics, and Daily Trade Opportunities for Exporters.

In November 1990, a final data collection packet was mailed to all 100 depositories. During February 1991, Commerce submitted usage and cost information data to GPO. The final survey analysis report is due no later than September 30, 1991.

Energy On-Line Integrated Technical Information System

This project is designed to evaluate ways to improve the dissemination of, access to, and utilization of the Department of Energy's (DOE) scientific and technical research results. The information access component of the project provides 6-months of on-line access for selected depository libraries to DOE's Integrated Technical Information System which commenced February 1, 1991. The alternative media for full text delivery includes a technology assessment to evaluate the feasibility of distributing the full text of DOE's technical reports in some media other than microfiche. More than 20 depository libraries are expected to participate in this part of the project.

In February 1991, GPO staff met with DOE and representatives from the General Accounting Office (GAO), to plan the data collection instruments for project evaluation purposes. A final survey analysis report is due by September 30, 1991.

Slip Opinions of the Supreme Court. GPO's involvement in electronic dissemination is not limited to the original five pilot projects. GPO was selected for participation in Project Hermes, an electronic bulletin board developed to distribute the Court's opinions.

GPO joins a wide range of other users, including wire services, legal publishers, legal database companies, two consortiums of legal/news educational organizations, and an electronic information network.

This project became operational in November 1990 with an initial equipment cost of approximately $25,000. Since then, nearly 100 depository libraries have made use of this service.

By-Law Distribution. This program activity consists of the storage and distribution of publications and subscription titles in support of Congress and Federal agencies. These distributions are made under provisions of law, which require GPO to make distribution free of charge to the recipient. Agencies requesting by-law distribution services must do so in writing, citing the provision of law that authorizes the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation to bear the costs of distribution. In Fiscal Year 1990, over 4.7 million copies of documents were distributed.

Revolving Fund and General Management

GPO's Revolving Fund comprises three separate programs: Printing and Binding, Sales of Publications, and Agency Distribution. Congress, through the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation, and Executive agencies, through their own appropriations, reimburse GPO's revolving fund for services rendered. Any reduction or deferral of funds in printing budgets may affect the workload and financial viability of GPO.

GAO General Management Review. In September 1990, the General Accounting Office (GAO) issued a final report on its review of GPO's printing and procurement operations. This review was requested by JCP, and included recommendations to the Public Printer for improving internal operations. It also offered some matters for JCP's consideration.

GPO has looked positively upon this review as a vehicle to initiate and validate many needed changes within GPO's operations, particularly as they affect our clients. GPO is committed to provide economical, timely, and quality service, as established by the goals and objectives I set soon after taking office. The GAO review confirmed the need for these goals and objectives. GPO initiated steps in response to the GAO Report, one of which was to prepare a detailed action plan to address the problems identified. This plan has been reviewed by GAO. The action plan has been provided to the Appropriations Committees and the JCP.

The plan addresses the management of overtime and equipment utilization; the establishment of a realistic agency goal to reduce paper waste and spoilage; the development of a more comprehensive quality management strategy; the implementation of additional internal control procedures for GPO's Printing Procurement Program, as well as the improvement of information systems used to validate contractor performance; the enhancement of information provided to client agencies; the development of measurable objectives within managers' performance plans; the implementation of measures to make GPO's Executive Information System more effective; and the development of a usable strategic plan.

More importantly, not only has GPO been making progress in implementing this plan, it also has initiated several management improvements on its own. These include overtime management, cost reduction measures, increased cooperation with client agencies, completion of the Documents sales pricing report, employee training, performance standards, increased alkaline paper use and recycled paper use, increased utilization of electronic formats and equipment modernization.

Overtime Management. GPO has implemented controls over the use of overtime. We have limited the use of administrative overtime. We have also addressed the use of weekend overtime by our Production Department, and are implementing new procedures to improve the scheduling of in-house work to reduce the need for weekend overtime.

Our new management approach to curbing overtime use has been effective. For Fiscal Year 1990, the total number of overtime hours used by all GPO areas was reduced by 11 percent compared to Fiscal Year 1989. This reduction was most evident in the last half of the year, when overtime usage declined by 24 percent compared to the first half. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1991, overtime use was also reduced by 24 percent compared to the same period in fiscal year 1990.

Cost Reduction Measures. One of the most difficult tasks facing my administration is to minimize the impact of cost increases. It is essential that GPO establish an effective cost control program. To this end I have recently implemented a series of such cost control actions.

The principal measures include: (1) evaluation of personnel needs against the full-time equivalent ceiling (2) close monitoring of overtime needs, (3) improved controls over outside hiring requests, (4) substantial reduction in travel and (5) containment of administrative overhead. All of these measures are under active management control and positive achievements have been produced.

Strategic Planning. During the latter part of Fiscal Year 1990, a comprehensive approach to strategic planning was implemented. This effort is under the direction of the Deputy Public Printer. Our strategic plan, which includes 8 modules, will be finalized within the next few months.

The focus of the strategic plan is our product stratification matrix, which will describe the nature and type of products that GPO will deliver in the future. This module will form the basis for future decisions on equipment, facilities, human resources, training programs, organizational structure, legislation, and financial resource requirements.

(a) Product Stratification Matrix. This module encompasses GPO's total workload demand. Specific categories of work have been identified, including the multiple products of Congress. The historical pattern of workload and the current environment are being analyzed with projections to the next decade. The data reflects the workload demands of GPO's central plant and procurement operations, as well as its field installations. GPO's future rests upon its ability to provide products and services that its clients demand.

(b) Equipment and Other Major Expenditures. GPO has implemented a new quarterly review and approval process over the acquisition of equipment and other major expenditures. Improved contact with the JCP has also resulted in a more timely approval process. I am pleased to report that in late March 1991, the JCP approved nearly $7 million of new expenditures, including about $2.3 million related to Congressional products and about $2.7 million for a new six-color passport press to meet the requirements of the Department of State.

Over $15 million of proposals to improve Congressional products are still under consideration. Decisions on these proposals will be made as part of the strategic plan as it is completed. An additional $25 million is needed to modernize GPO.

(c) Facilities. Modernization efforts are needed in all phases of the operations, particularly facilities. GPO's central office has been depicted as an outdated and very inefficient facility for plant production purposes. Our future planning will make recommendations to improve this environment. Modern facilities are critical if a more cost efficient GPO is to emerge in this era of electronic technology.

GPO recently performed an extensive evaluation of the future need for the Rapid Response Center (RRC). The evaluation included a review of RRC's current workload, its equipment profile, and an extensive survey of client agencies to determine potential demand for the revised operation. GPO concluded that it was most cost effective to close the operation and reassign the workforce to the Central office. This plan is currently under review by the JCP.

We also are presently reviewing all owned and leased properties for consolidation and cost savings. Vital to our facility planning efforts is the pending acquisition of land adjacent to the main facility along Massachusetts Avenue, in northwest Washington, DC. GPO has been in the process of acquiring this land since its initial Congressional authorization in 1986. Language has been contained in all appropriations acts since that time. The need for repeating language is no longer necessary since a contract of sale has been entered into. Settlement is expected during Fiscal Year 1991. An additional small plot of land adjacent to this property may be offered to the GPO in the near future.

(d) Legislation. Last year, proposed legislation affecting GPO (House and Senate Paperwork Reduction Act Reauthorization bills; H.R. 3849, the Government Printing Office Improvement Act of 1990) was considered but not enacted. This legislation contained key provisions that would have clarified GPO's authority to disseminate Government publications in electronic format.

Although Title 44 contains sufficient authority for GPO to disseminate information in electronic format, it is nevertheless a statute that needs to be modernized to reflect the realities of the Electronic Age. As a result, we have commenced a comprehensive review of Title 44 with the objective of developing a legislative package. This package is also part of our strategic plan dealing with the future regulatory and legislative environment facing the GPO. We will present this package to the JCP for its review and guidance.

(e) Other Modules. Work has progressed on several other modules of our strategic plan, particularly workforce planning and training. An extensive review of the current workforce and the historical attrition pattern has been completed. The completed document will serve as the principal vehicle for assessing the skill needs required for the future. I have recently received a final report on GPO's future training program needs. It is now under consideration and will be fully integrated with the other modules.

In consonance with strategic planning process, I plan to conduct a study which will address many issues facing GPO in its personnel practices and compensation systems. GPO has a wide range of employees. Some bargain for their salaries and wages, while others do not. The issues of equity and fairness will be at the heart of this study. With the passage of Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA), a study is necessary to allow many of the basic tenets of the Act to be considered for incorporation into GPO's compensation systems.

Sales of Publications Pricing Panel Report. In 1990, a Panel was convened to review various issues related to pricing mechanisms implemented pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 1708, under which publications are sold to the public "at cost, as determined by the Public Printer, plus 50 percent." The study results have been released and they contain recommendations for improving the methods of pricing and distributing Government publications sold to the public by GPO.

To increase sales to commercial book dealers and other quantity purchasers, the Panel recommended either modifying the current pricing formula to recognize the reduced distribution costs for documents sold on a wholesale basis, or seeking Congressional approval to raise the discount offered to bulk purchasers beyond the current statutory limit of 25 percent. I have recently directed a study of 30 publications that would be subject to any revised pricing model.

The essence of the Panel's recommendations dovetails with one of my primary goals: the reduction in the cost of GPO's products and services commensurate with the expansion of the public's access to important and valuable Government publications.

Alkaline Paper. Last April, GPO issued a plan developed in consultation with the JCP to increase the amount of alkaline paper used to print Government documents deemed to be of enduring value. This plan was formulated in response to action requested by Congress during the Fiscal Year 1990 hearing process. The plan, which includes three important steps, should be fully implemented during the current fiscal year. These steps are product identification, usage criteria, and reporting on usage.

A user survey of depository libraries was conducted pursuant to the plan. Over 400 libraries responded to help determine which publications within the 17 existing categories of documents specified for depository distribution should be considered of enduring value and thus candidates for alkaline paper. The categories include: legal materials, monographs, statistics, journals and periodicals, catalogs and bibliographies, maps and atlases, proceedings, and reports.

Since the initiative toward more alkaline paper usage began, GPO has made progress. Of the four quarterly paper contracts completed between November 1, 1989 and October 31, 1990, 64 percent of the paper purchased was alkaline, compared to 57 percent in the previous annual period. The availability of alkaline copier paper also contributed to the increased usage.

Recycled Paper. Under the direction of JCP, GPO has been successfully operating one of the Government's most advanced programs for the procurement of recycled paper. We have implemented new regulations mandating that private contractors bidding on certain GPO jobs use papers that contain recycled content. Bidders must certify the percentage of recycled material in the product.

GPO's recycled paper program under JCP's guidance has been broadened to categories of paper that were not covered by current EPA guidelines. As the demand for recycled products continues to grow, industry efforts continue to meet those demands. Recycled copier paper is now available through shipments directly from paper mills or GPO in-house stock.

At JCP's direction, GPO has also evaluated the feasibility of obtaining recycled newsprint for use in producing the Congressional Record and the Federal Register in Fiscal Year 1991. Our evaluation concluded that recycled newsprint paper is technically feasible, but the total cost due to increased weight required for proper press performance could be more expensive. I can assure you that as GPO's newsprint contracts expire, we will review the economical feasibility of this alternative paper.

Metric System Conversion. Federal agencies are required by the Omnibus Trade and Competitive Act of 1989 to convert to the metric system of measurement by the end of Fiscal Year 1992 or a specific date thereafter. The GPO Metric Transition Plan will make it easier to acquire metric supplies and services. Recognizing our dependence upon the transition efforts of our suppliers and contractors, these efforts will be closely coordinated with the private sector.

We have already promulgated policies, guidelines, and responsibilities required for an orderly transition to the metric system. Our transition plan will be fully coordinated with our on-going strategic planning process, particularly since there may be an impact on GPO's printing and binding product specifications, as well as future automated equipment and supply products.

Automation Efforts To Assist The Senate. For several years GPO has been working to improve automation efforts to benefit the U.S. Senate. Just recently, we automated the process of enrolling Senate-passed legislation. From this initiative, the production of a single copy of a bill can now be done in the Enrolling Clerk's office dramatically reducing the time it takes to get these measures to the House of Representatives. The Enrolling Clerk now has prompt electronic access to computer files of introduced and reported bills, amendments, and conference reports, which have been filed in the Senate.

During the 1970's, GPO worked extensively with the Senate Office of Legislative Counsel (SOLC) to implement an automated Bill Drafting System. That system, however, outlived its usefulness. In the late 1980's, GPO moved to the Client-Server System, a modular-based technology utilizing mid-range computers capable of serving a few or a large network of personal computers. SOLC likewise adopted a similar hardware and software configuration.

In late 1987, GPO made its newly-developed, dial-up composition service available to its clients including the Senate. This development allowed direct access to GPO's automated composition system from clients' offices. Using this system, clients capture keystrokes on a microcomputer and transmit data to GPO over ordinary telephone lines. The keystrokes are automatically composed, returned to the client, and printed out in proof form on a non-impact printer. As of April 1, 1991, GPO has installed 50 personal computer workstations for 18 different Senate committees, including 2 in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate and 12 in the Senate Appropriations' Committee offices.

During the latter part of 1989, GPO upgraded its electronic composition capabilities by introducing the MICROCOMP Composition System, which augments GPO's current system by providing Congress with the capability of generating on-site galley/page proofs of databases, at their point of origin through the use of microcomputers and PostScript driven printers. MICROCOMP can also produce documents from data keyboarded on clients' microcomputers. As of April 1, 1991, there were 14 Senate offices employing this capability, including the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senate Office of Legislative Counsel, and the Senate Enrolling Clerk.

Automation of the Senate Daily Digest in the Congressional Record has been accomplished. Work continues in concert with the Secretary of the Senate on automating Morning Business and other portions of the Record.

GPO has extended its computer network into the U.S. Capitol and the Senate Computer Center to facilitate movement of data between GPO and the Senate. Also, we have recently completed preliminary work for providing CD-ROM versions of Senate publications such as the Senate Biographical Directory. I am very pleased with the progress made to enhance GPO's service to the Senate, and pledge continued support.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement, and I would be pleased to answer any questions this Subcommittee may have.

PAPER RECYCLING

Senator REID. How many employees do you have?

Mr. HOUK. GPO had 4,971 on-board employees as of March 31, 1991, with an FTE cap of 5,000.

Senator REID. Tell me about the GPO's recycling programs. Paper recycling.

Mr. HOUK. You mean in our procurement of paper, and supply of paper in printing?

Senator REID. And what we, the legislative branch of Government, do with the paper that we use every day. Is there any recycling done?

Mr. HOUK. Of the paper we purchase for in-house printing and supply to Congress and Federal agencies, we are getting 97 percent of our needs for recycled paper met in our solicitations for bids for quarterly paper contracts.

Senator REID. OK, so this means when we buy paper, 97 percent of it is from recycled materials?

Mr. HOUK. Most of the paper we buy that way has a minimum recycled content of 50 percent, which follows current EPA guidelines.

Senator REID. What was the 97 percent figure, then, you mentioned?

Mr. HOUK. That means that of our solicitations from the private sector for paper, 97 percent of those solicitations are met with recycled paper. So virtually almost all of it is recycled.

Senator REID. So one-half of the paper that we get, then, is recycled paper?

Mr. HOUK. Each piece of paper you get has a minimum recycled content of paper of 50 percent.

Senator REID. So one-half this piece of paper is of recycled materials.

Mr. HOUK. Yes, sir. It may be more, but that is the minimum content that we require.

Senator REID. Oh, I see. I understand.

Mr. HOUK. That is the minimum standard.

Senator REID. I understand. What are we doing to recycle this paper here? Is anything being done?

Mr. HOUK. Well, we have our own program at GPO. It is my understanding that each agency chief is responsible for that implementation. I don't know what is being done in other legislative agencies in the Congress or the executive branch.

Senator REID. What do you do with yours?

Mr. HOUK. We segregate it and separate it.

Senator REID. How much of yours is recycled?

Mr. HOUK. We just instituted a program for tracking that recently.

Senator REID. You will have a handle by next year?

Mr. HOUK. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator REID. Statistics?

Mr. HOUK. I can submit it for the record, as a matter of fact, this year.

[The information follows:]

The following table indicates the volume and income from the sale of waste paper.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, FISCAL YEARS 1988–90

	Pounds	Income
1990	20,100,000	$483,000
1989	20,800,000	751,000
1988	21,600,000	610,000

PAPER WASTE

Senator REID. You have it now, you just don't have it with you?

Mr. HOUK. We do have an ability to assemble that in a short order. Perhaps Mike can comment on that.

Mr. DIMARIO. Most of our paper waste from the manufacture of products, internally in the plant, is sold to waste paper dealers, and that paper, to the best of my knowledge, is then used in a recycling process.

The problem with it is that if it is printed upon, then it has to be deinked, and you have that kind of problem. Our clean waste—trim, that kind of material, or damaged stock—is freely available for recycling as it currently is undertaken, but that which is already printed upon, there is some difficulty in that it has to go to a deinking plant for processing.

Senator REID. I understand. This subcommittee has received several complaints about printing costs—your printing costs. For example, the Congressional Budget Office [CBO] provides the Government Printing Office with camera-ready copy, and yet since 1988 there has been a 73-percent increase in the GPO per page charge for printing CBO reports.

Less than 20 percent of this increase can be explained by the 13.4-percent increase instituted by GPO during the fiscal years 1988–90, so how would you justify these increases?

Mr. HOUK. I think the 13.4 percent is incorrect; I think it is higher than that—it is 22 percent since 1987; that is, last year, when we finally brought our prices up to date after not moving for 3 years.

Mr. ARENDES. Some of the increase can be attributed to the increase in rates that we put in. It was a total of 22 percent; it was done in two stages. In October 1989, we put in 7 percent, and then in January 1990, we put in another 15 percent.

That was the first increase in our scale of prices since 1987, this increase in prices brought our charges to our customers more in line with the actual cost that had been building up in our operations since fiscal year 1987.

Some of the increase, too, goes to the CBO's volume of work which has increased.

Senator REID. Yes; but see, what we are talking about is not the bulk; we are talking about their per page charge, and their per page charge has gone up—during the fiscal years 1988–90 it was .0184 per page, and then in 1989 it went up to .0175, and .0318 in 1990, and the increase in volume, if anything, should bring it down rather than increase it.

Mr. ARENDES. Well, when you talk about the page rate, there are many factors that come in, and there can be additional costs that get added in. If they don't give us enough lead time then there is a rush surcharge that goes on. So, if they are getting into a pattern where they give us the job and have a quick turnaround, or it has to be through a rush procedure, then they get a surcharge that is tacked onto the cost.

Senator REID. I see. And so everyone is treated the same.

Mr. ARENDES. Yes, sir; absolutely.

Mr. HOUK. Mr. Chairman, could we do an analysis of that and submit it for the record?

Senator REID. Yes; I think the Congressional Budget Office would appreciate that.

Mr. HOUK. We would be pleased to do that, and we think it is important to do that.

Senator REID. That would be great.

[The information follows:]

As requested, a review and analysis of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) billings for the period 1988–91 to date concluded that there were some overcharges, and has identified the causes. Accordingly, the following corrective actions have been or will be implemented:

All CBO jobs will be reclassified as non-rush work to avoid the addition of an automatic 25 percent rush surcharge. However, CBO will be billed a rush surcharge if the required turnaround time warrants special handling or overtime.

Cost of some internal printing problems have been improperly charged to CBO. Our internal procedures call for GPO to absorb such charges, but we find that these procedures were not always followed. We have taken corrective action to improve the clarity of these procedures and to improve training of personnel responsible for implementing the procedures.

Firm estimates will be used to monitor the reasonableness of job cost summaries before determining CBO billings. This will further insure that CBO will not be penalized for GPO errors or failure to meet standards on CBO jobs.

Many of the problems with CBO work have been due to inappropriate cover design, which causes press problems and additional hours of press makeready. In the future all camera copy for covers will be routed through the Typography and Design Division to inspect for the compatibility of cover design and ink selection—for the purpose of identifying and eliminating potential printing problems before they occur.

We are also assessing the quality and price of the work produced in-house for CBO jobs between now and October 1, 1991. If the quality and price have not significantly improved by that date, GPO would consider the merits of generating a term contract for the production of this work.

GPO will closely monitor the results of these corrective actions to insure that CBO and other client agencies receive the proper billings in the future.

AUTOMATION OF SENATE

Senator REID. You indicate that you are engaged in an automation effort to benefit the Senate. How is the Senate going to benefit from the work you are doing?

Mr. HOUK. In fact, I would be pleased to make a few comments on that. My deputy is assigned that project, and so whatever I miss, I am sure he can fill in.

For many years we have been working to improve automation efforts to benefit the U.S. Senate. Just recently—a matter of weeks ago—we automated the process of enrolling Senate-passed legislation. From this initiative, the production of a single copy of a bill in the enrolling clerk's office, for example, will reduce the time it takes to get these measures to the House of Representatives.

The enrolling clerk will now have prompt access to computer files of introduced and reported bills, amendments, and conference reports, which have been filed in the Senate. GPO has extended its computer network into the U.S. Capitol, and into the Senate computer center to facilitate movements of data between GPO and the Senate.

Also, we have recently completed preliminary work for providing CD–ROM versions of Senate publications, such as the Senate "Biographical Directory." I am very pleased with the progress made to enhance GPO's service to the Senate, and, of course, we pledge our continued support.

I might make reference to my prepared statement, which includes many other efforts that GPO has completed in conjunction with the Senate over the last number of years. Last year, GPO increased the number of dial-up composition sites, for example, on Capitol Hill, up now to 44 sites. This is primarily due to increased usage in the Senate.

We have completed a review of the data base structure for the morning business of the Senate, which is included in the Record. The Senate will begin transmitting this data via fiber-optic link to GPO during the 102d Congress.

Senator REID. Doesn't that save you money also, and time?

Mr. HOUK. It eliminates duplicate keyboard operations. And whatever savings we have, we reduce the billing to Congress.

Senator REID. Yes; that cuts down on the proofreading.

Mr. HOUK. Do you have anything to add to that, Bill?

Mr. HOHNS. Yes; very briefly. There are four benefits that inure to anyone from automation, and the Senate is realizing all of those. The first one is timeliness—better timeliness on information and turnaround.

The second one is accuracy and control—greater control over the information, ensuring greater accuracy. The third is greater flexibility; in fact, it was just yesterday that I was engaged in a conversation with the Assistant Secretary of the Senate on that very subject—the flexibility of being able to use information.

The fourth and the last one is the cost element of it. Automation, as we all know, is a process that has costs that come with it, and the ability to save all costs is not something that can be realized. It is a slow process, but the costs that are saved accrue to the benefit of Congress and the congressional printing and binding appropriation.

Senator REID. Thank you very much.

You have increased your prices over the last 3 years by 22 percent. You are also planning up to a 5-percent increase in congressional printing and binding costs. What is driving this increase in prices?

Mr. HOUK. Well, actually two things. The 3- to 5-percent increase that we are including in 1992 was developed by OMB to project into the future. The other increase was the 22 percent that we did as catch-up since 1987. We don't do that anymore. We now adjust the price levels, if necessary, on an annual basis, rather than delaying them. In the past, it was the habit, or shall we say, the custom to delay that at the request of certain interested parties, and we finally caught up with that.

Senator REID. Are these increases labor costs, or costs of materials?

Mr. HOUK. Both.

Senator REID. Anything else?

Mr. HOUK. They are primarily related to labor and material costs, yes. There are some decreases, too, by the way.

Senator REID. We have a significant number of additional questions. I usually hold these hearings on Friday when we are not in session. We didn't do that today, and as a result of that I have some matters on the floor that are going to take me away from here.

Mr. HOUK. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator REID. So we would appreciate your responding as quickly as possible to these written questions. Some of them are technical in nature, and will take a little bit of time for you to answer them, but as quickly as you could get to them, the quicker we can get our report ready for the full committee meeting.

Mr. HOUK. We will respond with dispatch, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing, but were submitted to the Office for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

CONGRESSIONAL VOLUME STUDY

Question. You indicate in your statement that you have done a study of congressional printing requirements since 1984 and the patterns you have identified are the basis of the estimated $13.3 million increase for volume in fiscal year 1992.

What is the increase in volume that you are predicting?

Did your study compare GPO estimates of Congressional Printing requirements with actual printing volumes? If so, what were the results?

Would you say that your batting average is pretty good or not?

Answer. We are projecting volume increases for the Daily Congressional Record (up 4,000 pages); Bound Record (3,000 pages); Record Index (1,000 pages); miscellaneous printing and binding (2 million items); document envelopes (5 million items); business and committee calendars (7,000 pages); bills, resolutions, and amendments (16,000 pages); committee reports (4,000 pages); documents (7,000 pages); and hearings (20,000 pages).

We are also projecting volume decreases for miscellaneous publications (down 4,000 pages), details to Congress (4,000 hours), and committee prints (down 2,000 pages). We also estimate that document franks will have no change from 1991.

Estimates for Congressional Printing and Binding are prepared about a year in advance. The estimates are projected to cover all orders submitted from October 1 through September 30 even though completion of the work might not be accomplished until several years later. It is difficult to forecast rates, in some instances, as many as 3 or more years in the future when the work will be done. Annual pay increases, and an unsettled condition in the paper market, make accurate cost projections a difficult task.

Estimating the volume of work to be ordered is another problem. For example, committee hearings present difficult estimating problems. The date of the requisition determines the fiscal year to which all charges are made, but the hearings are often not completed before we have to prepare estimates for appropriations.

Based on average volume and cost per page for prior years, we estimated $10.5 million and 31,000 pages of the daily Congressional Record for fiscal year 1989, actual pages printed were 29,821 costing approximately $9.9 million. For fiscal year 1989, we estimated $20.9 million and 550,000 pages of hearings. As of April 30, 1991, actual pages printed were 505,000 costing approximately $16.2 million. We estimated 91,000 pages and $8.2 million for bills, resolutions, and amendments for fiscal year 1989. Actual pages printed were 109,000 costing approximately $9.6 million. We estimated 33,000 pages and $2.6 million for committee reports for fiscal year 1989. Actual pages printed were 33,000 costing approximately $2.7 million.

A severe problem with unanticipated requirements, oftentimes even unknown to the Congress, can create a financial burden on the Congressional Printing and Binding appropriation. In 1988, due to the Iran-Contra situation, Committee Reports' pages numbered over 126,000 versus our estimate that year of about 39,000 pages.

As evident from the examples of estimate-to-actual cost comparisons, we were high on some, low on some, and dead on in one case. However, given all factors of the equation, our overall estimates are generally quite close to total actual requirements. But when abnormal changes occur, as in 1988, the fulfillment of Congressional demand puts a strain on the appropriation.

This has been manifested in the shortfall, which is referred to in my general statement. As a result of appropriation reductions in recent years, that were not matched by an offsetting and corresponding reduction in the workload of Congressional products demanded and required, actual volume has exceeded actual appropriations, resulting in a net shortfall. This shortfall represents Congressional products ordered in excess of current year appropriations, and must be answered by the GPO.

Question. You have increased your prices over the last 2 to 3 years by 22 percent according to your statement. You are also planning a 3 to 5 percent increase in Congressional Printing and Binding for price level costs. What is driving this increase in prices?

Answer. GPO's costs for Congressional Printing and Binding requirements are entirely a function of its own manufacturing and related costs. Of these, the single largest component is labor costs. The second largest component is the cost of raw materials, such as paper, ink, plates, film, etc. Finally, the smallest overall component represents the overhead burden of GPO, costs which have increased in recent years as a result of legislation adding duties to GPO for administration.

Increases in our prices are driven by increases in our component costs. Labor costs, to the extent they cannot be absorbed by productivity increases accomplished by the workforce, increase our prices. Increases in raw materials, which generally cannot be reduced significantly by increases in productivity of use of such materials, have virtually a "one-to-one" effect on our prices. And, overhead burden increases also must be reflected in our prices.

By law, GPO must recover its costs. Because GPO, like any print manufacturing facility, is very much a primarily fixed cost operation (variable costs tend to be only in raw materials, and in flexibility of the workforce to work overtime, etc.), its prices are, and will be, very sensitive to changes in overall volume, both Congressional and from executive agencies for work produced in-house.

The change in our scale of prices, which represent the hourly costs of our different operations, was 22 percent during the last 2 years. This was, however, our first change in our scale of prices, since 1987, and, in effect was merely a "catch-up" of changes that should have been made annually in recent years occurring all at once. In addition, certain surcharges for work performed were simultaneously reduced. The net overall effect was a total increase in costs of Congressional products more closely approximating 2.5 percent annually during the past three years, from 1987 through 1990.

The increases in rates projected for 1992 of between 3 percent and 5 percent for various products are in line with other forecasted rates used in the Government, specifically the Congressional Budget Office's 4 percent increase in current services. In addition, the Office of Management and Budget advised Federal Executive Agencies to include 4.2 percent to cover the cost of increased labor due to the implementation of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act (FEPCA).

QUALITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Question. GAO recommended that you adopt a comprehensive quality management strategy and in your action plan you outline several steps intended to improve customer satisfaction and your general performance.

What do you understand by the term "comprehensive quality management strategy?"

Isn't the focus of quality management on changing the culture of the organization and improving employee morale, cohesion, and performance?

Answer. I understand the term "comprehensive quality management strategy" to be a management approach to quality which will involve employees at all levels of our organization in a system of continuous process improvement. It will allow GPO to integrate our existing improvement efforts, with many current management and planning techniques.

We have begun implementing the approach through a number of separate but parallel efforts. The "several steps intended to improve customer satisfaction and your general performance" represents the identification of GPO's major external quality foci. The second major component is a comprehensive redesign of GPO's training process. This redesign will serve as a primary vehicle that will move the total quality process forward. A third major component of our approach is the identification and evaluation of existing improvement efforts as well as current management and planning techniques which can be integrated into this new comprehensive approach. Our Quality Control and Technical Department has been taking the lead in this area. A fourth major component of our approach has been on implementing quality management with a primary focus on organizational culture, organizational dynamics, and employee morale. Our Employee and Organizational Assistance Operation has been taking the lead in this area.

Both Employee and Organizational Assistance and Quality Control and Technical Department have independently submitted detailed plans for implementing TQM. An integrated version of these plans is currently being reviewed by our Deputy Public Printer.

We are in total agreement with the second question regarding the focus of quality management. That is why we have our Employee and Organizational Assistance personnel involvement, and why we are taking the time to ensure that we are aware of all current positive quality efforts and that we understand how best to adapt TQM to GPO's culture. Our current plans call for a pilot project which will serve as a test model which can be analyzed and improved before we implement office wide.

RAPID RESPONSE CENTER

Question. You again indicate that you would like to terminate the Rapid Response Center. When do you expect a decision out of the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP)?

Answer. The JCP received our recommendation in writing on April 2, 1991. We have received no response.

Question. What is your estimated annual loss on the Rapid Response Center operations?

Answer. The estimated amount for fiscal year 1991 is projected to be $3.6 million.

Question. Would you support the inclusion of language in this bill which would prohibit the continuation of funds for the Rapid Response Center?

Answer. GPO would support such language.

Question. You have developed an action plan in response to GAO's recent report which raised a number of criticisms concerning your operations. Your plan contains over 60 separate initiatives in response to GAO's concerns. What are the five most important, and when do you expect to have them in place?

Answer. The following outlines the most critical elements of the comprehensive action plan:

Overtime Management.—While overtime cannot be completely eliminated due to the periodic occurrence of intense Congressional and client agency workloads, there are ways in which improvements to scheduling, reductions in the frequency of weekend overtime, and reductions in the amount of idle machine and labor time can be achieved. Administrative and support overtime not essential to the support of direct production activities has been eliminated and, when required, has been made subject to advance top management approval. Over the last year, overtime has been dramatically reduced. Overtime hours worked through March 1991, totaled 263,600, compared to 347,500 for the same period last fiscal year, or a reduction of 83,900 hours, or 24.1 percent. This equates to a savings of $2.4 million in overtime payroll cost during the first 6 months of this fiscal year compared to the same period last fiscal year.

Spoilage Reduction.—GPO is taking action to evaluate and reduce current waste and spoilage rates. While these rates will probably remain higher than those generated by the private sector, significant opportunities for decreasing waste and spoilage exist. Specific actions include: Increased standardization of products; improved performance standards; improved scheduling; more accurate accounting of spoilage; and equipment modernization.

To the extent that these initiatives require substantial changes in policy and operations, they will not be fully implemented for several years.

Improved Quality and Timeliness.—According to GAO, GPO's clients have expressed varying degrees of satisfaction with the cost, timeliness, and quality of products and services rendered by GPO. For this reason, GPO has made improving and maintaining client satisfaction management's highest priority. In order to achieve this goal, a number of actions are underway or planned. Primary among these are the implementation of cost-saving technology. This initiative will take several years to fully implement. The major portion of GPO's initial capital investment program has recently been approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. A significant portion of those requirements, over $2 million, will directly benefit the Congress in improved quality, reduced costs, and better timeliness of its products.

Develop A More Competitive Pricing Strategy.—GPO has initiated efforts that address the pricing of our products, both printed products and those sold through our Sales of Publications Program. Some actions are the following:

a. Working groups comprised of representatives from GPO and the Interagency Council on Printing and Publications Services (ICPPS) have been established to address this area.

b. GPO's Office of Financial Management has conducted a survey of client agencies, and is developing plans to accommodate client needs and promote efficiency.

c. An analysis of the feasibility of listing component costs on certain jobs separately is in process.

d. A major focus of efforts in this area will be on job estimates. Under current practices, when GPO provides estimates, some costs are not included in the estimate. For example, the cost of author's alterations, certain shipping charges, and the cost of any change orders the client agency might request after the work has been submitted are not known at the time the estimate is initially developed. GPO will be evaluating alternatives for improving the process by which job estimates are calculated.

e. Management plans to review the concept of firm pricing. GPO is presently developing written requirements for modifying its computerized billing and estimating systems that would enable automatic billing of firm estimates to client agencies wherever possible. An implementation plan is now being developed. Once the plan is completed, copies will be forwarded to the ICPPS for comments. If implemented, the plan would enable agencies to know the firm cost of many jobs in advance. Firm pricing would also have other benefits. Establishing a firm price before the production phase would both simplify and expedite the billing cycle, resulting in a decrease in workload levels for these areas. It will also be an effective managerial tool for reviewing actual costs of production. Variances between the estimated and actual costs will be thoroughly investigated to determine operational efficiency.

Improvements in Procurement.—GPO contract awards are conducted within a well-defined legal framework. Within this framework, GPO is reviewing existing procurement procedures for opportunities to improve procurement operations, such as internal control procedures to collect, validate, and maintain information on delivery performance and periodically contact customers to validate delivery information. GPO is developing clearer and more accessible guidance on contract awards. In accordance with a recommendation by the ICPPS, the Printing Procurement Department will conduct a comprehensive study to review procedures for gathering, validating, and disseminating contractor compliance data. GPO is now conducting random examinations of shipping and delivery dates provided by contractors.

Through a joint effort with the ICPPS, GPO has encouraged agencies to report late deliveries/shipments so that this information may be included in GPO's contractor compliance records. To improve information resources on contractor performance and more adequately integrate available information into the contract awards process, guidance as to how the data can be most effectively used by GPO's contracting officers' needs is being developed and clearly communicated.

Strategic Planning.—In 1990, a comprehensive approach to strategic planning was initiated under the direction of the Deputy Public Printer. The focus of this planning strategy is on the product stratification matrix, which describes the nature and type of products that GPO delivers and can be expected to deliver in the future. This plan module will form the basis for future decisions on equipment, facilities, human resources, training programs, organizational structure, legislation, and financial resource requirements. GPO's mission must be well-planned so that the most effective technological advances are incorporated into the operations for improved performance in terms of economy, timeliness and quality, and customer satisfaction.

GPO STRATEGIC PLAN

Question. Your statement describes a new strategic planning process which includes eight so-called modules. One of these focuses on facilities modernization. Last year, you identified the need for a study on the benefits of a future relocation of GPO. This has been on the GPO agenda for a number of years. At what stage of development is the study? When will it be complete? When do you expect to make a decision on this matter?

Answer. Facilities modernization will be a major component of the GPO strategic plan. One of the final stages in the development of the strategic plan is to address facilities. As other segments of the plan are being developed, their impact on future facilities is being assessed. The actual facilities modernization study is, therefore, proceeding as an integral part of the overall planning process, not as an unrelated aspect of that process. The matrix nature of the process lends itself to an ongoing evaluation, fully integrated with the total effort. Within the next few months, the strategic plan, inclusive of the facilities component, will be completed.

AUTOMATION

Question. Mr. Houk, you indicate the GPO is engaged in an automation effort to "benefit the Senate." No one disputes that the operations of the Senate as a whole will benefit from the automation of the Record and the enrolled bills.

Tell the committee how GPO benefits from automation.

What are the estimates of the cost savings associated with a direct data link in the production of the Congressional Record?

Have these savings been factored into your cost estimate of Congressional Printing and Binding? If not, why not?

Answer. The automation of Senate composition benefits GPO by saving time and money. As more data is transmitted to GPO in machine-readable form, less labor will be required in the keyboarding and proofreading cycles needed to create finished products. In addition to the savings in direct labor costs, the time saved in the production process also results in improved delivery schedules.

Actual savings to be gained from the direct data link depends on the extent to which this tool is successfully incorporated into the production of products such as the Congressional Record. Most likely, the ultimate "automation" of the Record will be accomplished in small phases, as both hardware resources and staff functions are developed and implemented. Since the creation of the Record, manuscript presently entails extensive revising and editing of hard copy transcripts of proceedings, it seems likely that GPO will continue to receive significant amounts of this marked-up manuscript for keyboarding in the near term.

Cost estimates for Congressional Printing and Binding are derived from previous years' actual costs. Consequently, all savings attributable to automation are "factored in" by virtue of the fact that the actual costs already reflect the benefits of automation. The historical analysis which was done this year to facilitate budget preparation included all such automation savings in our overall printing and binding processes.

Question. In the past 2 years, Senator Nickles has raised concerns over quality control and the frequency of "typos" in the Congressional Record. What actions have you taken to address this matter?

Answer. Over the past few years, GPO has taken several steps specifically intended to improve the typographical quality of the Congressional Record. The most significant of these were the approximately 70 new employees recently added to the proofreader workforce. All of these employees were recruited from outside of the Government Printing Office and were selected because of their extensive proofreading qualifications. Additionally, 16 apprentice-proofreaders were selected from over four hundred applicants internally.

These actions have eased the critical personnel shortages heretofore experienced and measurably improved the overall quality of proofreader output.

Spell-check capabilities were recently installed in our keyboard area and will soon be used extensively in the processing of the Congressional Record.

Question. What factors have produced the 20-percent increase in the production costs of the Congressional Record?

Answer. GPO's costs for Congressional Printing and Binding requirements are entirely a function of its own manufacturing and related costs. Of these, the single largest component is labor costs. The second largest component is the cost of raw materials, such as paper, ink, plates, film, etc. Finally, the smallest overall component represents the overhead burden of GPO, costs which have increased in recent years as a result of legislation adding duties to GPO for administration, etc.

Increases in our prices are driven by increases in our component costs. Labor costs, to the extent they cannot be absorbed by productivity increases accomplished by the workforce, increase our prices. Increases in raw materials, which generally cannot be reduced significantly by increases in productivity of use of such materials, have virtually a "one-to-one" effect on our prices. And, overhead burden increases also must be reflected in our prices.

By law, GPO must recover its costs. Because GPO, like any print manufacturing facility, is very much a primarily fixed cost operation (variable costs tend to be only in raw materials, and in flexibility of the workforce to work overtime, etc.), its prices are, and will be, very sensitive to changes in overall volume, from both Congressional and executive agencies for work produced in-house.

The 20-percent increase in the production costs of the Congressional Record for fiscal year 1991 over fiscal year 1990 is due to a 22 percent increase in GPO's Scale of Prices rates implemented in fiscal year 1990. This was the first increase since 1987. Also, the 1990 rate is reflective of billing discounts and surcharge reductions initiated as part of our fiscal year 1990 cost reduction requirements. A formal reduction of the surcharge rate from 25 percent to 15 percent was implemented on March 1, 1991, for the Congressional Record; the rate shown for the fiscal year 1991 Congressional Record does not reflect this subsequent reduction.

Question. Is the increase in Congressional Record cost attributable to increased numbers of copies being distributed or increased numbers of pages in each volume?

Answer. The increase in costs projected for the Congressional Record, which amounts to $2,829,000, or 16.1 percent, is primarily caused by an increase in the number of pages projected to be printed. None of the increase in costs is attributable to increased numbers of copies being distributed. In recent years, the number of copies has been decreasing slightly each year, and has reached a stabilized print run of approximately 20,000 to 21,000 copies.

The number of pages printed is projected to increase from 37,000 estimated pages in 1991 to 41,000 estimated pages in 1992, an increase of 4,000 pages, or 10.8 percent. This volume is projected based upon a detailed historical analysis of page counts for the first and second sessions of Congress.

The cost of producing the Record is projected to increase by 4.8 percent, from an estimated per page cost of $476.48 in 1991 to $498 in 1992.

In summary, the total costs of the Record are projected to increase by $2,829,000, or 16.1 percent, in 1992. Of this, $1,992,000, or 11.3 percent, is the result of increased pages projected to be printed. The remainder of this increase, $837,000, or 4.8 percent, is the result of increases in costs for producing this product. Changes in quantities printed, or in distribution, are not expected and, therefore, will have no effect on costs.

Question. What improvements in automation and electronic transfer of information have you made in the production of the Congressional Record?

Answer. In mid-1988, GPO installed a "client-server" computer network as a pilot for future production of all of its congressional products. The success of this PC-Network system has led to recent approval for a second VAX computer and 75 new personal computers. We are no longer tied to the 20-year-old technologies inherent in our use of the PDP-11 hardware. PC's and networking (including Capitol Hill fiber-optic ties) permit flexibility in both the software employed and the people assigned to the tasks.

GPO now accepts "data" from Capitol Hill locations in a myriad of formats. As this server system is perfected, more congressional clients are expected to take advantage of this capability of transferring files to GPO rather than submit manuscript copy for GPO to key. GPO is not interested in the labor-intensive rekeying of manuscript if available data can be used more economically.

GPO continuously investigates emerging technologies in an on-going effort to improve its services to the Congress. We are currently watching very carefully, developments in the area of "direct-to-plate from computer" systems. We expect that in the near future, many of the intermediate prepress steps can be totally eliminated. We are also maintaining close contact with vendors as they develop demand-printing systems as we envision implementation of that technology in the near future.

Question. Have you explored ways to reduce the costs of document and Record distribution? If so, please elaborate, and if not, why?

Answer. The Government Printing Office (GPO) was required to implement proposals to reduce spending to conform to the requirements of Public Law 99–177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The development of these proposals included a review of distributions authorized by Title 44 of the United States Code. The implementation of these proposals, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) and the Legislative Subcommittees on Appropriations, achieved and continue to result in cost avoidances of about $3 million annually. Subsequently, GPO has had to reduce other years' appropriation requirements for similar Congressional spending-reduction measures. In 1990, the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation was reduced to meet the goals of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester (Public Laws 99–177 and 101–239), the budget authority restriction of Public Law 101–163, and the Drug War programs enacted by Public Law 101–164.

The costs of documents and Record distribution are being actively reviewed by GPO. In concert with the JCP, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk, as part of its strategic plan, is reviewing each and every Congressional publication class. In this fashion, equipment replacements, technology, and changes in methods are being brought to bear upon the cost of Congressional products.

This has been an ongoing process at GPO throughout the last decade. While it may not have been as strategically formulated as of present, this constant effort has resulted in GPO rates increasing by an average of only 1 percent per year since 1980. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the cost of GPO services have already declined markedly in the last 12 years.

Question. Could you please provide a breakdown, for the Hearing Record, of the cost of statements spoken versus the cost of articles and other material submitted for insertion into the Record?

Answer. All manuscript copy (spoken, articles, and other material) is keyboarded, typeset, and proofread. GPO does not maintain separate cost records by the origin of material submitted. All costs of the Record are charged against an open jacket. The two-page rule limitation on Extensions of Remarks provides a financial control over costs, in that prior approval must be obtained before these limits can be exceeded. The Public Printer provides an estimated cost for such extensions before the material can be submitted to the Government Printing Office for printing.

Question. Could you briefly discuss how you are improving communications between the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House?

Answer. A written monthly report measuring performance and documenting various production statistics on the Congressional Record is filed with the Joint Committee on Printing. Copies of this report are sent to the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the House each month. The report forms a basis for ongoing discussions on GPO performance to the Congress on the Record.

Both the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the House have participated in discussions during recent months to establish Guidelines for Delivery of the Record in an ongoing effort to ensure that the needs of Congress are met.

The Deputy Public Printer stays in weekly contact with both the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the House to ensure that bills, resolutions, amendments, calendars, committee reports, conference reports, etc. are being delivered on a timely basis to facilitate the legislative business of Congress.

An open, ongoing relationship has been forged with both the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the House by both the Deputy Public Printer and Assistant Public Printer for Operations and Procurement to ensure that the top management of GPO is actively available to Congress to handle any immediate problems as they arise.

Key top management officials at GPO have met with both offices to ensure that the long-term needs and plans of the Congress are well understood by GPO and accommodated in its own plans.

Direct contact with other members of the staffs of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House through GPO's Congressional Printing Management Division is maintained on a regular basis.

During periods of extenuating demands, direct contact is expanded with the Assistant Secretary of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the House as required to ensure that leadership requirements are given the highest priority.

Question. You have indicated that you are working on a new strategic planning process that will greatly improve the operation of the Government Printing Office. Could you elaborate on the areas where you hope to see significant improvement?

Answer. Three broad goals have been established by the Public Printer, each of which has been built upon through the development of supporting objectives and will be supported by the strategic plan. These include the following: (a) maintenance and improvement of satisfaction with GPO's products and services; (b) modernization of GPO's operations; and (c) determination of GPO's future role.

The first steps toward addressing the critical issues that will bear upon and, ultimately, define GPO's future role have commenced. Issues have been identified based on a continuous dialog with our operating managers, the JCP, client agencies, and public groups. The structure of the strategic plan has been outlined, and the ensuing steps of data gathering, analysis, and evaluation are underway.

At present, the strategic plan has eight major components. These include the following: (a) product stratification matrix; (b) workforce analysis; (c) training and recruitment; (d) facility needs; (e) equipment needs; (f) organizational structure; (g) financial resources; and (h) legislative environment.

Implementation of these planning modules will improve all aspects of the GPO. Our goals of serving our clients and customers in the most efficient and cost effective manner will be achieved. The internal management structure will be organized in a way that will reduce or eliminate any unnecessary administrative burden to the overall printing, procurement, and information dissemination processes. And finally, GPO's employees will operate in a modern working environment which should increase morale and escalate employee productivity.

Question. You have started a commendable program for the procurement of recycled paper. Do you plan to expand this program?

Answer. In the present commercial printing arena, demand for recycled papers is at an all time high while supply is slowly increasing to capacity levels. Until more deinking facilities are brought on line, paper capacity and diversity will limit GPO's ability to expand its program beyond what the market can supply. In this regard, GPO plans to take full advantage of what the supply can provide by requiring, sometime in the near future, that small purchases of commercial printing using offset, writing, or newsprint be purchased with a recycled content. With this anticipated expansion, GPO's use of recycled paper in commercial printing contracts is expected to increase approximately 15 percent.

Question. What is the current backlog in Bound Records?

Answer.

SYNOPSIS OF BOUND RECORD STATUS

[As of April 30, 1991]

Year	Volume	Jacket No.	Status
1983	129	11–059	All delivered except part 25 (Index).
1984	130	31–059	All delivered except part 24 (Index).
1985	131	51–059	All delivered.
1986	132	71–059	Part 9 partially delivered; part 24 (Index) not yet OK to print; balance delivered.
1987	133	91–059	All delivered except part 27 (Index).
1988	134	19–059	All delivered except part 24 (Index), which is not yet OK to print.
1989	135	29–059	Part 1 delivered; balance in press division with exception of part 23 (Index) which is not yet OK to print and part 24 (Digest) which is correcting in composition.
1990	136	39–059	Parts 1–11 ready to make negatives; parts 12–22 in various stages of composition; parts 23 (Index) and 24 (Digest) not yet OK to print.

Question. Why is the cost per page to produce the Congressional Record so much higher than other GPO publications?

Answer. The cost per page to produce the Congressional Record is higher than other GPO publications because the Congressional Record is produced from all manuscript copy which is keyboarded, typeset, proofread, printed, bound, and delivered. Other publications such as committee reports, documents, and hearings are produced from material from dial-up composition and supplied camera copy and some manuscript copy. Also, we should note that a Record page contains about two and one-third times as much text as a page of a committee report or hearing. The per page cost of the Congressional Record includes the printing and binding of more than 14,000 copies as compared to only 300 copies for hearings.

Question. Can you please justify to the Committee, the $23,430,000 increase in the Revolving Fund, particularly the increase in compensation and personnel benefits?

Answer. The major components of the increase are indicated below:

Personnel Compensation and Benefits, $10,668,000.—This is an overall increase of 5.4 percent, which is projected to allow for a current services adjustment of 4 percent, merit increases, the rising costs of employee benefits, and the extra day of pay in fiscal year 1992. No increase in staffing is anticipated.

Cost of Printing and Reproduction for agencies, $6,436,000.—This increase of about 1 percent is a combination of estimated price increases due to inflation and an estimated decrease in volume. These costs are recovered when GPO client agencies are billed.

Paper and Materials, $3,344,000.—This increase of about 5.3 percent is mainly due to anticipated increases in the cost of paper and other raw materials and general supplies.

Other Expenses, $2,982,000.—This is an increase of about 10.7 percent. This amount is the remaining increase in all other expense areas. It is due to the carryover effect of postage rate increases, the need for additional capital expenditures to modernize the plant, and a combination of price increases and workload increases/decreases in travel, rental of space and equipment, and telecommunications.

Question. Your fiscal year 1992 budget request represents an increase of around 35 percent over fiscal year 1991. While we have not yet determined the subcommittee allocations, it is expected that each subcommittee will receive in the neighborhood of a 6-percent increase. Could you please outline which of your proposed increases you would cut, and why, if you were forced to receive only the expected 6 percent?

Answer. The Government Printing Office (GPO) has no control over the workload requirements for the Congress and does not independently set priorities for service. If GPO is limited to a 6-percent increase, insufficient funds would be made available to support the estimated 1992 Congressional printing requirements alone. It may then become necessary to request an emergency supplemental appropriation next year to avoid any work stoppage to meet Congressional demand. The shortfall as estimated in our requirements for prior-year obligations will increase for any new unfunded 1992 work if GPO proceeds to produce Congressional products regardless of the actual funding level.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator Reid. Thank you very much. This will conclude the hearings under the Legislative Branch Subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., Thursday, April 25, the hearings were concluded, and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

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